

Senex's America

A NEW
GENERAL ATLAS,
CONTAINING A
Geographical and Historical ACCOUNT
Of All the
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, and other DOMINIONS
OF THE
WORLD:
WITH THE
Natural HISTORY and TRADE of each Country.

TAKEN FROM

The Best AUTHORS, particularly CLUVERIUS, BRIETIUS, CELLARIUS,
BLEAU, BAUDRAND, HOFFMAN, MORERI, the two SANSONS, LUYTS, the
Atlas Historique, Sir JOHN CHARDIN, LE BRUN, TOURNEFORT, &c.

To which is Prefixed,

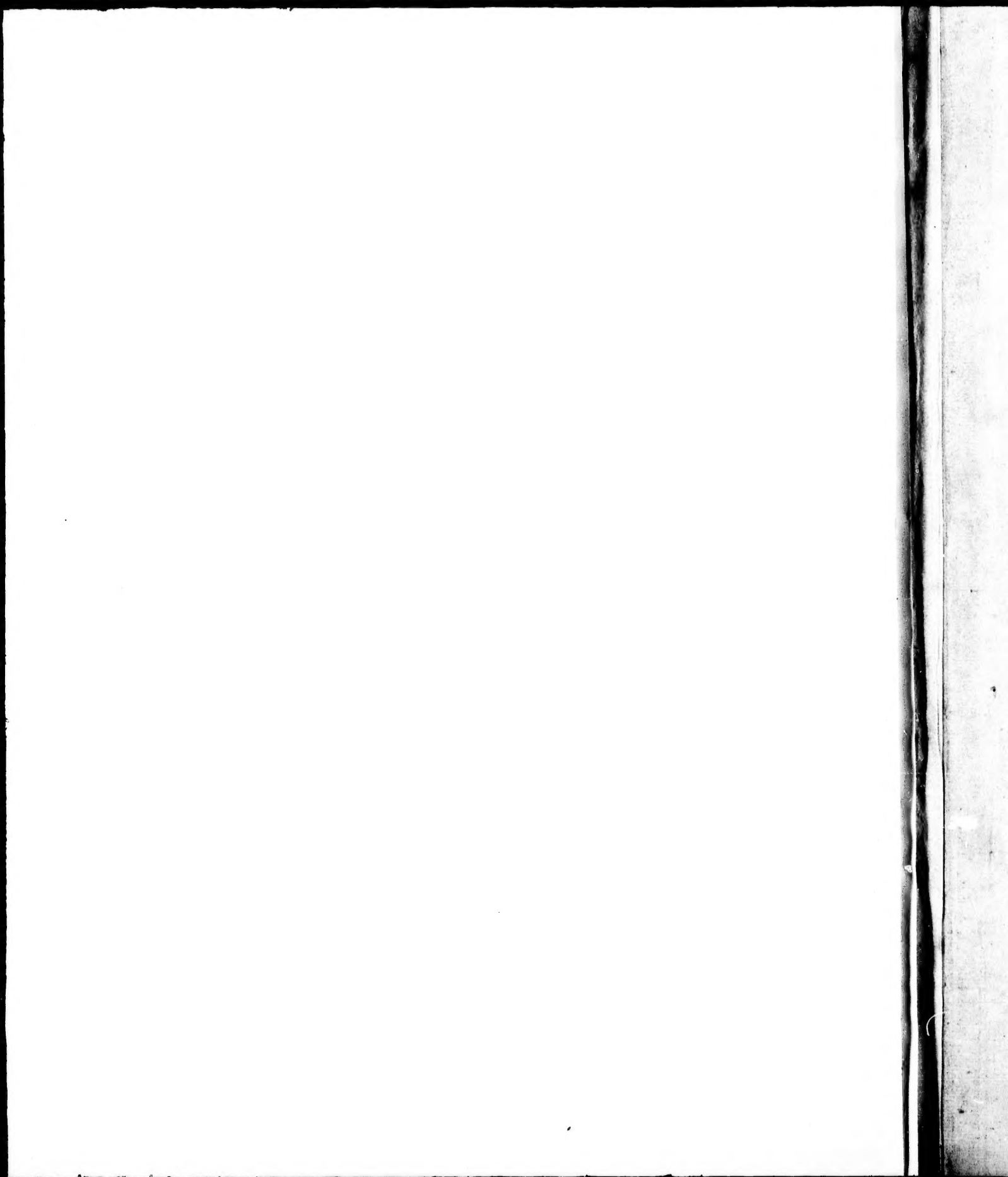
An INTRODUCTION to *Geography*, rendring the principal Parts of that Science easy,
and containing all that is necessary for the ready understanding of Maps.

Together with a Copious Alphabetical INDEX.

The MAPS, which are all Engraven or Revise'd by Mr. SENEX, are laid down according to the Observations communicated to the *English* ROYAL SOCIETY, the *French* ROYAL ACADEMY of Sciences, and those made by the latest TRAVELLERS: And the DESCRIPTIONS suited to the Course of each MAP, which has not been observed in any other ATLAS.



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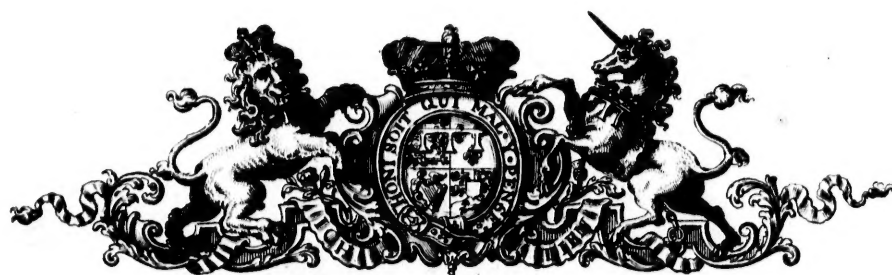


A. Johnston sculp.

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To His Royal Highness
GEORGE AUGUSTUS,
Prince of *GREAT BRITAIN*,
Electoral PRINCE of *BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH*,
Duke of *CORNWALL* and *ROTHSAYE*,
Duke and Marquiss of *CAMBRIDGE*,
Earl of *MILFORD-HAVEN* and of *CARRICK*,
Viscount *NORTHALLERTON*,
Baron of *TEWKESBURY* and of *RENFREW*,
Lord of the *ISLES*, and Steward of *SCOTLAND*,
And Knight of the Most Noble Order of the *GARTER*,
Prince of *WALES* and Earl of *CHESTER* ;

THIS
New **GENERAL ATLAS**

Is most humbly Dedicated by

His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most Obedient,

And Most Devoted

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Prince of *GREAT BRITAIN*,
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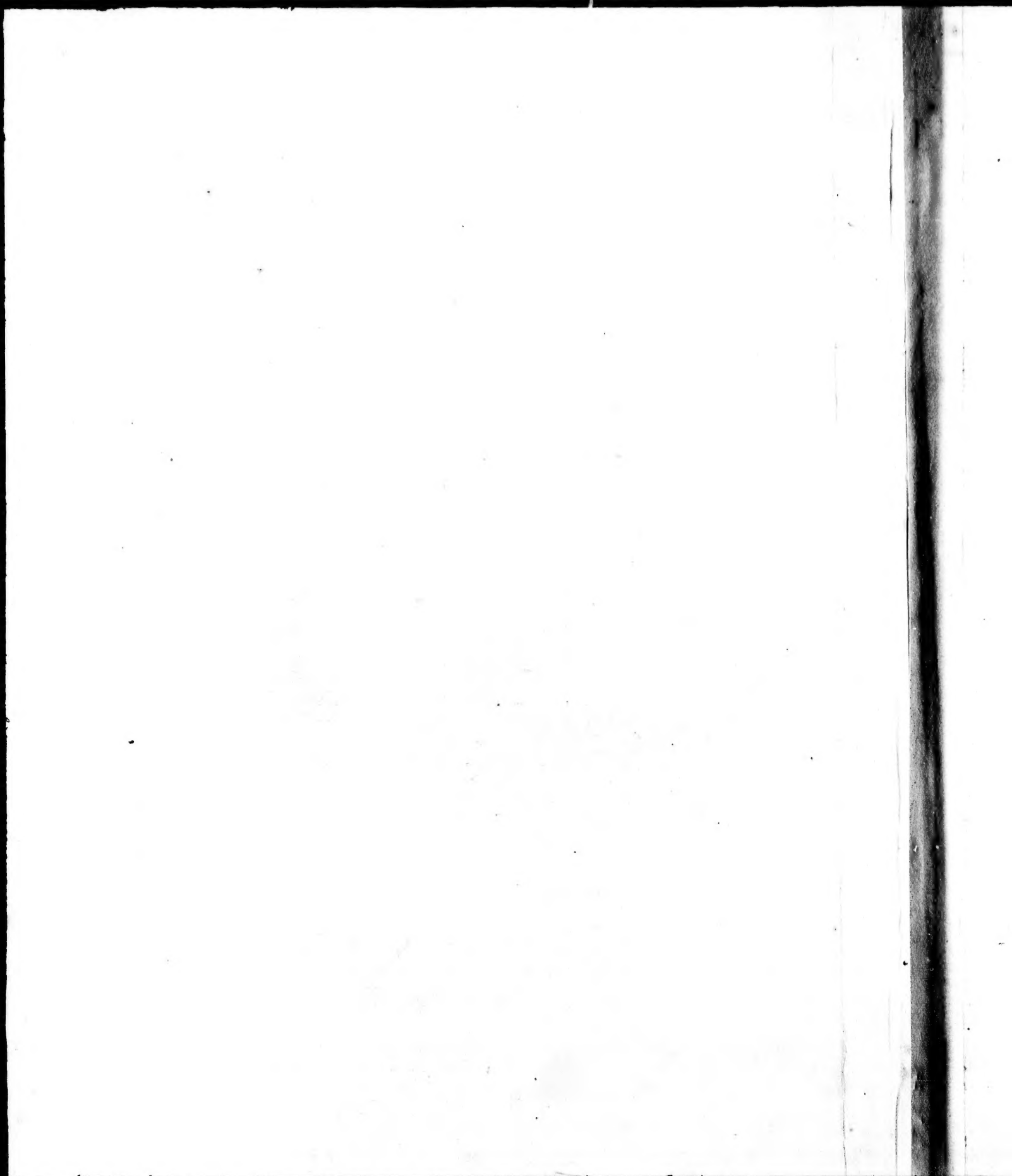
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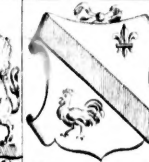
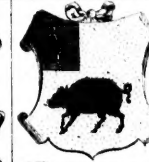
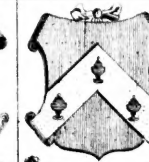
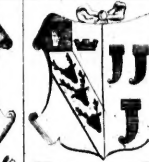
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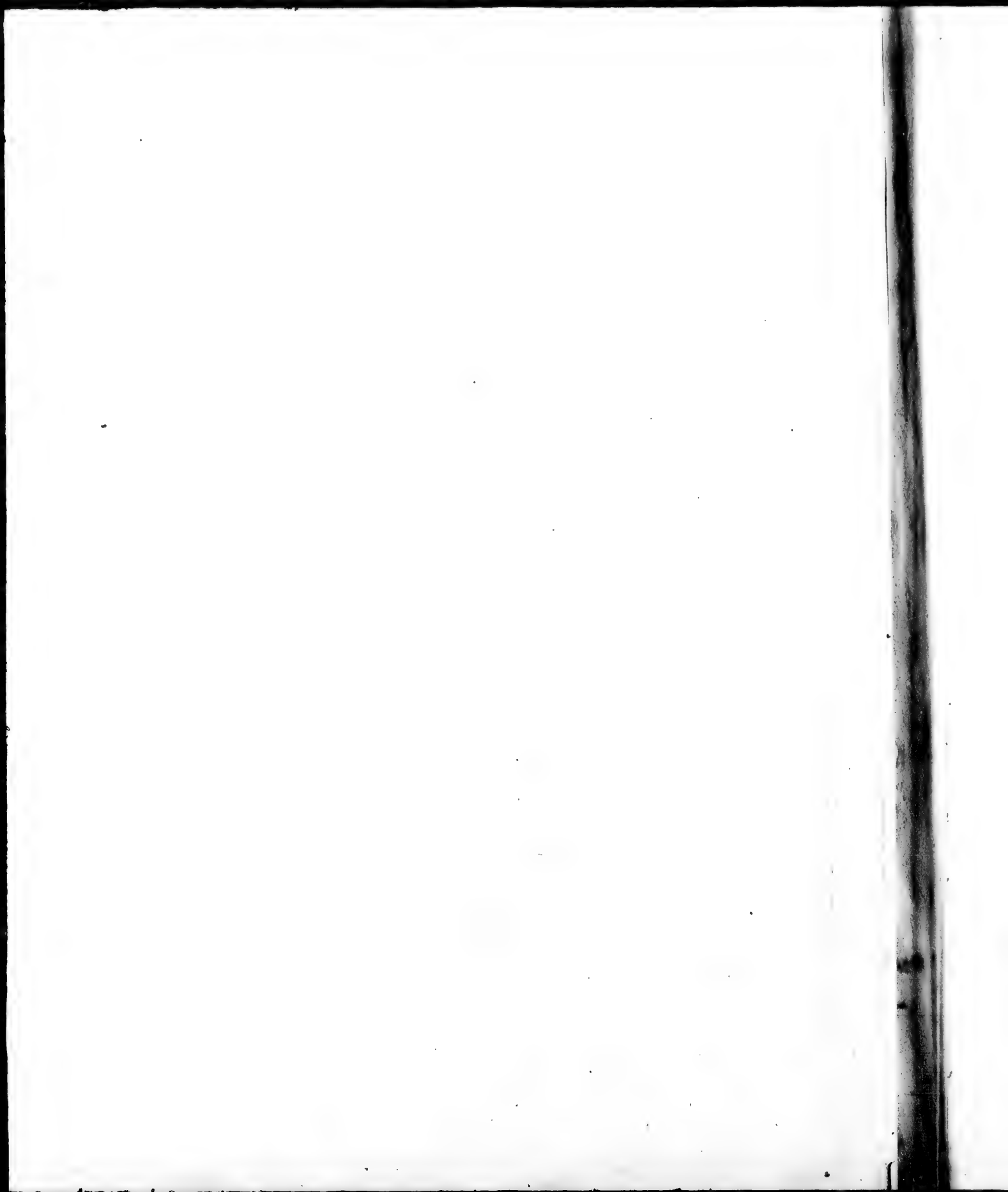
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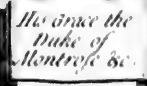
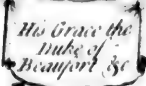
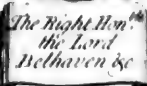
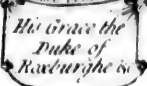
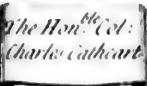
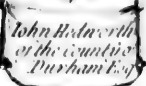
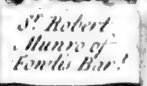
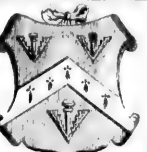
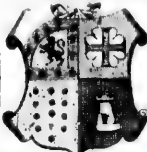
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The Undertakers.



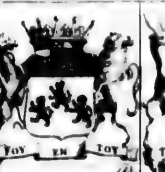
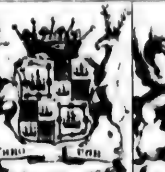
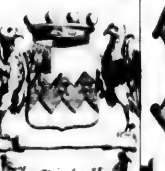
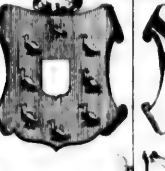
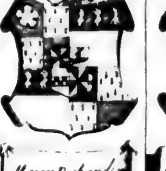
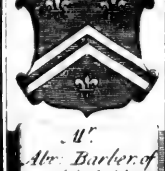
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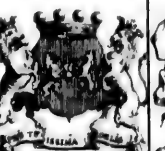
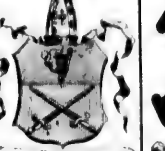
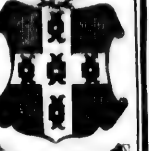
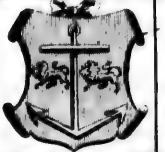
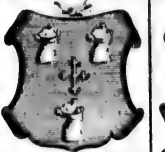
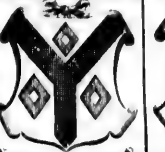
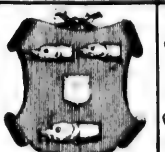
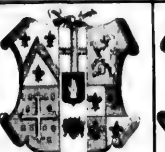
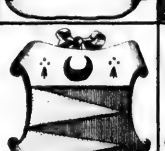
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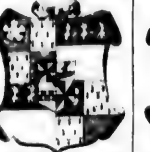
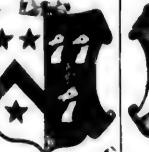
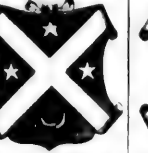
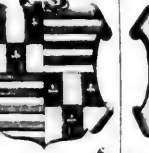
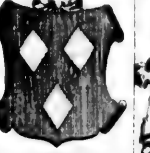
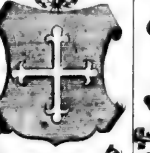
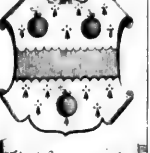
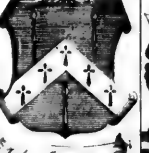
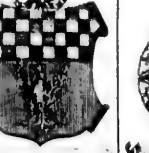
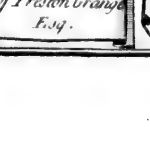
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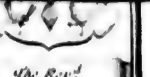
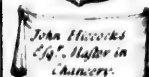
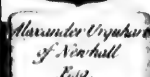
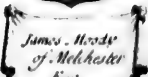
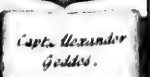
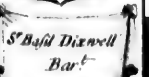
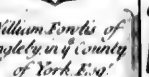
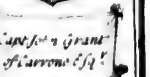
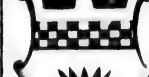
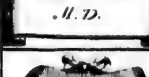
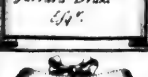
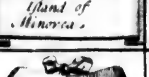
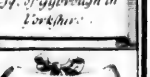
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 <i>Victor, Marquis of France</i>	 <i>His Grace the Duke of Buckingham &c</i>	 <i>His Grace the Duke of Bedford &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. Earl of Berkshire &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. Earl of Suffolk &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. Earl of Oxford &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Munchester &c</i>
 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Londonderry &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Falkland &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Forester &c</i>	 <i>The Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington &c</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Haversham &c</i>	 <i>George Chalmers Esq.</i>	 <i>Arthur Young Esq.</i>
 <i>The Hon. General Nicholson</i>	 <i>William Mathew Esq.</i>	 <i>St. William Johnston of Westerhall Bar.</i>	 <i>Major Richard Pack</i>	 <i>Symon Degg Esq.</i>	 <i>John Willes Esq.</i>	 <i>Robert Dobbins Esq.</i>
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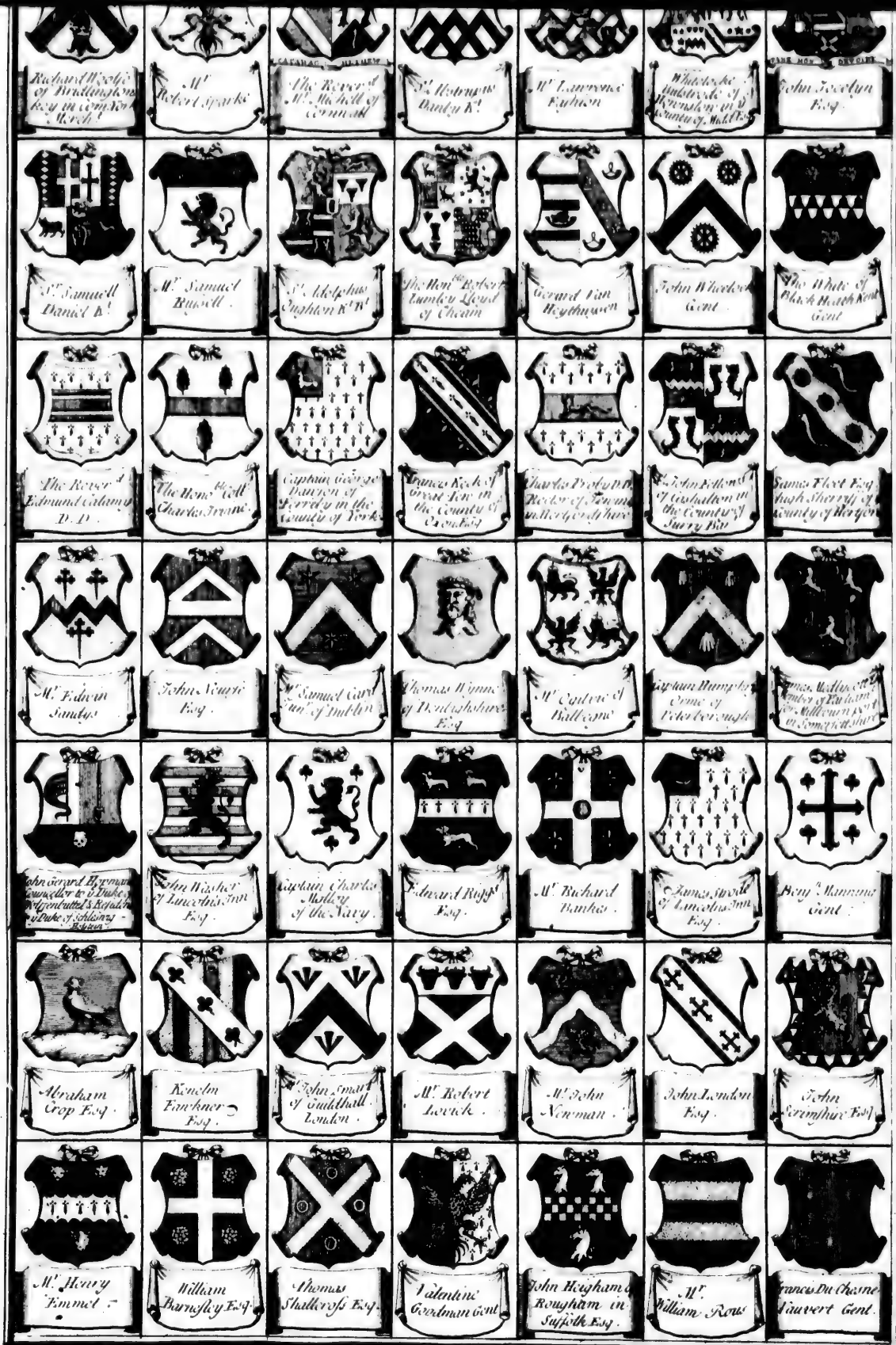
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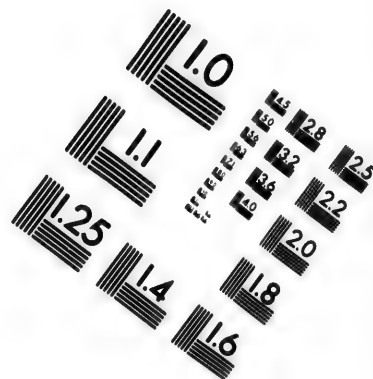
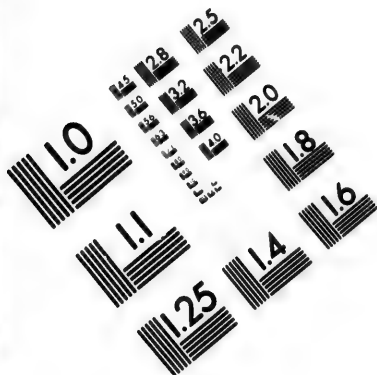
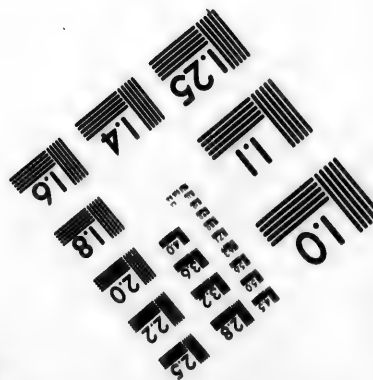
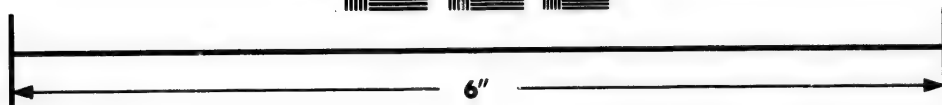
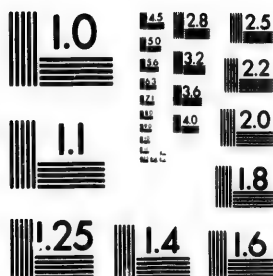


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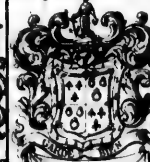
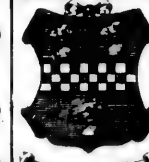
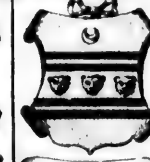
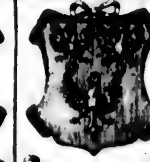
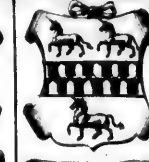
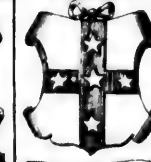
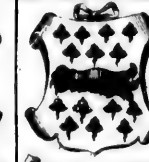
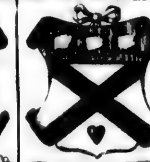
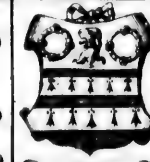
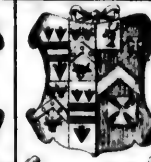
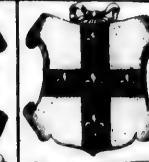
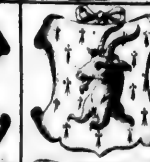
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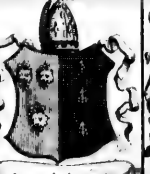
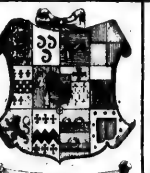
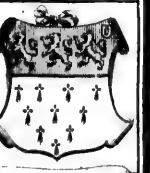
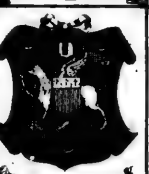
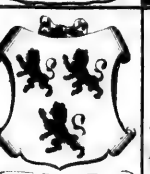
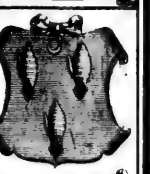
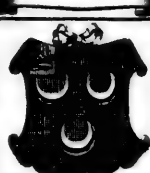
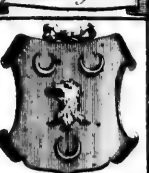
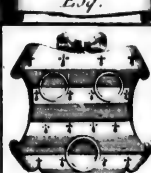
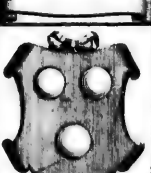
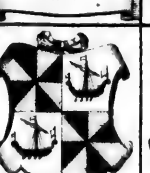
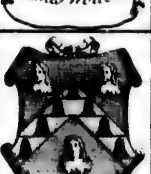
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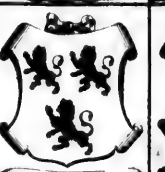
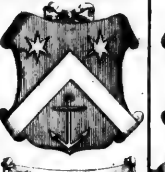
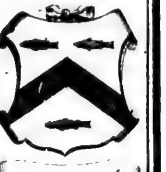
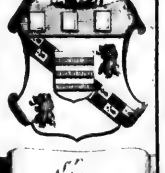
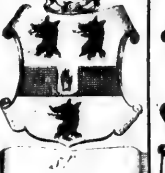
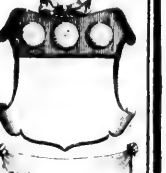
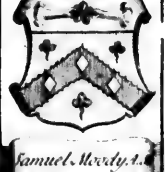
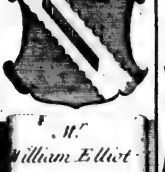
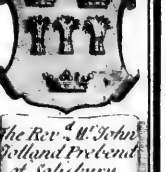
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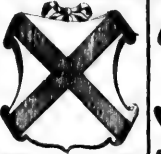
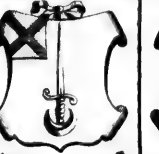
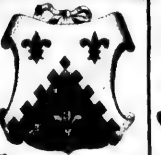
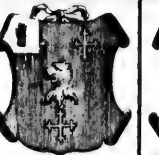
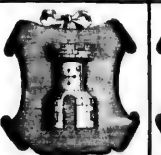
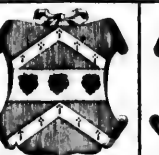
						
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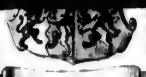
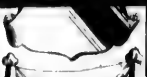
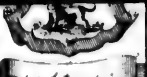
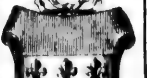
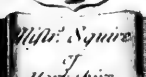
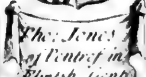
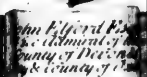
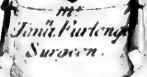
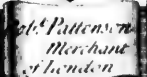
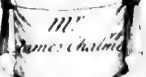
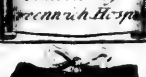
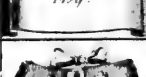
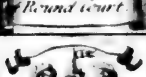
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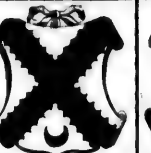
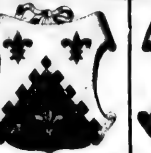
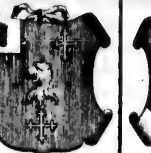
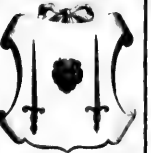
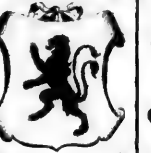
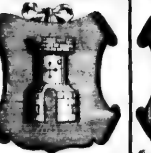
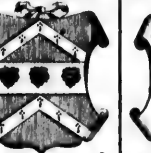
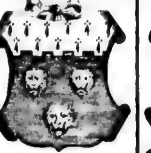
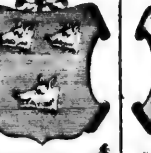
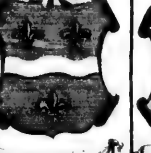
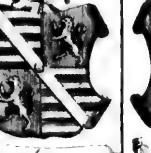
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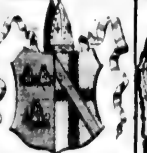
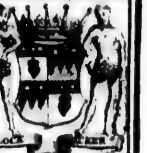
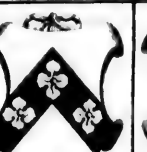
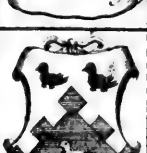
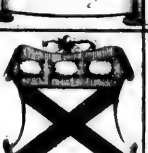
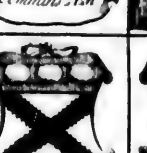
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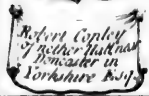
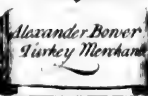
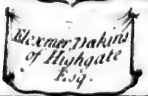
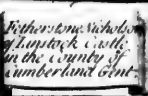
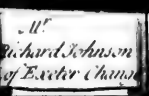
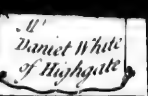
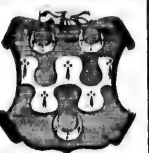
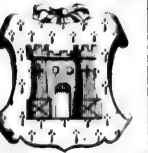
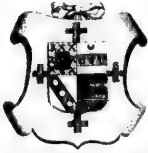
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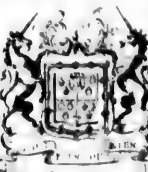
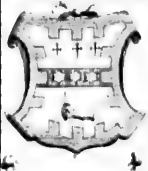
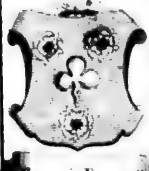
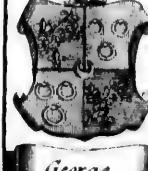
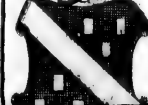
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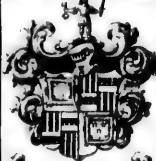
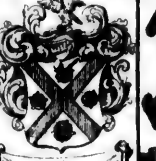
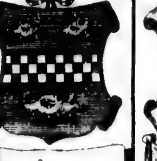
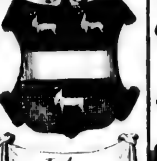
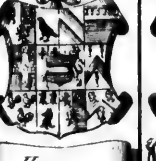
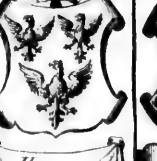
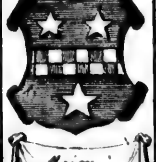
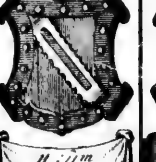
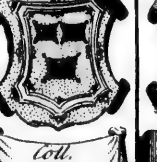
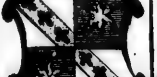
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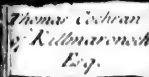
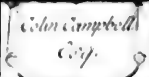
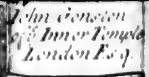
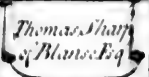
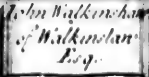
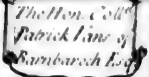
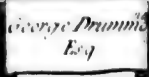
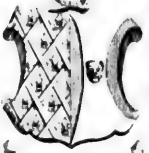
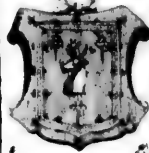
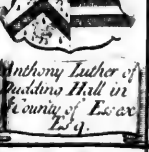
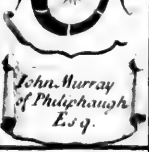
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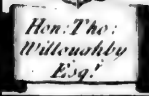
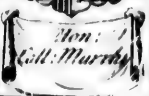
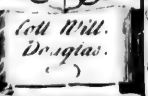
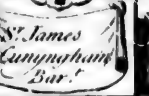
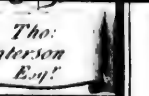
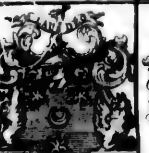
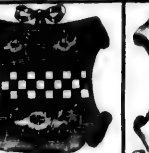
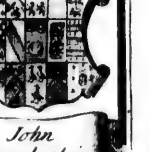
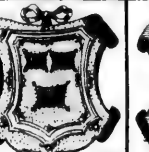
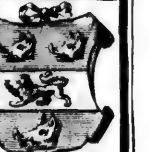
 <i>The Right Hon. Lord of the Treasury</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. Count Desperfeld</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Palmerston</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Polwarth</i>	 <i>Sir James Abercromby Bart.</i>	 <i>Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorley Bart.</i>	 <i>Robert Cunningham of Glasgow Esq.</i>
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 <i>Anthony Tuller Esq.</i>	 <i>Richard Pickell Esq.</i>	 <i>George Ridpath Esq.</i>	 <i>John Murray Esq.</i>	 <i>William Fullerton Esq.</i>	 <i>W. And. Dundas Esq.</i>	 <i>George Montgomerie Esq.</i>
 <i>Anthony Tuller Esq.</i>	 <i>Richard Pickell Esq.</i>	 <i>George Ridpath Esq.</i>	 <i>John Murray Esq.</i>	 <i>William Fullerton Esq.</i>	 <i>W. And. Dundas Esq.</i>	 <i>George Montgomerie Esq.</i>

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XIII.

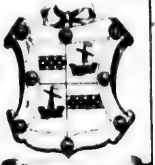
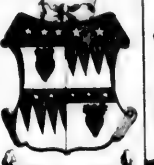
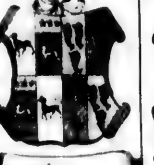
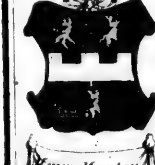
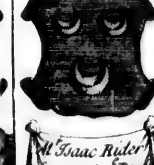
 <i>The Right Hon. The Lord Parker Baron of Macclesfield Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Earl of Stairs.</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. the Lord Walsgrave.</i>	 <i>The Right Hon. Edward L. Harley.</i>	 <i>Hon. Coll. John Campbell</i>	 <i>James Campbell of Auchinbreck Bar.</i>	 <i>Hon. Coll. Charles Dubourgu.</i>
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 <i>John Baumes the younger Temple Esq.</i>	 <i>Hon. Joseph Collet Esq.</i>	 <i>Francis Panton Esq.</i>	 <i>James Arbutnot Esq.</i>	 <i>John Mackean Esq.</i>	 <i>Capt. James Gordon of Craigland.</i>	 <i>Rob. Gray M.D.</i>
 <i>John Dine Esq.</i>	 <i>Arthur Ingram Esq.</i>	 <i>Anthony Wescombe Esq.</i>	 <i>John Sekoll Esq.</i>	 <i>Henry Herbert Esq.</i>	 <i>Harry Rodney Esq.</i>	 <i>John Chamberlain Esq. F.R.S.</i>
 <i>Rob. McKean Esq.</i>	 <i>Rob. Chester Esq.</i>	 <i>Major Simon Boyd</i>	 <i>James Farrel Esq.</i>	 <i>Will. Eslet Esq.</i>	 <i>Will. Dale Esq.</i>	 <i>Thomas Kinner Esq.</i>
 <i>M. Ben. Amegnan Banker.</i>	 <i>Alexander Barclay Esq.</i>	 <i>M. Leonard Woodson of Newmarket.</i>	 <i>M. Gervus Everland of Covent Garden</i>	 <i>M. John Weems Surgeon.</i>	 <i>Coll. David Dunlop</i>	 <i>M. Will. Gough Attorney at Law</i>
						

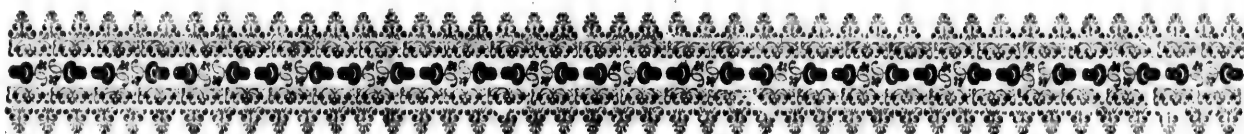
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XIV.

 His Grace Alexander Duke of Devon	 TOUT JOUR The Right Hon. Earl of Northampton and Montagu Viscount of Northampton and Northampton	 The Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton	 The Right Hon. Earl of Northampton and Montagu Viscount of Northampton and Northampton	 Robert Pollok of Pollok Bar.	 James Grant of Grant Esq.	 Master Thomas Hardy Hall of the County of Worcester Esq.
 The Right Hon. John Campbell Esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh	 The Hon. Col. Frederick Stuart of Torbie	 Major Richardson Rack	 George Stuart Garnall Esq. Bar.	 The Hon. Col. George Douglas Bar.	 Robert Jefford Esq. Writer in Chancery	 James Full Esq.
 Richard Douglas Esq.	 Capt. Nicholas Fulton	 Ralph Freeman Hammells in the County of Hertford Esq.	 William Puff of Drace Esq.	 John A. Luthner M.D.	 James of the County of Hertford Esq.	 Alexander Fullerton Esq.
 Henry Master Esq.	 John Hay Esq.	 Charles Norton of the County of Hertford Esq.	 James of the County of Hertford Esq.	 Robert Hildyard Bar.	 John Taylor of the County of York Esq.	 Thomas Norton of the County of York Esq.
 James Calder Esq.	 Mr Isaac Rider of the County of Hertford Esq.	 John Williamson of Dublin Esq.	 The Hon. Col. Adam Williamson of London	 Edward Corbett Lincoln's Inn Esq.	 Corbett of Edgmond in Shropshire Esq.	 Mr William Sotheby
 Mr John Halse Junior of St. Giles in the fields	 Mr John Oldham of Round Court	 Mr Cunningham of Bandalloch Esq.	 The Right Hon. George Lord Carpenter	 Capt. Arthur Field	 Harman Verelst Esq.	 Mr Richard Blockell of the County of Hertford Esq.
						



T H E P R E F A C E.



E refer to the Beginning of the Introduction for an Account of the Usefulness of a Book of this sort to Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commanders by Sea and Land, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, and Merchants, and indeed to Persons of all Ranks.

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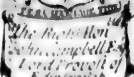
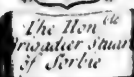
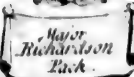
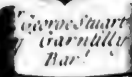
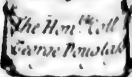
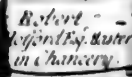
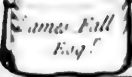
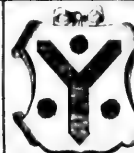
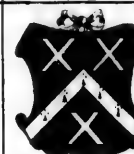
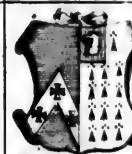
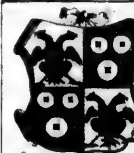
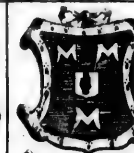
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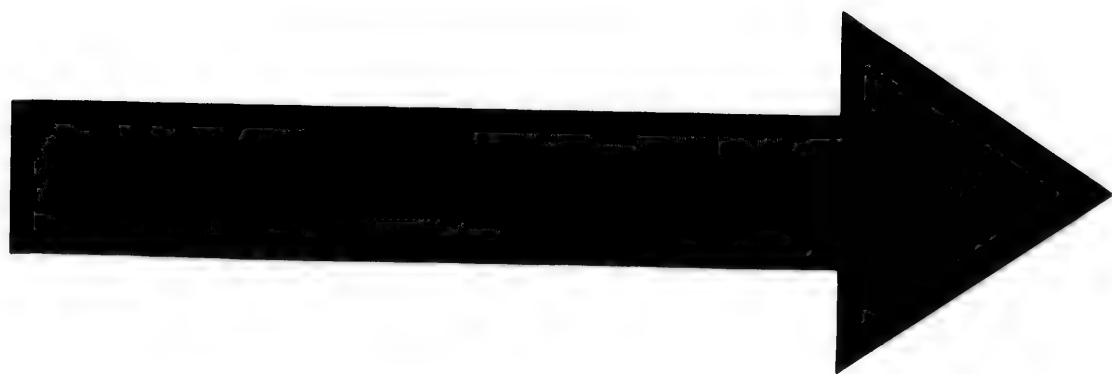


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E R R A T A.

Pag. 248. Line 2. instead of *the Earl of Kincardin*, read, *Sir Thomas Bruce Hope of Kinross Bar. is Hereditary Sheriff, &c.* Pag. 252. Observe that *the Chanry of Ross*, there described, is now called *Fortrose*.



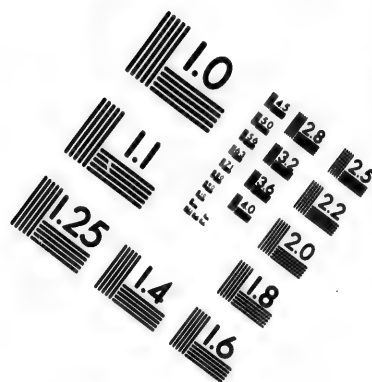
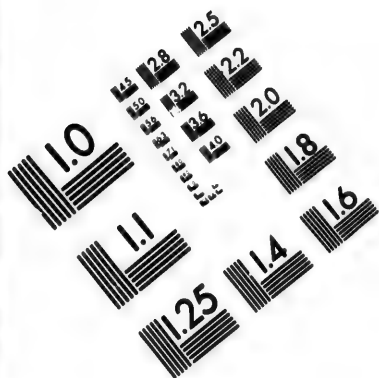
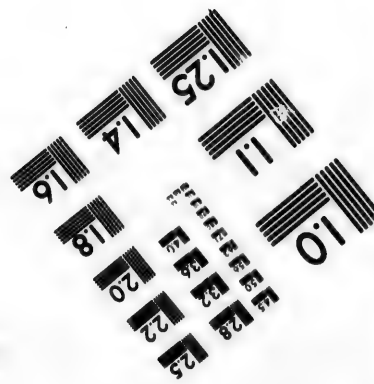
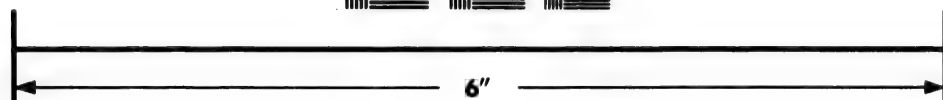
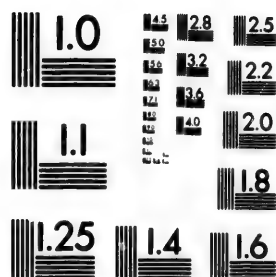


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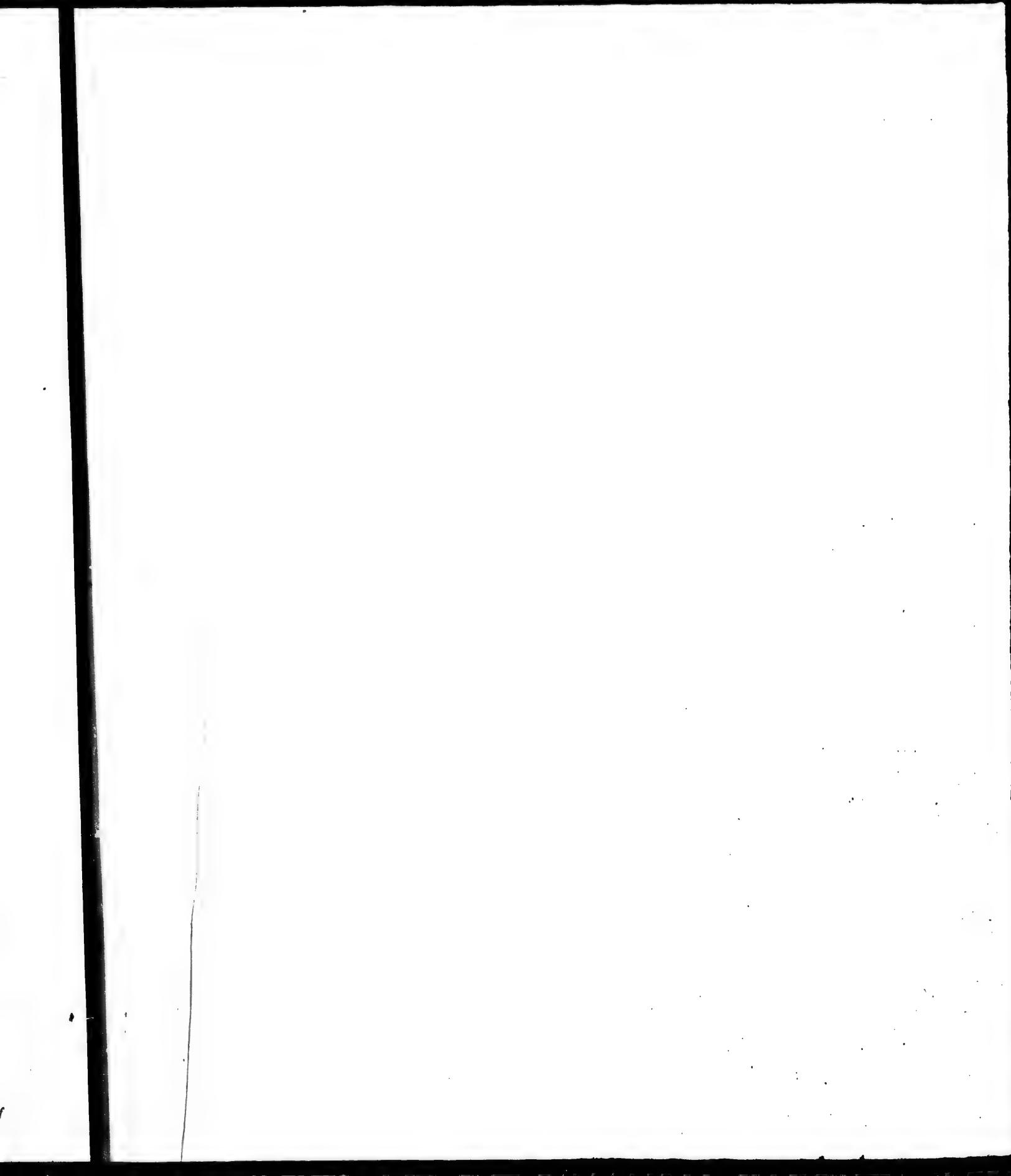
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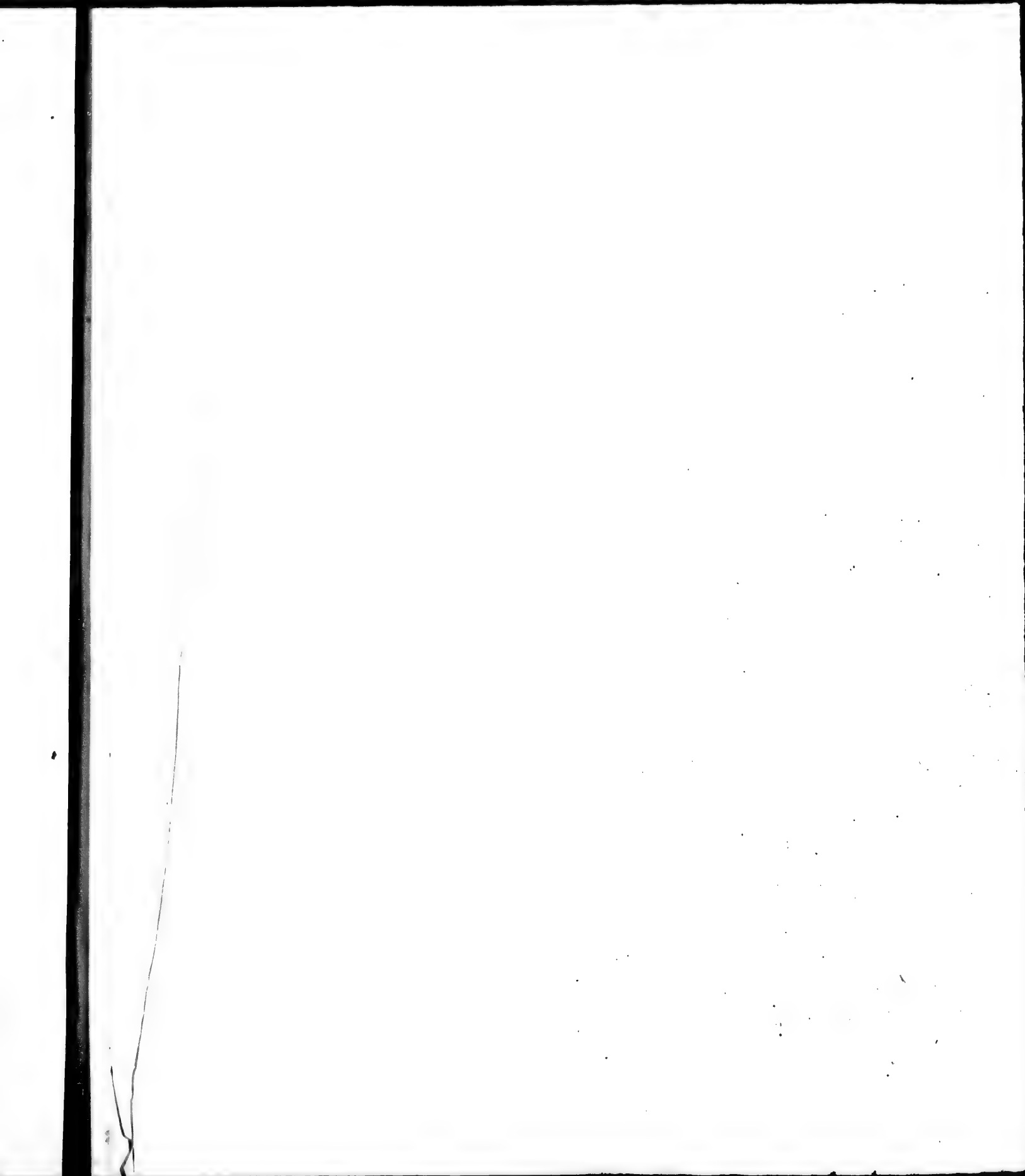
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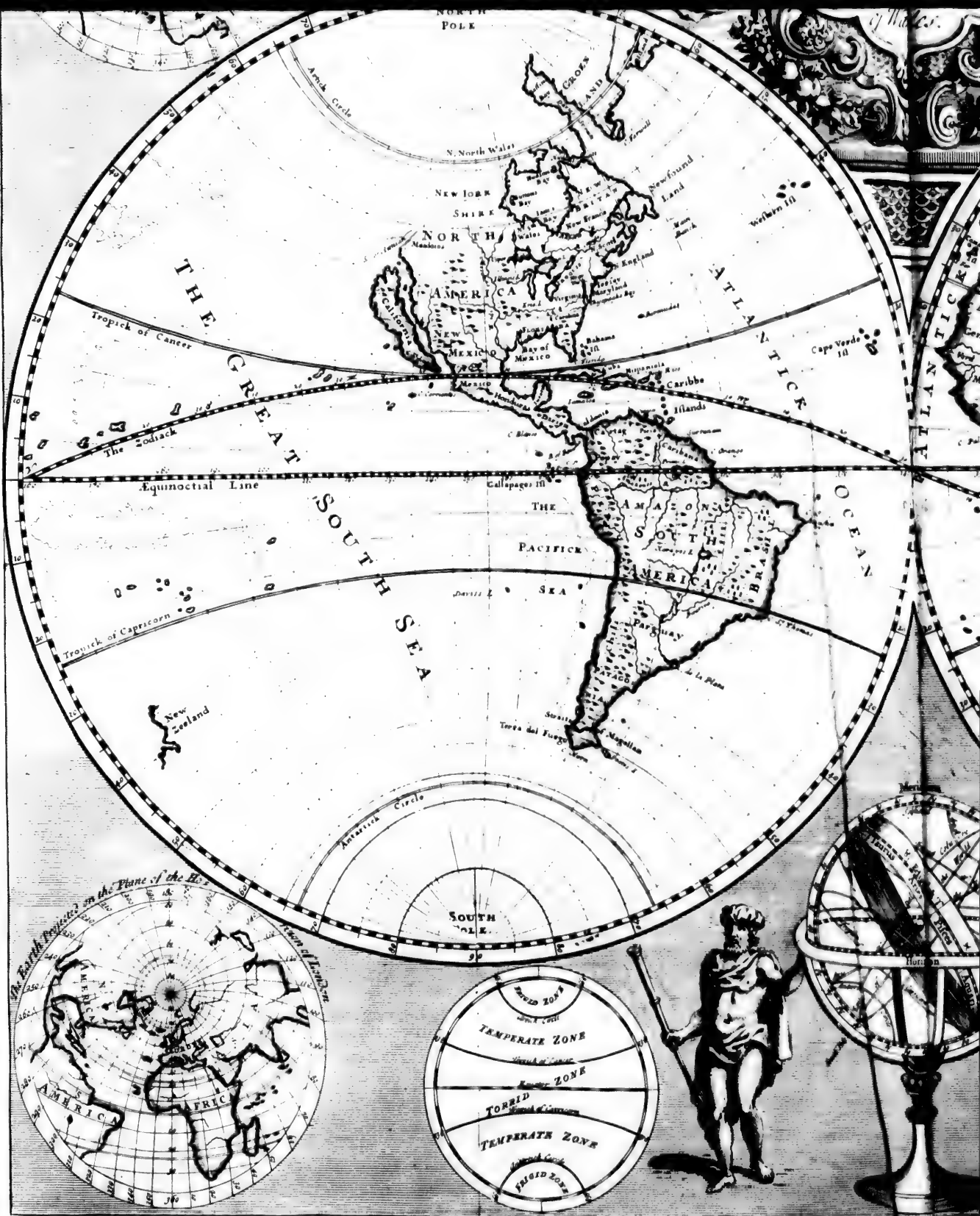
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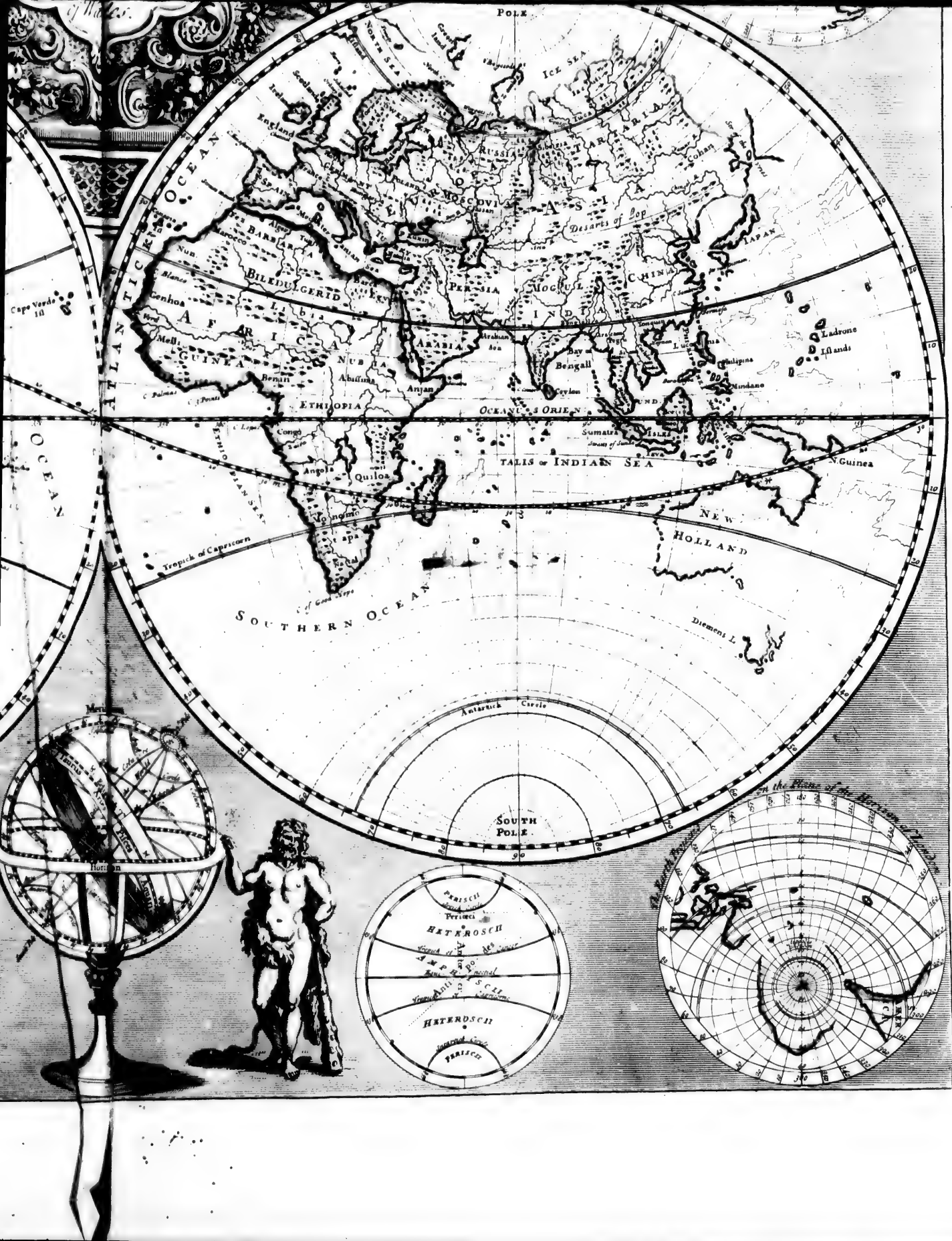


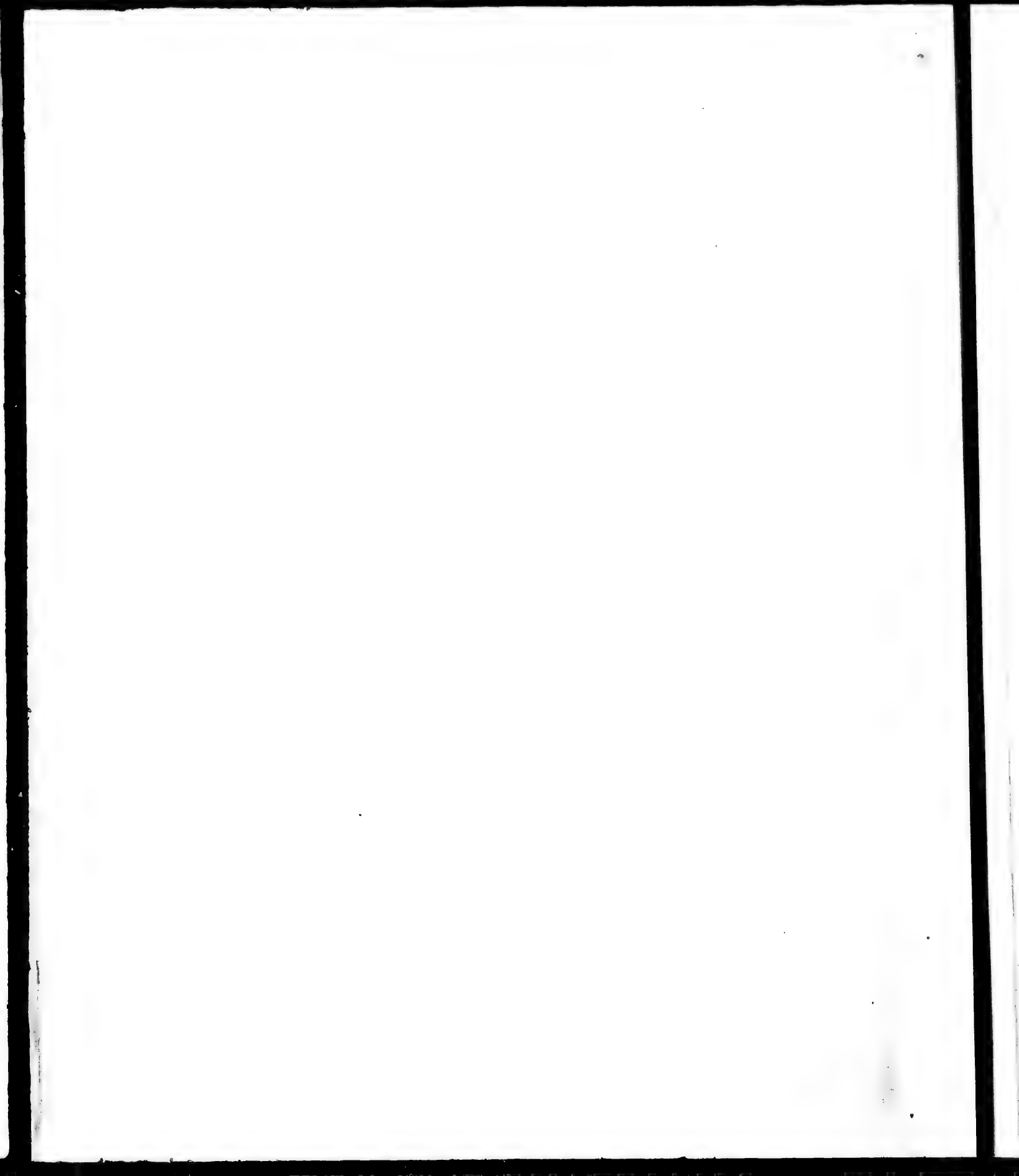


West. Hambley
presented to his
Royal Highness
George Prince
of Wales.











A New GENERAL ATLAS.

INTRODUCTION.

The Definition of Geography.



HE Word literally taken signifies only a Description of the Earth; but Custom, the Mistress of Language, has now given it a much larger Extent, so that it takes in the whole Terraqueous Globe, as it consists of Land and Water, and by consequence includes Hydrography, with all the Divisions and Qualities of the Sea as well as of the Earth, and an Account of the Air which surrounds them.

The Moderns finding this Study, even as so extended, not to be instructive and pleasant enough to all sorts of People, have thought fit to take in so much of History Natural, Political and Religious, as might more fully answer those Ends, and make the Study acceptable and useful to Mankind in general.

As this Science is of so large a Compass, there was a Necessity of borrowing Help from several others, as from Astronomy, such Points, Lines and Circles, as determine the Situation of Places, with respect to the Position of the Heavens, the Seasons, Length of Days and Nights, Climates, &c. From Geometry it borrows the way of taking the Dimensions and Distance of Places; from Arithmetick, the Use of Requiescent Numbers; from Opticks, the Art of Representing this Earth, and its Divisions on a Globe or Plane; and from History, the Extent of Countries, with their Product, People, Government, Language, Religion, Customs, &c. From hence some Authors run out into many Subdivisions of Geography, as Astronomical, Geometrical, Natural, &c. which we don't at all think necessary, because they are easy to be conceiv'd by what we have said already.

We shall not therefore trouble the Reader with any farther Account of this Science, than what is needful for understanding those Things above mention'd, with the general Maps of the World, and the particular Maps of its Quarters, and other Subdivisions, which necessarily include what is call'd Chorography, or the Description of larger and lesser Regions; and Topography, which is that of particular Districts and Towns, &c.

A brief Account of the principal Geographers, and of the Usefulness of Geography.

THIS Science must necessarily have been as ancient as the Planting and Division of the World, as we may perceive by the Sacred History: But after that, we have very little Account of it; for as it was a Science, only a few Persons seem anciently to have apply'd themselves to it, and the Performances of the oldest of them, as well as their Names, are now lost.

It must be own'd, that the Endeavours of such of the ancient Geographers as now remaining, as *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, *Pomponius Mela*, and the *Naturalists*, &c. which is one of the most critical Works extant on that Subject.

For a general Introduction to this Noble Science, and illustrating it Philosophically, none has exceeded *Pancini*, especially as revis'd and corrected by *Sir Isaac Newton*; and the Learned World owes much to *Dr. Edmund Halley*, for his curious Performances upon some of the nicest Parts of this Subject. There are many others who deserve Commendation; but these being of chief Note, the Publick will excuse us from naming the rest, considering that our Design is to be as brief as possible.

Since Learning came to be reviv'd, and Commerce enlarg'd, the Usefulness of this Science is so universally acknowledg'd, that it is reckon'd a sort of Disgrace, for Persons of any tolerable Figure, not to be in some measure acquainted with it.

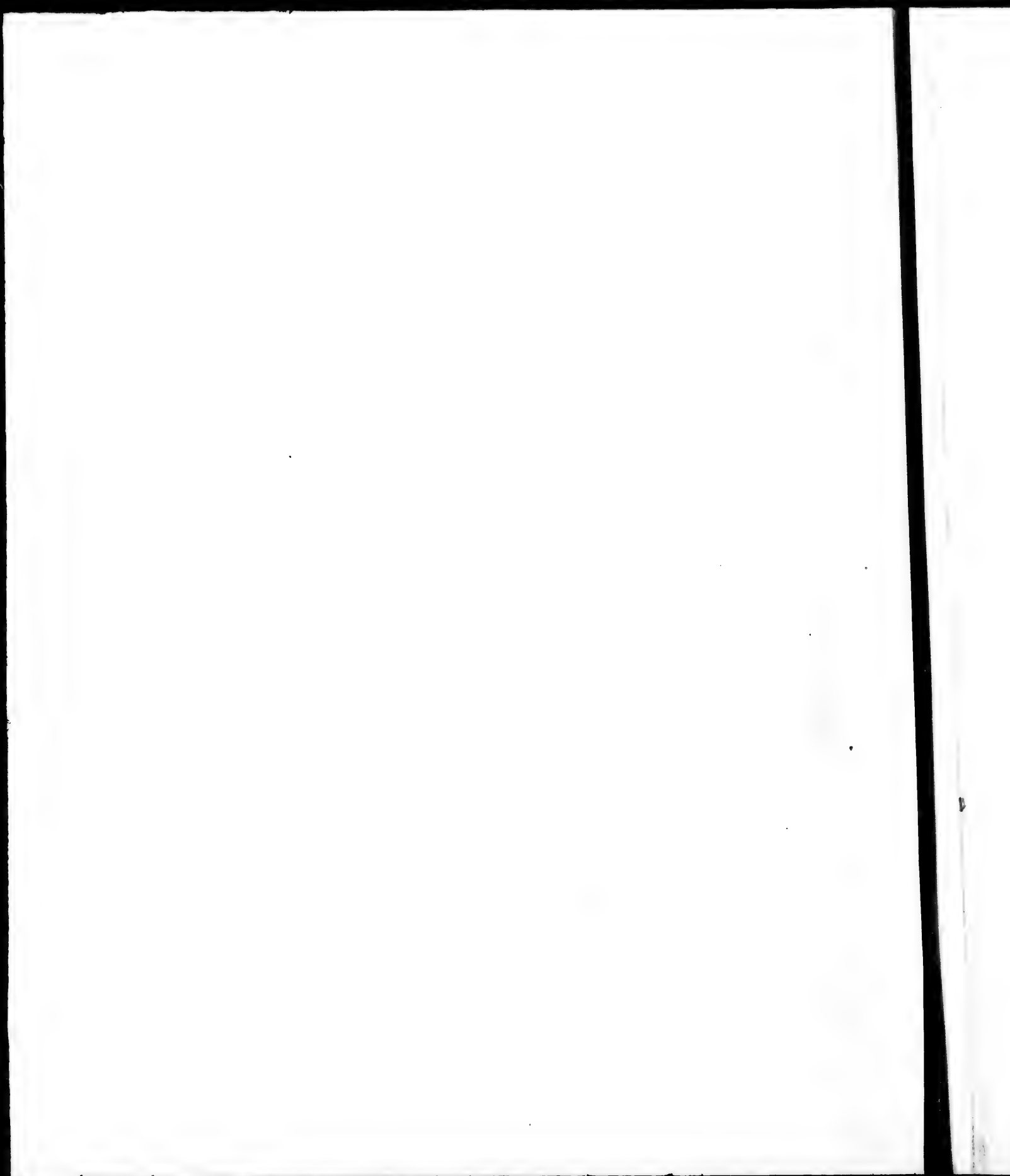
Sovereigns, with their Ministers and inferior Magistrates, find it necessary for Civil Government; and particularly for understanding the Interests, Extent, Situation, Wealth and Strength of their own Dominions, and those of their Neighbours.

On this Occasion I cannot but take Notice of some pleasant Passages, relating to the Blunders of publick Ministers and others, through Ignorance of Geography. The first is, that an eminent *Turkish* Courtier, when he heard that the last Siege of *Vienna* was rais'd by *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, fell into a great Rage against the *French* King, *Louis XIV.* for suffering that Prince, as he suppos'd, to march through his Dominions against the *Turks*. *M. du Plépin*, in the Preface to his *New Geography*, printed at *Amsterdam* in 1700, takes Notice of a very pleasant Mistake of an *English* Ambassador for want of this Science. That Minister, says he, being at the Court of *Rome*, when *M. Berhan-court*, a *French* Man, discover'd the *Canaries*, then call'd the *Fortunate Islands*; and Pope *Clement VI* having made a Grant of them under that Name, in 1343, to the Count de *Clermont*, a Prince of the Blood Royal of *France* and *Spain*, the *English* Ambassador thinking there were no other fortunate Islands but those of *Great Britain*, left *Rome* in disgust, and went to acquaint his King, that the Pope had given away his Dominions. Nor does this Author spare his own Countrymen for such Blunders; but tells us, that some of them, when they heard of a War about the *Pont Euxin*, wonder'd that it was not broke down by one of the Parties, because *Pont* in their Language signifies a Bridge. He says that others, when they heard of the *Morea*, took it to be the Country of the *Moors*; and when they heard of *Genoa* and *Lucca*, they believ'd 'em to be rich *Italian* Ladies: And he mentions even some late Authors, who write of Ships sailing from the *Caspian* to the *Euxine* Sea, because they did not know that those Seas have no Communication with one another, and that there's a great Ridge of Mountains betwixt them.

To return to the Subject, Generals, and other Commanders of Armies, find this Study absolutely needful for directing their Marches, Encampments, Fortifications, &c.

Divines find it no less necessary, for understanding the several Religions of the World, and the Way how they are manag'd by those whose Province it is to take care of them.

It is no less useful to the Gentlemen of the long Robe, for knowing



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As Learning decay'd, that Study was in a manner bury'd till the last Century, when it was again reviv'd. *Ortelius* was one of the first who began to give it a new Life; after him, *Morant* reduc'd it into a more connected System. *Cheverus* oblig'd the Publick, by bringing it into a better Method, as well as by his incomparable Books of *Germania*, *Italia* and *Sicilia Antiqua*. After him, *Brutus* publish'd his Learned Volumes *De Prima Orbis Notitia*, &c. which have many curious Things, especially as to ancient Geography, betwixt which and the Modern he draws Parallels. *Buchart* did highly oblige the Learned World by his *Geographia Sacra*; but as to modern Geography, *Sanson* the Father, Geographer to *Louis XIV* of France, improv'd it mightily by his excellent Tables, and exact Distinctions betwixt all the Dominions of the known World. They have since been corrected and enlarg'd by *Luyt*, which has made this Study much more pleasant and easy than formerly. *Sanson* the Son has also rais'd very good Superstructures on his Father's Foundation; and the Learned *Cellarius* is famous for his *No-*

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'Tis no less useful to the Gentlemen of the long Robe, for knowing the Laws and Customs of all Nations.

It is equally necessary to Physicians, for knowing the several Constitutions and Diseases of People; and what Provision the bountiful Hand of Providence has made for the Preservation and Cure of Mankind.

Historians, Poets and Philosophers cannot be ignorant of it, without falling into gross and unaccountable Mistakes; for no Part of History, or even so much as a *Gazete*, can be understood without it.

Above all it is useful to Merchants and Sailors, for directing them in their Commerce or Navigation; nor can Travellers by Sea or Land be without it, if they have a mind to reap either Pleasure or Profit by their Travels.

Nay, the very Husbandmen, with ordinary Mechanicks, and their Families, must be convinc'd of its Usefulness, to inform them of the Quality and Product of the Soil which Mankind lives upon; of the Air they breath in, and of the Waters they use for Drink, Fishing, Trading, and other Conveniences of Life.

To conclude this Head, it ought not to be omitted, that as this Science is necessary for all Ranks of Men, from the Prince to the Peasant, so it is by the Bounty of Heaven more easy to be attain'd than many others that are of much less Use; for it is now brought to such a degree of Plainness, that no more is requisite for understanding what Parts of it are useful to Mankind in general, than to be able to read or hear.

Of the Globe and Planispheres.

IT being now agreed, that the Earth is of a globular Form, Artificial Globes are made use of as the most proper and natural Instruments to represent its Surface, according to the Situation of all its Parts, with respect to one another, and to the Position of the Heavens.

But as those Globes are not so easily to be purchas'd, or carry'd about, and made use of on every Occasion, general Maps call'd *Planispheres* were contriv'd, which represent the Globe cut into two equal Parts by a Meridian; and, being as it were the two Sides of it made flat or plain, give us the Surface of this lower World in two Circles at one View.

The Grounds on which Artificial Globes were invented.

But before we proceed any farther, 'tis proper to give an Account of the Grounds upon which the Invention of those Artificial Globes was founded, and that the Reasons were taken from Astronomical Observations.

When *Pythagoras's* System (which was not reviv'd till *Copernicus* did it in the Fifteenth Century) came to be forgot or neglected, Astronomers, according to *Ptolemy's* System, suppos'd the Earth to lie fix'd and immovable in the Middle or Center of the World. Accordingly they thought that the Sun and Stars turn'd round the Earth from E. to W. in 24 Hours: Then, agreeable to this Notion, they observ'd, that as the Stars did so turn, the Circles they describ'd were not always of an equal Extent; that those which corresponded to the middle of the Earth, were much larger than those at a Distance from it on either Side; and that the greater the Distance was from the Middle, the Circles were the less.

They also observ'd, that there were two Points in the Heavens which had always the same Situation; and these they call'd *Poles*, from a *Greek* Word which signifies to turn; because they fancy'd them to be the Center of all the Celestial Motions, and that the Heavens turn'd round them.

They observ'd farther, that the Sun at the Equinoxes, which now fall about *March 10* and *September 12*, did in 24 Hours describe a Track in the Heavens equally distant from the two Poles; and this they thought might be represented by a Circle, which they call'd the *Equinoctial*.

Having also observ'd that the Sun, from the longest Day which now falls about the 11th of *June*, to the shortest Day which now falls about the 11th of *December*, advanc'd about one Degree every Day towards a certain Point; and that when he came to that Point, he return'd towards the first, as now from the 11th of *December* to the 11th of *June*, and being again arriv'd at the first, he began to remove from it again: They fix'd those Points, which they call'd the *Solstices*, as if the Sun had made a stand there; and they represented those Boundaries of the Sun's Motion by the two Circles, which they call'd the *Tropicks*, from a *Greek* Word which signifies to return, because the Sun appear'd to return back when he came to those Points.

Having likewise observ'd the Motion of the Sun more closely, and that as he turn'd daily round the Earth, he remov'd from or approach'd to the Tropicks obliquely about a Degree every Day; and that in a Year's time he describ'd a Circle in the Heavens, without deviating from it to the N. or S. as the other Planets did more or less; they represented this Circle by 12 Constellations of the fix'd Stars which appear'd in or near it, that they might trace out the annual Motion of the Sun and Planets: These Constellations they call'd the 12 *Signs*, as Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun was; and the Circle they call'd the *Zodiack*, from a *Greek* Word signifying an Animal, because they fancy'd that those Signs upon it did represent the Animals whose Names they gave them, and accordingly they painted them either in Specie or by proper Hieroglyphicks: So that whether the Earth turns round, or is immovable, be it the Center of the World or not, the Artificial Globe equally serves all the Purposes of Geographers.

For the better understanding of Terraqueous Globes and Planispheres, Geographers invented imaginary Poles, Lines and Circles upon them, which correspond with the like imaginary ones in the Heavens. And here 'tis proper to observe, that some of 'em are suppos'd to be within the Globe, and others are describ'd on its Surface, both which we shall here define, and give an Account of their Uses.

Those within it are,

I. The Center.

This is a Point suppos'd to be in the middle of the Globe, and equally distant from all Parts of its Surface, from which Point all the Right Lines drawn on the Surface are Semi-Diameters, and consequently

The Uses of the Diameter. 1. The Circumference of the Earth, multiply'd by its Diameter, gives us nearly the Extent of the Surface of the Terraqueous Globe. 2. This Surface, multiply'd by the sixth part of the same Diameter, gives us nearly the Solidity of the Globe.

The Uses of the Axis of the Globe. 1. This Axis marks upon the Surface of the Globe, by its two Extremities, the two Points which we call Poles. 2. As in reality the Terraqueous Globe, so the Heavens are reckon'd by the Vulgar to turn round this Axis in 24 Hours.

The Uses of the Axis of the Zodiac, 1. By its two Extremities it describes, on the Surface of the Globe, the two Polar Circles. 2. The 12 Signs appear to make their Course round this Axis once a Year in a Circle in the Heavens, or among the fix'd Stars.

The Use of the Axis of the Horizon is, by its two Extremities, to give us the Zenith and Nadir of every Place.

Of the Points and Circles describ'd on the Surface of the Globe.

THEY are reckon'd 10 each; and of the 10 Points four are nam'd Cardinal, four Collateral, and two Vertical.

The four Cardinal Points are so nam'd, because they point out the four principal Parts or Regions of the World, viz. the North, South, East and West.

Of the Poles.

The Points of the North and South are reckon'd immovable, and are the same with the Poles, already mention'd, at the two Extremities of the Axis of the Globe.

That which we call the North Pole, was nam'd *Arctic* by the *Greeks*, because the Constellation *Ursa minor* is in their Language call'd *ἄρκτος*, and the Polar Star is at the end of the Tail of that Constellation two Degrees and some Minutes from the Pole: the *Latins* call'd it *Septentrio*, because of the seven Stars, by which that Point is directed to, in the Celestial Globe.

The South Pole was call'd *Antarctic*, because it lies in direct Opposition to the other. It is known by four pretty large Stars somewhat like a Cross; from whence it is nam'd the *Crossed*, and which are about 30 Degrees from the South Pole.

As these two Points are fix'd, they may better serve for all Parts of the Globe, under the Names of *Arctic* and *Antarctic*; for as to the Name South, which we give the *Antarctic*, 'tis only with respect to those who live betwixt the Equator, or at least betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Arctic Pole, that we can properly call it so; since the North Point is that of the South to those who live betwixt the Equator, or at least betwixt the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the Antarctic. The *Greeks* and *Latins* therefore express'd themselves more naturally by the Words *Medius* and *μεσσημία*, which signify Middy or Noon, when we reckon the Sun to lie South.

Of the Points East and West.

The East and West in a large Sense are moveable Points, which the Sun changes as often as he does Meridians; but these Points, properly taken, must be understood of the Interfection of the Equinoctial and Horizon, on which when the Sun rises, the Days and Nights are of equal Length.

The East is that Point where the Sun rises, and begins to appear above the Horizon when he makes his Course upon the Equator, and therefore is more naturally express'd by the *Latin* Word *Oriens*, and the *Greek* *ἀνατολή*, which signify Rising.

The West is that Point where the Sun sets, and descends below the Horizon when he moves on the Equator, and therefore the Thing is much more naturally express'd by the *Latin* Word *Occidens*, and the *Greek* *δύσις*, which signify going down.

Though these two Points be moveable in the Sense above, they are mark'd as fix'd at the Extremity of each Hemisphere upon the Equator; the E. on the right, and the W. on the left.

Of the four Collateral Points.

They are so call'd, because they lie betwixt the Cardinal Points. The *Latins* express them more naturally than we, for they call the first *Oriens Æstivus*, or the Point near which the Sun rises on the longest Day of Summer, which answers to our N. E. The second they call *Occidens Æstivus*, or the Point near which the Sun sets on the same Day, which answers to our N. W. The third they call *Oriens Hibernus*, or the Point near which the Sun rises on the shortest Day of Winter, which answers to our S. E. The fourth they call *Occidens Hibernus*, or the Point near which the Sun sets on the same Day, which answers to our S. W.

Those Risings and Settings of the Sun, on the longest and shortest Days of the Year, happen only when he has his Course on the Tropicks; upon which, though these Collateral Points are always moving,

The Uses of the ten Points.

1. The four Cardinal and four Collateral Points serve to shew us how Countries are situate with respect to one another. 2. They regulate and compose the 32 Points of the Winds in the Mariner's Compass. 3. According to the Cardinal Points, the World is divided into four principal Regions or Parts, and the four Continents have their Names from them. The old World, or *Europe, Asia and Africa* is call'd East; and the new World, or *America*, the West: The *Terra Magellanica* is the South, and the Arctick the North. 4. The S. and N. Poles, by their Elevation above the Horizon of a Place, shew in what Latitude that Place is situate, which we shall explain when we come to treat of the Degrees of Latitude. 5. The N. is the Point, towards which all the Geographers of our Northern Hemisphere are suppos'd to look and project their Maps; for which Reason they either place, or ought to do so, the N. on the upper Side of them, the S. on the lower; the E. on the right, and the W. on the left.

The Zenith and Nadir serve, 1. As Poles to the Horizon. 2. They shew us the Country where the Inhabitants are Antipodes, or live diametrically opposite, with their Feet one to another. And, 3. they determine the Azimuths or Vertical Circles which all pass thro' them.

The ten Circles.

They are consider'd, 1. Either as Parallel or Intersecting each other. 2. As great or little. 3. As fix'd or moveable. There are five of them Parallels, viz. the Equator, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles. The five Intersecting ones, and which cut one another, are the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures.

Of these ten Circles, there are six great and four small. The six great ones are the Equator, the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures. The four little ones are, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles.

Though these ten Circles be mark'd, as fix'd in the Maps or Planispheres of the Globe, the Horizon and the Meridian are changeable, according to the diversity of Places we go to. The eight others, viz. the Equator, the two Tropicks, the two Polar Circles, the Ecliptick, and the two Colures are fix'd to all the Inhabitants of the Earth, and meet always at the same Place, let us go where we will.

The great Circles are equal in Bigness, have all the same Center with the Globe, which they divide into two equal Parts, and cut one another into the like.

The little Circles are unequal, and have not so much Circuit as the rest, because each of them have another Center than that of the Globe, which occasions their cutting it into two unequal Parts.

The Equator

Is a great Circle, equally distant from both Poles, and is call'd by that Name, because it divides the Globe into two equal Parts. It is also call'd the Equinoctial; because, when the Sun appears to move in it, he makes the Days and Nights of equal length in all Parts of the World. Mariners call it the Line, by way of Excellence, as being the first and principal Circle describ'd on the Globe.

The Uses of the Equator.

1. As it divides the Globe into two equal Parts, it distinguishes betwixt the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

2. It marks the true E. and W. which are call'd the Equinoctial Points to all the Regions of the Earth.

3. Being the first and chief of the Parallels of the Latitude, it serves to find out and reckon the Latitude of any Place, which is its Distance from the Equator, as we advance to the one or the other Pole, and accordingly is call'd North or South Latitude.

4. It marks on the Ecliptick the two Points of the Equinoxes, through which the Sun appears to pass when he makes the Days and Nights of equal length, and divides 'em into 12 Hours each, except under the Poles, where at the same time there begins a Day and a Night of six Months each: So that when a Day of six Months begins under the North Pole, a Night of six Months begins under the South Pole, & vice versa.

5. It serves to shew us, that those who live under the Equator have not only their Days and Nights of equal length at the Equinoxes, but always; because their Horizon cuts into equal Parts all the Circles which the Sun describes each Day of the Year; all the rest have their Days and Nights unequal; but as they live nearer to or farther from the Equator, their Equality or Inequality is the greater.

6. It shews us, that when the Sun comes to the Equinoctial Points, he makes Spring or Autumn to all the Parts of the Globe; but at different times, as the Spring to the Northern, when Autumn to the Southern Hemisphere, & vice versa.

7. The Equator shews on its Circle the 360 Meridians or Degrees of Longitude, which is the only Place where they are equal to the Degrees

picks. The Breadth of the Zodiack is commonly reckon'd 16 Degrees, viz. eight on each side the Ecliptick; but our Modern Astronomers give it ten on each Side, to terminate the Course of the Planets; because, beyond ten Degrees N. or ten S. the Latitude of no Planet ever reaches.

The Ecliptick, as the Zodiack, is divided into 12 Parts, and each Part into 30 Degrees, which, multiply'd by 12, make up the 360, into which it is divided.

The Uses of the Ecliptick.

1. Each Degree of it marks, near upon the matter, the Course which the Sun runs every Day. By each of the 12 Parts, it shews the Sign and the Month; by the 30 Degrees of each Sign, it shews the 30 Days that the Sun takes to run through each; by the 360 Degrees, it shews us the annual Course of the Sun, which is 365 Days, six Hours, and something more, which 6 Hours every four Years make up a Day, which being added to that Year, make it consist of 366 Days, and is call'd *Bissextile*, because the Ancients, on every fourth Year, reckon'd the sixth of the Calends of *March* twice; but the Moderns add this Day to *February*, which Year they call Leap-Year.

2. Each 13 Degrees of the Ecliptick mark the Course of the Moon for each Day; so that going from 13 to 13 Degrees, she runs through the whole Ecliptick in about 27½ Days, which added to the Sun's Motion in the mean time is about 29½ Days, or little less than one Month, and between 12 and 13 of those Months do make up the Solar Year.

3. The Ecliptick shews us the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; because, making their Course upon this Line, but differently, sometimes they are in Conjunction, with respect to us, and sometimes in Opposition.

The Eclipse of the Sun happens when the Moon is in Conjunction with him, that is, when she comes betwixt the Sun and us: And the Eclipse of the Moon is when she is in Opposition to the Sun, and that the Earth is directly betwixt them. The Eclipse of the Moon is universal, and all those above whose Horizon she is, see her eclips'd; but the Eclipse of the Sun is particular, and only to those whom the Interposition of the Moon hinders to see him more or less; for all the rest, above whose Horizon she is, see the Sun entire.

4. The Ecliptick being divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, that which advances towards the North Pole, marks all the long Days of the Northern Hemisphere, and the short ones of the Southern; and the other Part, which advances towards the South Pole, does the like, with respect to the other Hemisphere and ours.

5. The Ecliptick, divided into four Parts by the Colures, marks out three Signs for each of the four Seasons of the Year. The North Hemisphere has for its Spring-time, *Aries, Taurus and Gemini*; for Summer, *Cancer, Leo and Virgo*; for Autumn, *Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius*; and for Winter, *Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces*. And just on the contrary, the last three Signs make Summer in the South Hemisphere; *Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius* make the Spring; *Cancer, Leo and Virgo* the Winter; *Aries, Taurus and Gemini* the Autumn; so that when it is Spring in the one, 'tis Autumn in the other; and when Summer in the one, 'tis Winter in the other.

6. It cuts the Terraqueous Globe into two equal Parts uncertainly; and obliquely in an Angle of 23½ Degrees with respect to the Equator and the Poles.

7. It describes by its Poles the Polar Circles.

8. It comprehends, by its Obliquity, all that Space of the Terraqueous Globe which is call'd the Torrid Zone.

The 12 Signs of the Ecliptick are express'd by this Latin Distich:

*Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libra; Scorpium, Arcionem, Capri, Amphora, Pisces.*

The Names, Situation and Characters of the Signs are thus:

Northern.		Southern.	
1. <i>Aries</i>	♈	1. <i>Libra</i>	♎
2. <i>Taurus</i>	♉	2. <i>Scorpio</i>	♏
3. <i>Gemini</i>	♊	3. <i>Sagittarius</i>	♐
4. <i>Cancer</i>	♋	4. <i>Capricornus</i>	♑
5. <i>Leo</i>	♌	5. <i>Aquarius</i>	♒
6. <i>Virgo</i>	♍	6. <i>Pisces</i>	♓

The Northern make our longest Days, and the Southern the shortest, & vice versa. The Constellations which formerly answer'd to these Signs, don't so now, for they are near 30 Degrees, or an entire Sign more E. than anciently; so that when we say the Sun is in such a Sign, it must not be understood now of those Constellations, but of a 12th Part of the Zodiack, formerly call'd by such Names.

'Tis to be observ'd, that the Sun appears to make seven Revolutions more in the North than in the South Hemisphere, where it makes only 179, but in ours 186, which proceeds from the Excentricity of the Sun, that is, because the Circle, which the Sun describes each Day on the Ecliptick, has another Center than that of the Earth.

But before we proceed any farther, 'tis proper to give an Account of the Grounds upon which the Invention of those Artificial Globes was founded, and that the Reasons were taken from Astronomical Observations.

When *Ptolemy's* System (which was not reviv'd till *Copernicus* did it in the Fifteenth Century) came to be forgot or neglected, Astronomers, according to *Ptolemy's* System, suppos'd the Earth to lie fix'd and immovable in the Middle or Center of the World. Accordingly they thought that the Sun and Stars turn'd round the Earth from E. to W. in 24 Hours: Then, agreeable to this Notion, they observ'd, that as the Stars did to turn, the Circles they describ'd were not always of an equal Extent; that those which corresponded to the middle of the Earth, were much larger than those at a Distance from it on either Side; and that the greater the Distance was from the Middle, the Circles were the less.

They also observ'd, that there were two Points in the Heavens which had always the same Situation; and these they call'd *Poles*, from a *Greek* Word which signifies to turn; because they fancy'd them to be the Center of all the Celestial Motions, and that the Heavens turn'd round them.

They observ'd farther, that the Sun at the Equinoxes, which now fall about *March 10* and *September 12*, did in 24 Hours describe a Track in the Heavens equally distant from the two Poles; and this they thought might be represented by a Circle, which they call'd the *Equinoctial*.

Having also observ'd that the Sun, from the longest Day which now falls about the 11th of *June* to the shortest Day which now falls about the 11th of *December*, advanc'd about one Degree every Day towards a certain Point; and that when he came to that Point, he return'd towards the first, as now from the 11th of *December* to the 11th of *June*, and being again arriv'd at the first, he began to remove from it again: They fix'd those Points, which they call'd the *Solstices*, as if the Sun had made a stand there; and they represent'd those Boundaries of the Sun's Motion by the two Circles, which they call'd the *Tropicks*, from a *Greek* Word which signifies to *Return*, because the Sun appear'd to return back when he came to those Points.

Having likewise observ'd the Motion of the Sun more closely, and that as he turn'd daily round the Earth, he remov'd from or approach'd to the Tropicks obliquely about a Degree every Day; and that in a Year's time he describ'd a Circle in the Heavens, without deviating from it to the N. or S. as the other Planets did more or less; they represent'd this Circle by 12 Constellations of the fix'd Stars which appear'd in or near it, that they might trace out the annual Motion of the Sun and Planets: These Constellations they call'd the 12 *Signs*, as Marks to distinguish whereabout the Sun was; and the Circle they call'd the *Zodiac*, from a *Greek* Word signifying an Animal, because they fancy'd that those Signs upon it did represent the Animals whose Names they gave them, and accordingly they painted them either in Specie or by proper Hieroglyphicks: So that whether the Earth turns round, or is immovable, be it the Center of the World or not, the Artificial Globe equally serves all the Purposes of Geographers.

For the better understanding of Terraqueous Globes and Planispheres, Geographers invented imaginary Poles, Lines and Circles upon them, which correspond with the like imaginary ones in the Heavens. And here 'tis proper to observe, that some of 'em are suppos'd to be within the Globe, and others are describ'd on its Surface, both which we shall here define, and give an Account of their Uses.

Those within it are, I. The Center.

This is a Point suppos'd to be in the middle of the Globe, and equally distant from all Parts of its Surface, from which Point all the Right Lines drawn on the Surface are Semi-Diameters, and equally distant from all the exterior Points upon it.

The Uses of this Center, 1. It is the Foundation and Basis of all the Semi-Diameters. 2. It is the Center of all the great Circles describ'd on the Surface of the Globe, and which divide it into two equal Parts. This is reckon'd by the Vulgar to be the Center of the Universe.

II. The Diameter, and the three Axes or Axletrees.

Diameter is a *Greek* Word, that signifies the Measure of any thing through the Middle: Thus the Diameter of the Globe is a Right Line drawn from the one Side to the other through the Center.

An infinite Number of them may be imagin'd, but Geographers frequently content themselves with three, which they call *Axes*.

The first, which points to the N. and S. is call'd the Axis of the Globe. The second, whose Motion round the Pole describes the Polar Circles, is call'd the Axis of the Ecliptick. The third, which points to the Zenith and Nadir of each Place, is call'd the Axis of the Horizon.

The four principal Parts or Regions of the World, viz. the North, South, East and West.

Of the Poles.

The Points of the North and South are reckon'd immovable, and are the same with the Poles, already mention'd, at the two Extremities of the Axis of the Globe.

That which we call the North Pole, was nam'd *Arctick* by the *Greeks*, because the Constellation *Ursa minor* is in their Language call'd *arctos*, and the Polar Star is at the end of the Tail of that Constellation two Degrees and some Minutes from the Pole: the *Latin* call'd it *Septentrion*, because of the seven Stars, by which that Point is directed to, in the Celestial Globe.

The South Pole was call'd *Antarctick*, because it lies in direct Opposition to the other. It is known by four pretty large Stars somewhat like a Cross; from whence it is nam'd the *Crossed*, and which are about 30 Degrees from the South Pole.

As these two Points are fix'd, they may better serve for all Parts of the Globe, under the Names of *Arctick* and *Antarctick*; for as to the Name South, which we give the *Antarctick*, 'tis only with respect to those who live betwixt the Equator, or at least betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer* and the *Arctick* Pole; that we can properly call it so; since the North Point is that of the South to those who live betwixt the Equator, or at least betwixt the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the *Antarctick*. The *Greeks* and *Latin* therefore express'd themselves more naturally by the Words *Meridies* and *meridiana*, which signify Middy or Noon, when we reckon the Sun to lie South.

Of the Points East and West.

The East and West in a large Sense are moveable Points, which the Sun changes as often as he does Meridians; but these Points, properly taken, must be understood of the Intersection of the Equinoctial and Horizon, on which when the Sun rises, the Days and Nights are of equal Length.

The East is that Point where the Sun rises, and begins to appear above the Horizon when he makes his Course upon the Equator, and therefore is more naturally express'd by the *Latin* Word *Oriens*, and the *Greek* *anatolē*, which signify *Rising*.

The West is that Point where the Sun sets, and descends below the Horizon when he moves on the Equator, and therefore the Thing is much more naturally express'd by the *Latin* Word *Occidens*, and the *Greek* *ekataolē*, which signify *Setting*.

Though these two Points be moveable in the Sense above, they are mark'd as fix'd at the Extremity of each Hemisphere upon the Equator; the E. on the right, and the W. on the left.

Of the four Collateral Points.

They are so call'd, because they lie betwixt the Cardinal Points. The *Latin* express them more naturally than we, for they call the first *Oriens Aethiops*, or the Point near which the Sun rises on the longest Day of Summer, which answers to our N. E. The second they call *Occidens Aethiops*, or the Point near which the Sun sets on the same Day, which answers to our N. W. The third they call *Oriens Hibernus*, or the Point near which the Sun rises on the shortest Day of Winter, which answers to our S. E. The fourth they call *Occidens Hibernus*, or the Point near which the Sun sets on the same Day, which answers to our S. W.

Those Risings and Settings of the Sun, on the longest and shortest Days of the Year, happen only when he has his Course on the Tropicks; upon which, though these Collateral Points are always moving, yet they are mark'd as fix'd at the Place where the Tropicks are cut by the Colure of the Equinoxes.

For the Use of those who live in our Northern Hemisphere, the N. E. and N. W. are mark'd near the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the S. E. and S. W. near the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

But for those who live in the Southern Hemisphere, the N. E. and N. West are mark'd near the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and the S. E. and S. W. near that of *Cancer*; so that the Points which are N. E. and N. W. to us, are S. E. and S. W. to them, &c.

The two Vertical Points

Are 1. The Zenith, an *Arabian* Word signifying an imaginary Point exactly over our Heads, which changes as we change Place. 2. The Nadir, another of the same Language, which signifies the Point directly under our Feet, and changes in the same manner. 'Tis proper to observe, that our Zenith is the Nadir of our Antipodes, and our Nadir their Zenith, & vice versa; because our Feet and theirs point mutually at one another's Zeniths, as our Heads and theirs do at one another's Nadirs.

The

The ten Circles.

They are consider'd, 1. Either as Parallel or Intersecting each other. 2. As great or little. 3. As fix'd or moveable. There are five of them Parallel, viz. the Equator, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles. The five Intersecting ones, and which cut one another, are the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures.

Of these ten Circles, there are six great and four small. The six great ones are the Equator, the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures. The four little ones are, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles.

Though these ten Circles be mark'd, as fix'd in the Maps or Planispheres of the Globe, the Horizon and the Meridian are changeable, according to the diversity of Places we go to. The eight others, viz. the Equator, the two Tropicks, the two Polar Circles, the Ecliptick, and the two Colures are fix'd to all the Inhabitants of the Earth, and meet always at the same Place, let us go where we will.

The great Circles are equal in Bigness, have all the same Center with the Globe, which they divide into two equal Parts, and cut one another into the like.

The little Circles are unequal, and have not so much Circuit as the rest, because each of them have another Center than that of the Globe, which occasions their cutting it into two unequal Parts.

The Equator

It is a great Circle, equally distant from both Poles, and is call'd by that Name, because it divides the Globe into two equal Parts. It is also call'd the Equinoctial; because, when the Sun appears to move in it, he makes the Days and Nights of equal length in all Parts of the World. Mariners call it the Line, by way of Excellence, as being the first and principal Circle describ'd on the Globe.

The Uses of the Equator.

1. As it divides the Globe into two equal Parts, it distinguishes betwixt the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

2. It marks the true E. and W. which are call'd the Equinoctial Points to all the Regions of the Earth.

3. Being the first and chief of the Parallels of the Latitude, it serves to find out and reckon the Latitude of any Place, which is its Distance from the Equator, as we advance to the one or the other Pole, and accordingly is call'd North or South Latitude.

4. It marks on the Ecliptick the two Points of the Equinoxes, through which the Sun appears to pass when he makes the Days and Nights of equal length, and divides 'em into 12 Hours each, except under the Poles, where at the same time there begins a Day and a Night of six Months each: So that when a Day of six Months begins under the North Pole, a Night of six Months begins under the South Pole, & vice versa.

5. It serves to shew us, that those who live under the Equator have not only their Days and Nights of equal length at the Equinoxes, but always; because their Horizon cuts into equal Parts all the Circles which the Sun describes each Day of the Year; all the rest have their Days and Nights unequal; but as they live nearer to or farther from the Equator, their Equality or Inequality is the greater.

6. It shews us, that when the Sun comes to the Equinoctial Points, he makes Spring or Autumn to all the Parts of the Globe; but at different times, as the Spring to the Northern, when Autumn to the Southern Hemisphere, & vice versa.

7. The Equator shews on its Circle the 360 Meridians or Degrees of Longitude, which is the only Place where they are equal to the Degrees of Latitude.

8. Upon its Circle, it determines the Natural Day of 24 Hours, the Sun appearing to move 15 Degrees in an Hour; so that 24 multiply'd by 15 makes up the Number of its Degrees 360.

9. By cutting the Zodiac into two equal Parts, it separates the Northern from the Southern Signs, and divides betwixt the long and the short Days.

The Zodiac and the Ecliptick.

The Zodiac is one of the great Circles. We have already accounted for that Name, and must observe, that it is also call'd the Oblique Circle, and the Ecliptick. It is call'd *Oblique*, because it lies so with respect to the Equator, which cuts it at Oblique Angles; and it is call'd *Ecliptick*, because the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon happen in it.

The Zodiac is the only Circle in the Globe which has Breadth assign'd it; but the Ecliptick, which lies in the middle of it, and shews the Course of the Sun, is all that's mark'd by Geographers on their Globes and Planispheres, by a Circle equally distant from the two Tro-

picks, viz. the Equator, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles. The five Intersecting ones, and which cut one another, are the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures. Of these ten Circles, there are six great and four small. The six great ones are the Equator, the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures. The four little ones are, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles.

3. The Ecliptick shews us the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; because, making their Course upon this Line, but differently, sometimes they are in Conjunction, with respect to us, and sometimes in Opposition.

The Eclipse of the Sun happens when the Moon is in Conjunction with him, that is, when she comes betwixt the Sun and us: And the Eclipse of the Moon is when she is in Opposition to the Sun, and that the Earth is directly betwixt them. The Eclipse of the Moon is universal, and all those above whose Horizon she is, see her eclips'd; but the Eclipse of the Sun is particular, and only to those whom the Interposition of the Moon hinders to see him more or less; for all the rest, above whose Horizon she is, see the Sun entire.

4. The Ecliptick being divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, that which advances towards the North Pole, marks all the long Days of the Northern Hemisphere, and the short ones of the Southern; and the other Part, which advances towards the South Pole, does the like, with respect to the other Hemisphere and ours.

5. The Ecliptick, divided into four Parts by the Colures, marks out three Signs for each of the four Seasons of the Year. The North Hemisphere has for its Spring-time, *Aries, Taurus and Gemini*; for Summer, *Cancer, Leo and Virgo*; for Autumn, *Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius*; and for Winter, *Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces*. And just on the contrary, the last three Signs make Summer in the South Hemisphere; *Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius* make the Spring; *Cancer, Leo and Virgo* the Winter; *Aries, Taurus and Gemini* the Autumn; so that when it is Spring in the one, 'tis Autumn in the other; and when Summer in the one, 'tis Winter in the other.

6. It cuts the Terrestrial Globe into two equal Parts uncertainly; and obliquely in an Angle of 23 1/2 Degrees with respect to the Equator and the Poles.

7. It describes by its Poles the Polar Circles.

8. It comprehends, by its Obliquity, all that Space of the Terrestrial Globe which is call'd the Torrid Zone.

The 12 Signs of the Ecliptick are express'd by this Latin Distich:

*Signa Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libra, Scorpius, Arcitenens, Capri, Amphora, Pisces.*

The Names, Situation and Characters of the Signs are thus:

Northern.		Southern.	
1. <i>Aries</i>	♈	1. <i>Libra</i>	♎
2. <i>Taurus</i>	♉	2. <i>Scorpio</i>	♏
3. <i>Gemini</i>	♊	3. <i>Sagittarius</i>	♐
4. <i>Cancer</i>	♋	4. <i>Capricornus</i>	♑
5. <i>Leo</i>	♌	5. <i>Aquarius</i>	♒
6. <i>Virgo</i>	♍	6. <i>Pisces</i>	♓

The Northern make our longest Days, and the Southern the shortest, & vice versa. The Constellations which formerly answer'd to these Signs, don't so now, for they are near 30 Degrees, or an entire Sign more E. than anciently; so that when we say the Sun is in such a Sign, it must not be understood now of those Constellations, but of a 12th Part of the Zodiac, formerly call'd by such Names.

'Tis to be observ'd, that the Sun appears to make seven Revolutions more in the North than in the South Hemisphere, where it makes only 179, but in ours 186, which proceeds from the Excentricity of the Sun, that is, because the Circle, which the Sun describes each Day on the Ecliptick, has another Center than that of the Earth.

The Tropicks.

They are two small Circles describ'd by the Sun at different Times, and are equal and parallel betwixt themselves and parallel to the Equator, from which they are equally distant 23 Degrees and 1/2. Having already accounted for the Names, we go on to observe, that the Tropick, which is on the North side of the Equator, is call'd by the Name of *Cancer*, because it is form'd at the first Point of that Sign. It is the Summer Tropick to us, and that of the Winter to those who live in the South Hemisphere.

The Tropick, South of the Equator, is call'd by the Name of *Capricorn*, because form'd in the first Point of that Sign; and is the Summer Tropick to the South Hemisphere, as it is of the Winter to us.

These Circles are also call'd Solstices, because the Sun advances so little, when he approaches or removes from the Tropicks, that he seems for some time to stand still; so that neither Days nor Nights sensibly increase or diminish, but continue in the same State for several Days.

Dr. Halley



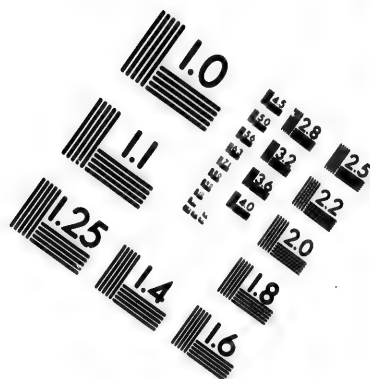
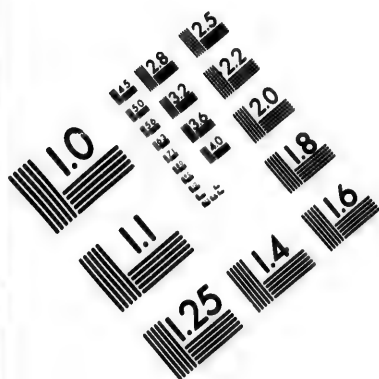
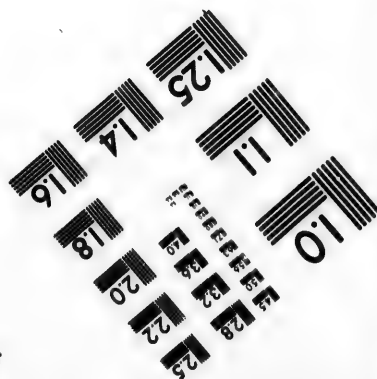
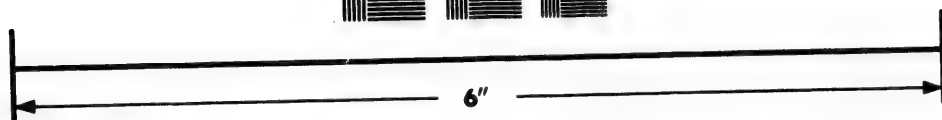
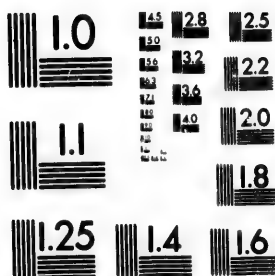


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Halley says, the Difference is scarcely sensible from five Days before to five Days after.

The Use of the Tropicks.

1. They include a certain Space, beyond which the Sun never passes, and in this Space he appears to make his daily Course by a spiral Line, in advancing towards the one or the other Tropick. 2. They mark on the Ecliptick the two Points of the Solstices, which give us the longest and shortest Days in the Year; that of *Cancer* gives us the longest, and that of *Capricorn* the shortest. 3. Their Distance from the Equator marks the greatest Declination of the Sun towards the one or the other Pole, at 23½ Degrees. 4. They inclose and separate the Torrid Zone from the Temperate ones.

The Polar Circles

Are two small ones, which the Poles of the Zodiac or the Ecliptick describe, round the Poles of the World: They are equal and parallel betwixt themselves, as they are parallel to the Tropicks and the Equator, and are 23½ Degrees distant from the Poles.

That round the North Pole is call'd the Arctick Circle, and that round the South Pole the Antarctic.

Their Use is, 1. To shew us the Track of the Poles of the Zodiac or Ecliptick. 2. They inclose the cold or frozen Zones, and separate them from the temperate. 3. They inclose the great Climates, where they have the longest Days and longest Nights of several Months, and separate them from the small Climates.

The Colures.

They are two great Circles, which cut one another at Right Angles, in the two Poles of the World. The Name is deriv'd from the *Greek* Words *μεσση* and *σημ*, which signify cut into *Tails* or *Angles*.

The one is call'd the Colure of the Equinoxes, because it cuts the Equator and the Ecliptick at the two first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, where the Equinoxes happen.

The other is call'd the Colure of the Solstices, because it cuts the Ecliptick and the Tropicks at the first Points of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, where the Solstices happen.

As those two Circles are entire Meridians, the Colure of the Equinoxes is sometimes mark'd on the Terraqueous Globe by the first Meridian wherever that be plac'd. And these two Colures cut the Ecliptick of the Celestial Globe into four equal Parts, and mark the four Points where the four Seasons of the Year begin.

The Uses of the Colures.

In the Northern Hemisphere, the Colure of the Equinoxes marks the Equinox, or the beginning of the Spring, at the first Point of *Aries*, about the 10th of *March*; and the Equinox, or the beginning of Autumn, at the first Point of *Libra*, about the 12th of *September*. And the Colure of the Solstices marks the Solstice, or the beginning of the Summer, at the first Point of *Cancer*, about the 10th of *June*; and the Solstice, or beginning of Winter, in the first Point of *Capricorn*, about the 10th of *December*.

But for the Southern Hemisphere, it is just the Reverse, because their Seasons are contrary to ours, as has been observ'd already.

The Horizon

Comes from a *Greek* Word, which signifies, to bound or terminate, because it bounds our View. 'Tis divided into two, viz. the Sensible and Rational. The Sensible Horizon is that which bounds our Sight when abroad in the Fields, &c. and separates that part of the Sky and Earth which we see from what we do not see.

The Rational Horizon, being only what we conceive by our Reason, is a great Circle parallel to the former, whose Center is that of the Terraqueous Globe: Its Poles are our Zenith and Nadir, round which it is describ'd, and it divides the Heav'ns and the Earth into two Hemispheres.

The Horizons change as we change Place, and therefore may be numberless: But Geographers confine them to three sorts; the first is the Right, which has its Zenith in the Equator, passes through the four Cardinal Points, and cuts the Equator at Right Angles. 2. The Oblique Horizon, whose Zenith is betwixt the Equator and one of the Poles, and cuts the Equator at Oblique Angles. 3. The Parallel Horizon, which has one of the Poles for its Zenith, and the Equator for its Horizontal Circle.

The Right Horizon is that of those who live under the Equator. The Oblique is generally for those who dwell betwixt the Equator and one of the Poles; and the Parallel is only for those who live directly under the Poles.

The Uses of the Horizon.

1. The Rational Horizon equally divides the Terraqueous Globe

The Horizon shews us the Height of the Pole, that is, how much it is elevated above our Horizon, and at the same time marks the Latitude of Places, which is the Distance from the Equator, because the Distance of the Equator from our Zenith is equal to the Distance from our Horizon to the Pole.

The Meridian.

Every Meridian is a great Circle, which passes through the Poles of the World, and through our Zenith and Nadir, and cuts the Globe into two Hemispheres, call'd E. and W.

It is call'd Meridian, because when the Sun passes through that Circle, it is Mid-day to all those who are in the part of that Circle expos'd to the Sun, and Mid-night to all those in the same Circle, which is opposite.

We may fancy as many Meridians as there are Degrees of Longitude on the Equator, but Geographers mark only 360 upon the same; and, to avoid Confusion, trace the Lines only from 5 to 5, 10 to 10, or 15 to 15, according to the Size of their Globes or Maps.

Astronomers not having yet determin'd where the first Meridian is, the Position of it is left arbitrary.

The ancient Geographers, considering that the Meridians serv'd to measure the Length of the Earth, call'd them also by the Name of Circles of Longitude, and plac'd the first Meridian at the West Extremity of our Continent; from whence they began to count Eastward the 360 Meridians, which we shall explain when we come to describe Longitude and Latitude.

The Use of the Meridian.

Each whole Meridian divides the Globe into two Hemispheres, Eastern and Western, of which those divided by the first Meridian into the Eastern on our Right, and Western on our Left, are prefer'd by Geographers to represent the Terraqueous Globe on a Planisphere. 2. The Meridian helps us to gain the Height of the Pole, and the Distance of any Place from the Equator or Latitude; because the Arch of the Meridian betwixt the Equator and the Zenith, and the Arch of the same Meridian betwixt the Horizon and the Pole, are equal. 3. It marks Mid-day and Midnight to all those who are in its Circle. 4. It divides the Artificial Day into two equal Parts. 5. The Meridian of every Country shews which of them have Noon sooner or later, and at the same time, for every 15 Degrees Eastward, they have it an Hour sooner than so far to the Westward. 6. By reckoning the Meridians from 15 to 15, we know what Hour it is at the same time in each Country. 7. The Meridians serve to reckon the Latitudes, which are counted along a Meridian from the Equator towards the one or the other Pole.

The Zones

Are so call'd from a *Greek* Word, that signifies a Girdle, because they inclose the five Parts into which our Globe is divided, according to the Temperature of the Air from whence they are denominated.

The first Zone, which lies in the Middle of the rest, is call'd the Torrid Zone by the Ancients, who thought it not habitable, because the Sun darts its Rays perpendicularly upon it; but Experience has prov'd the contrary, for the Heats are not so violent under the Equator, and the Places nearest it, where the Sun passes only in a transient Manner, as in the Neighbourhood of the Tropicks, near which the Sun making his Course for several Days successively, occasions excessive Heats; but the Mountains and Neighbourhood of the Sea in some Places, the long Nights thro' most of that Zone, and the frequent Rains, and great Dews, refresh it sufficiently, to make the Earth not only habitable, but so abundantly fertile, that in many Places it yields two Harvests in a Year, and produces not only all sorts of Spices and Drugs, but furnishes a greater Quantity of perfect Metals, precious Stones and Pearls, than all the other Zones together; so that the great Defarts which are found there, as in the Parts of *Africa*, *Asia* and *America*, that lie in it, are rather Proofs that the Soil in those Parts is barren of its own Nature, than made so by the Heat of the Sun, since such Defarts are found in the Middle of the Temperate Zones; and that in part of *Africa*, which lies under the Torrid Zone, there are Countries extremely fertile; that most of the Countries and Islands in *Asia*, under that Zone, are very fruitful; and 'tis the same as to what lies under it in *America*, so far as is yet known.

This Zone is divided into two equal Parts by the Equator, extends to the Tropicks on each side of it, and contains about 47 Degrees of Latitude. In most Places of this Zone they have only two Seasons, viz. Summer and Winter; and the latter is not distinguish'd by Frost and Cold, but by Rains and a lesser Degree of Heat.

Venerum distinguishes the Seasons into the Celestial and Terrestrial, in which respect the Terrestrial Summer of a Place is the hottest of the four Seasons; the Celestial, that of the four in which the Sun is nearest, Winter being the contrary, and so of the rest. According to which Notions the Celestial Summer of any Place, is that Season of the Year whose beginning is that Day on which the Sun hath the least Meridian-Distance from the Zenith of that Place, (and that the first time, if the Sun is twice in a Year Vertical to that Place) but the End, that Day on which the Sun hath a mean Meridian-Distance from the Zenith of that Place. 2. Winter, whose beginning is that

Those Parts of the Torrid Zone, that lie under or very near the Equinoctial, have two Seasons of each sort, as two Summers, &c. Their first Summer, while the Sun moves from the first Deg. of *Aries* to the second of *Taurus*, viz. from March 11 to April 12; their first Autumn, from thence to the first Deg. of *Cancer*, June 11; the first Winter, thence to the 28th Deg. of *Leo*, August 9; the first Spring, thence to the first Deg. of *Libra*, March 11: The second Summer, thence to O. E. 12; the second Autumn ends Dec. 11; the second Winter, Feb. 9; their second Spring, March 11.

The Places in the Northern half of the Torrid Zone end Autumn, and begin Winter, Dec. 11. the Sun having then the greatest Meridian Distance from their Zenith; but they don't begin and end Summer and Spring, nor begin Autumn at one and the same, but at different Times; for their Summer beginning when the Sun, returning from the first Deg. of *Capricorn*, becomes Vertical, which is at different Times, according to their different Latitudes, it must commence differently with regard thereto. The end of Summer and beginning of Autumn, and the end of Winter and beginning of Spring, must also differ accordingly.

The Case is the same on the Southern half of the Torrid Zone, allowing for the difference of North and South Latitude.

2. The two Temperate Zones are so call'd, because lying betwixt the Torrid and the Frozen Zones, they enjoy a Temperate Air, especially about the Middle; for at the Extremities they partake of the excessive Heat of the Torrid, and of the excessive Cold of the Frozen Zones, in proportion, as they lie near the one or the other. The Temperate Zones are bounded by the Tropicks and the Polar Circles. That betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Circle of the North Pole, is call'd Northern; and that betwixt the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the Circle of the South Pole, Southern. Each of 'em contains about 43 Deg. of Latitude.

3. The two Cold or Frozen Zones lie betwixt the Polar Circles and the Poles, or rather are included within the Polar Circles which enclose them, one round the North, and the other round the South Pole. They are call'd Frozen, because for the greatest part of the Year they are extreme cold, and every thing freezes, especially when the Sun appears but little, or not at all above their Horizon. Each of them contains about 23 Deg. of Latitude.

'Tis easy to account for the Breadth of each Zone, by reckoning 60 Geographical Miles to a Degree, thus:

Sanfon says, in his Introduction to Geography, printed at Amsterdam in 1708, says, The Torrid Zone has 1175 common French Leagues in breadth, which at 2400 Geometrical Paces per League, is 2800 Miles
The N. Temperate Zone 1075 Leagues 2580
The S. Temperate Zone the like 2580
The N. Frozen Zone, 587 Leagues 1410
The S. Frozen Zone the like 1410

But the Length of the Circuit of the Zones is not so easy to be reckon'd; for tho' each of them runs the whole Circumference of the Globe, and has 360 Deg. in Circuit, yet as the Deg. of Longitude diminish in Extent, according to the Deg. of Latitude they lie in, and as they approach the Poles where they end in a Point; the nearest Computation that can be made of their Circuit is thus:

Sanfon says, The Torrid Zone has 9000 common French Leagues under the Equator, where its Circuit is largest, } 21600 Miles
which makes
At its Extremities under the Tropicks, the Circuit is a } 19800
little more than 8250 Leagues
The N. Temperate Zone has the same Circuit as the last }
under the Tropick, but about the middle in Lat. 45 } 15240
has only about 6350 Leagues
And at its Extremity, under the Polar Circle, it has } 8580
3575 Leagues
The S. Temperate Zone, the like under the Tropick } 15240
And under the Polar Circle } 8580
The N. Frozen Zone under the Polar Circle is }
Its Middle is only about 1850 Leagues } 4440
And its Extremity under the Poles ends in a Point }
The S. Frozen Zone has the like under the Polar Circle } 8580
Its Middle is only about 1850 Leagues } 4440
And its Extremity under the Poles ends in a Point }

By this the Goodness of God may be seen, in ordering it so that the far greatest part of the Earth may be comfortably inhabited.

'Tis to be observ'd that none of the Zones is yet perfectly discover'd. The N. Temperate and the Torrid Zones are better known than the rest. Nothing of the S. Temperate Zone is known, but what lies in our Continent and in *America*. Some Islands and Coasts of the N. Frozen Zone are known, but we have yet no Knowledge of any Countries in the S. Frozen Zone.

To sum up the Matter, and to shew what Proportion each of the Zones bears to the Surface of the Earth, let us suppose with Mr. *Senex*, that it is divided into equal Parts

The Torrid Zone contains of those Parts 207
Both Temperate Zones 270
And both Frigid Zones 43

The same Author gives the Dimensions of each Zone in English Square Statute Miles, of 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to a Degree, thus:

The Torrid Zone	415474528457
Each Temperate Zone	270025710933
Each Frigid Zone	43309396510

bitants of the Frozen Zones *Perisai*, from a Greek Word which signifies the Shadow's going round. Those of the Temperate Zones they call'd *Heterosai*, which signifies, that their Shadow lay only either North or South; and those of the Torrid Zone they call'd *Amphisai*, which signify'd that their Shadow at different Times lay both ways.

Reason and Experience have since prov'd, that the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are *Asi*, or without Shadow at Noon, when the Sun is vertical, or right over their Heads; and that when he is otherwise, those under the Tropicks have their Shadow always on one Side; whereas these have it sometimes on one side, and sometimes on t'other.

Therefore the Division of the People, according to their Shadows, was more exactly made into *Perisai*, *Heterosai* and *Asi*, which they subdivided into *Asi-Heterosai* and *Asi-Amphisai*.

The *Perisai*, or Inhabitants of the Frozen Zones, are divided into three sorts, 1. If any live under the Poles, they are always *Perisai*, and their Shadow turns round during the six Months that they have the Sun continually. 2. Those under the Polar Circles have their Shadows turn'd round only when their Day is 24 Hours, which is their longest. 3. The Shadows of the rest turn round for several Days, Weeks or Months, according as they are nearer or farther from the Pole. Those under the Pole have their Year divided into a Day and a Night of six Months; and all the *Perisai* in general have only one Summer that is very moderate, and one Winter that is very cold.

The *Heterosai*, or Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones, have their Shadow at Noon always towards one of the Poles. Those of the Northern towards the North, and those of the Southern the contrary; and the Nights and Days are always unequal, except at the Time of the Equinox.

The *Asi*, or Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, are of three sorts, 1. Those directly under the Equator are twice a Year without Shadows, and all the rest of the Year they are *Amphisai*, and have the Noon Shadow the one way or t'other, according as the Sun moves to the North or South of the Equator.

2. Those who live betwixt the Equator and the Tropicks are also twice a Year without Shadow, and the rest of it, their Shadows turn either one or t'other way; such as live near the Equator have also two Summers and two Winters, but the Seasons terminate in one of each, in proportion as they approach the Tropick, and their Days and Nights have more of an Equality, according as they lie nearer the Equator.

3. Those who live under the Tropicks are never *Asi*, but have always a Shadow at Noon, except on the Days of the Solstices; all the rest of the Year they are *Heterosai*, and cast their Shadow at Noon on one side, and they have but one Summer and Winter.

Thus the three sorts of *Asi* above-mention'd, with the *Heterosai*, and the three sorts of *Perisai*, give us seven different sorts of Habitations, according to the Shadows upon the Surface of the Earth.

Division of the Surface of the Terrestrial Globe, by the Position of its Inhabitants.

THE Inhabitants of the Globe may be distinguish'd into *Periaci*, *Antaci* and *Antipodes*, Names deriv'd from their different Relations to one another, with regard to their Situation.

The *Periaci* are those who live under the same Parallel of Latitude, but in opposite Meridians. They are equally distant from the Equator, under the same Degree of Latitude, are in the same Zone, have the same Seasons, the same Climate, the same length of Days and Nights, and have all things alike at the same time, except that in the Torrid and Temperate Zones, when the one have Day, the other have Night; and in the Frozen Zones, when the Days are continual, they have only opposite Hours.

The *Antaci* are those who inhabit the same Meridian, but in opposite Parallels towards the different Poles, and are said to live over-against one another. They agree in all things as the former, but being in opposite Hemispheres; when the one have Winter, the other have Summer. The *Antipodes* are diametrically opposite to one another in Parallels and Meridians, have the same Situation, with respect to the Equator and Poles, &c. as the other two above-mention'd; but being diametrically opposite, their Seasons, &c. are just the contrary to one another.

As to those that dwell under the Poles, they being diametrically opposite to one another, and their Seasons at quite contrary Times, they may justly be reckon'd *Antipodes*; but their Situation at the two Extremes of the same Meridian, their equal Distance from the Equator, and their having the same Hours in the Natural Day, make them pass for *Antaci*; but with this difference, that when the one has a Day, the other has a Night of six Months.

As to those who live under the Equator, they may be consider'd both as *Periaci* and *Antipodes*, though they agree in nothing with the other *Antipodes*, but that they are diametrically opposite to one another, being in all other Respects true *Periaci*.

'Tis to be observ'd, that our *Periaci* are *Antaci* to our *Antipodes*; that our *Antipodes* are *Periaci* to our *Antaci*; and our *Antaci*, *Antipodes* to our *Periaci*.

Of the Divisions of the Surface of our Globe by Climates and Parallels.

betwixt themselves, as they are parallel to the Tropicks and the Equator, and are 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees distant from the Poles.

That round the North Pole is call'd the Arctick Circle, and that round the South Pole the Antarctick.

Their Use is, 1. To shew us the Track of the Poles of the Zodiac or Ecliptick. 2. They inclose the cold or frozen Zones, and separate them from the temperate. 3. They inclose the great Climates, where they have the longest Days and longest Nights of several Months, and separate them from the small Climates.

The Colures.

They are two great Circles, which cut one another at Right Angles, in the two Poles of the World. The Name is deriv'd from the *Greek* Words *κόλως* and *ἀνὰ*, which signify cut into Tails or Angles.

The one is call'd the Colure of the Equinoxes, because it cuts the Equator and the Ecliptick at the two first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, where the Equinoxes happen.

The other is call'd the Colure of the Solstices, because it cuts the Ecliptick and the Tropicks at the first Points of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, where the Solstices happen.

As those two Circles are entire Meridians, the Colure of the Equinoxes is sometimes mark'd on the Terraqueous Globe by the first Meridian wherever that be plac'd. And these two Colures cut the Ecliptick of the Celestial Globe into four equal Parts, and mark the four Points where the four Seasons of the Year begin.

The Uses of the Colures.

In the Northern Hemisphere, the Colure of the Equinoxes marks the Equinox, or the beginning of the Spring, at the first Point of *Aries*, about the 10th of *March*; and the Equinox, or the beginning of Autumn, at the first Point of *Libra*, about the 12th of *September*. And the Colure of the Solstices marks the Solstice, or the beginning of the Summer, at the first Point of *Cancer*, about the 10th of *June*; and the Solstice, or beginning of Winter, in the first Point of *Capricorn*, about the 10th of *December*.

But for the Southern Hemisphere, it is just the Reverse, because their Seasons are contrary to ours, as has been observ'd already.

The Horizon

Comes from a *Greek* Word, which signifies, to bound or terminate, because it bounds our View. 'Tis divided into two, *viz.* the Sensible and Rational. The Sensible Horizon is that which bounds our Sight when abroad in the Fields, &c. and separates that part of the Sky and Earth which we see from what we do not see.

The Rational Horizon, being only what we conceive by our Reason, is a great Circle parallel to the former, whose Center is that of the Terraqueous Globe: Its Poles are our Zenith and Nadir, round which it is describ'd, and it divides the Heav'n and the Earth into two Hemispheres.

The Horizons change as we change Place, and therefore may be numberless: But Geographers confine them to three sorts; the first is the Right, which has its Zenith in the Equator, passes through the four Cardinal Points, and cuts the Equator at Right Angles. 2. The Oblique Horizon, whose Zenith is betwixt the Equator and one of the Poles, and cuts the Equator at Oblique Angles. 3. The Parallel Horizon, which has one of the Poles for its Zenith, and the Equator for its Horizontal Circle.

The Right Horizon is that of those who live under the Equator. The Oblique is generally for those who dwell betwixt the Equator and one of the Poles; and the Parallel is only for those who live directly under the Poles.

The Uses of the Horizon.

1. The Rational Horizon equally divides the Terraqueous Globe into the upper and lower Hemisphere. 2. The Sensible Horizon shews us the Length of the Artificial Day, while the Sun makes its Course upon it; and the Length of the Artificial Night, when the Sun is below it.

Those who have the Right Horizon live under the Equator, and have their Days and Nights continually of equal Length, as has been already said. Those under the Poles, who have their Horizon the same with the Equator, have their Days and Nights of six Months each. Those whose Horizon is oblique have the Equinoxes only twice in the Year, all the rest being unequal, in proportion to their Distance from the Equator, and the Elevation of the Pole above their Horizon.

Betwixt the Equator and the Polar Circles, the Days increase from 12 Hours to 24, because those who live under those Circles have their Sun 24 Hours above their Horizon. Betwixt the Polar Circles and the Pole, the Days increase also in proportion to the Sun's continuing above the Horizon, from one Day to six Months.

Astronomers not having yet determin'd where the first Meridian is, the Position of it is left arbitrary.

The ancient Geographers, considering that the Meridians serv'd to measure the Length of the Earth, call'd them also by the Name of Circles of Longitude, and plac'd the first Meridian at the West Extremity of our Continent; from whence they began to count Eastward the 360 Meridians, which we shall explain when we come to describe Longitude and Latitude.

The Use of the Meridian.

Each whole Meridian divides the Globe into two Hemispheres, Eastern and Western, of which those divided by the first Meridian into the Eastern on our Right, and Western on our Left, are prefer'd by Geographers to represent the Terraqueous Globe on a Planisphere. 2. The Meridian helps us to gain the Height of the Pole, and the Distance of any Place from the Equator or Latitude; because the Arch of the Meridian betwixt the Equator and the Zenith, and the Arch of the same Meridian betwixt the Horizon and the Pole, are equal. 3. It marks Mid-day and Midnight to all those who are in its Circle. 4. It divides the Artificial Day into two equal Parts. 5. The Meridian of every Country shews which of them have Noon sooner or later, and at the same time, for every 15 Degrees Eastward, they have it an Hour sooner than so far to the Westward. 6. By reckoning the Meridians from 15 to 15, we know what Hour it is at the same time in each Country. 7. The Meridians serve to reckon the Latitudes, which are counted along a Meridian from the Equator towards the one or the other Pole.

The Zones

Are so call'd from a *Greek* Word, that signifies a Girdle, because they inclose the five Parts into which our Globe is divided, according to the Temperature of the Air from whence they are denominated.

The first Zone, which lies in the Middle of the rest, is call'd the Torrid Zone by the Ancients, who thought it not habitable, because the Sun darts its Rays perpendicularly upon it; but Experience has prov'd the contrary, for the Heats are not so violent un'er the Equator, and the Places nearest it, where the Sun passes only in a transient Manner, as in the Neighbourhood of the Tropicks, near which the Sun making his Course for several Days successively, occasions excessive Heats; but the Mountains and Neighbourhood of the Sea in some Places, the long Nights thro' most of that Zone, and the frequent Rains, and great Dews, refresh it sufficiently, to make the Earth not only habitable, but so abundantly fertile, that in many Places it yields two Harvests in a Year, and produces not only all sorts of Spiceries and Drugs, but furnishes a greater Quantity of perfect Metals, precious Stones and Pearls, than all the other Zones together; so that the great Desarts which are found there, as in the Parts of *Africa*, *Asia* and *America*, that lie in it, are rather Proofs that the Soil in those Parts is barren of its own Nature, than made so by the Heat of the Sun, since such Desarts are found in the Middle of the Temperate Zones; and that in part of *Africa*, which lies under the Torrid Zone, there are Countries extremely fertile; that most of the Countries and Islands in *Asia*, under that Zone, are very fruitful; and 'tis the same as to what lies under it in *America*, so far as is yet known.

This Zone is divided into two equal Parts by the Equator, extends to the Tropicks on each side of it, and contains about 47 Degrees of Latitude. In most Places of this Zone they have only two Seasons, *viz.* Summer and Winter; and the latter is not distinguish'd by Frost and Cold, but by Rains and a lesser Degree of Heat.

Varenus distinguishes the Seasons into the Celestial and Terrestrial, in which respect the Terrestrial Summer of a Place is the hottest of the four Seasons; the Celestial, that of the four in which the Sun is nearest, Winter being the contrary, and so of the rest. According to which Notions the Celestial Summer of any Place, is that Season of the Year whose beginning is that Day on which the Sun hath the least Meridian-Distance from the Zenith of that Place, (and that the first time, if the Sun is twice in a Year Vertical to that Place) but the End, that Day on which the Sun hath a mean Meridian-Distance from the Zenith of that Place. 2. Winter, whose beginning is that Day on which the Sun hath the greatest Meridian-Distance from the Zenith of that Place; and whose End when a mean Distance. 3. Spring, from the end of Winter to the beginning of Summer. 4. Autumn, from the end of Summer to the beginning of Winter.

According to these Definitions, the Celestial Summer of those Places of the Earth, which lie between the Tropick of *Cancer* and the N. Pole, begins when the Sun enters the first Degree of *Cancer*, *June* 10, and ends when the Sun enters the first Degree of *Libra*, *Sept.* 11; and that at the same time in all these Places. So it is Autumn to these Places, when the Sun passes from the beginning of *Libra* to the beginning of *Capricorn*, from *Sept.* 11. to *December* 10. Winter beginning then, ends when the Sun enters *Aries*, *March* 11, between which and Summer falls the Spring.

To all Places between the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the S. Pole, their Summer is during our Winter, and their Autumn during our Spring, &c.

Those

2. The two Temperate Zones are so call'd, because lying between the Torrid and the Frozen Zones, they enjoy a Temperate Air, especially about the Middle; for at the Extremities they partake of the excessive Heat of the Torrid, and of the excessive Cold of the Frozen Zones, in proportion, as they lie near the one or the other. The Temperate Zones are bounded by the Tropicks and the Polar Circles. That betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Circle of the North Pole, is call'd Northern; and that betwixt the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the Circle of the South Pole, Southern. Each of 'em contains about 43 Deg. of Latitude.

3. The two Cold or Frozen Zones lie betwixt the Polar Circles and the Poles, or rather are included within the Polar Circles which enclose them, one round the North, and the other round the South Pole. They are call'd Frozen, because for the greatest part of the Year they are extreme cold; and every thing freezes, especially when the Sun appears but little, or not at all above their Horizon. Each of them contains about 23 Deg. of Latitude.

'Tis easy to account for the Breadth of each Zone, by reckoning 60 Geographical Miles to a Degree, thus:

Sausou says, in his Introduction to Geography, printed at Amsterdam in 1708, says, The Torrid Zone has 1175 common French Leagues in breadth, which at 2400 Geometrical Paces per League, is

The N. Temperate Zone 1075 Leagues	2820 Miles
The S. Temperate Zone the like	2580
The N. Frozen Zone, 587 1/2 Leagues	1410
The S. Frozen Zone the like	1410

But the Length of the Circuit of the Zones is not so easy to be reckon'd; for tho' each of them runs the whole Circumference of the Globe, and has 360 Deg. in Circuit, yet as the Deg. of Longitude diminish in Extent, according to the Deg. of Latitude they lie in, and as they approach the Poles where they end in a Point; the nearest Computation that can be made of their Circuit is thus:

Sausou says, The Torrid Zone has 9000 common French Leagues under the Equator, where its Circuit is largest, which makes

At its Extremities under the Tropicks, the Circuit is a little more than 8250 Leagues	19800
The N. Temperate Zone has the same Circuit as the last under the Tropick, but about the middle in Lat. 45 has only about 6350 Leagues	15240
And at its Extremity, under the Polar Circle, it has 3575 Leagues	8580
The S. Temperate Zone, the like under the Tropick	15240
And under the Polar Circle	8580
The N. Frozen Zone under the Polar Circle is Its Middle is only about 1850 Leagues	4440
At its Extremity under the Poles ends in a Point	
The S. Frozen Zone has the like under the Polar Circle Its Middle is only about 1850 Leagues	8580
And its Extremity under the Poles ends in a Point	4440

By this the Goodness of God may be seen, in ordering it so that the far greatest part of the Earth may be comfortably inhabited.

'Tis to be observ'd that none of the Zones is yet perfectly discover'd. The N. Temperate and the Torrid Zones are better known than the rest. Nothing of the S. Temperate Zone is known, but what lies in our Continent and in *America*. Some Islands and Coasts of the N. Frozen Zone are known, but we have yet no Knowledge of any Countries in the S. Frozen Zone.

To sum up the Matter, and to shew what Proportion each of the Zones bears to the Surface of the Earth, let us suppose with Mr. *Senex*, that it is divided into equal Parts

The Torrid Zone contains of those Parts	520
Both Temperate Zones	207
And both Frigid Zones	270

The same Author gives the Dimensions of each Zone in English Square Statute Miles, of 69 1/2 to a Degree, thus:

The Torrid Zone	415474828457
Each Temperate Zone	270235710933
Each Frigid Zone	43209390510

The Division of the Surface of the Earth, according to the Shadows of its Inhabitants.

THIS proceeds from the different Situation of the Zones; and the Diversity is taken either from the Position of the Shadow at Noon, or its going quite round all Objects.

The Ancients having found out, that the Shadow turn'd round the Inhabitants of the Frozen Zones, when the Sun gave them continual Day; that the Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones had their Shadows always towards the same Point at Noon: Those of the Northern towards that Point; the S. of the Southern towards the other: And that the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone had their Shadow at Noon fix Months towards the one Pole, and six towards the other: They call'd the Inha-

bitants of the Torrid Zone *Periæci*, and all the *Periæci* in general have only one Summer that is very moderate, and one Winter that is very cold.

The *Heterosci*, or Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones, have their Shadow at Noon always towards one of the Poles. Those of the Northern towards the North, and those of the Southern the contrary; and the Nights and Days are always unequal, except at the Time of the Equinox.

The *Alci*, or Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, are of three sorts, 1. Those directly under the Equator are twice a Year without Shadows, and all the rest of the Year they are *Amphiscii*, and have the Noon Shadow the one way or t'other, according as the Sun moves to the North or South of the Equator.

2. Those who live betwixt the Equator and the Tropicks are also twice a Year without Shadow, and the rest of it, their Shadows turn either one or t'other way; such as live near the Equator have also two Summers and two Winters, but the Seasons terminate in one of each, in proportion as they approach the Tropick, and their Days and Nights have more of an Equality, according as they lie nearer the Equator.

3. Those who live under the Tropicks are never *Alci*, but have always a Shadow at Noon, except on the Days of the Solstices; all the rest of the Year they are *Heterosci*, and cast their Shadow at Noon on one side, and they have but one Summer and Winter.

Thus the three sorts of *Alci* above-mention'd, with the *Heterosci*, and the three sorts of *Periæci*, give us seven different sorts of Habitations, according to the Shadows upon the Surface of the Earth.

Division of the Surface of the Terrestrial Globe, by the Position of its Inhabitants.

THE Inhabitants of the Globe may be distinguish'd into *Periæci*, *Antæci* and *Antipodes*, Names deriv'd from their different Relations to one another, with regard to their Situation.

The *Periæci* are those who live under the same Parallel of Latitude, but in opposite Meridians. They are equally distant from the Equator, under the same Degree of Latitude, are in the same Zone, have the same Seasons, the same Climate, the same length of Days and Nights, and have all things alike at the same time, except that in the Torrid and Temperate Zones, when the one have Day, the other have Night; and in the Frozen Zones, when the Days are continual, they have only opposite Hours.

The *Antæci* are those who inhabit the same Meridian, but in opposite Parallels towards the different Poles, and are said to live over-against one another. They agree in all things as the former, but being in opposite Hemispheres; when the one have Winter, the other have Summer. The *Antipodes* are diametrically opposite to one another in Parallels and Meridians, have the same Situation, with respect to the Equator and Poles, &c. as the other two above-mention'd; but being diametrically opposite, their Seasons, &c. are just the contrary to one another.

As to those that dwell under the Poles, they being diametrically opposite to one another, and their Seasons at quite contrary Times, they may justly be reckon'd *Antipodes*; but their Situation at the two Extremes of the same Meridian, their equal Distance from the Equator, and their having the same Hours in the Natural Day, make them pass for *Antæci*; but with this difference, that when the one has a Day, the other has a Night of six Months.

As to those who live under the Equator, they may be consider'd both as *Periæci* and *Antipodes*, though they agree in nothing with the other *Antipodes*, but that they are diametrically opposite to one another, being in all other Respects true *Periæci*.

'Tis to be observ'd, that our *Periæci* are *Antæci* to our *Antipodes*; that our *Antipodes* are *Periæci* to our *Antæci*; and our *Antæci*, *Antipodes* to our *Periæci*.

Of the Divisions of the Surface of our Globe by Climates and Parallels.

THE Ancients, besides observing the Situation of Places by the Height of the Pole, or by Latitude or Distance from the Equator, contriv'd to find it by the difference of the Length of Days also; and therefore divided the Surface of our Globe by Circles parallel to the Equator, into several small Parts, in each of which the same Lengths of Days were comprehended.

They call'd them Climates from the Greek Word *κλίμα*, a Country or Tract, or, as some think, from *κλίω*; which signifies to decline or bend downwards, as they do from the Equator. They subdivided them by a Parallel Line into two Semi-Climates, which they call'd Parallels.

The Climates are of two sorts; those betwixt the Equator and the Polar Circles, where the Artificial Days increase insensibly, and are regulated by half Hours; and those between the Polar Circles and the

Poles, which have continued Days, and are regulated by Months, or 30 continued Days.

The Parallels are also of two sorts. The one divides the Climates into quarters of Hours; and the other divides the Days of the Months into 15; so that a Parallel is a Space of our Globe's Surface, betwixt two Circles or Parallel Lines, betwixt which there's a Variation of a quarter of an Hour, or of 15 Days in the longest Day of the Year.

The Climates are very unequal in Breadth; those of the Artificial Days are the larger the nearer they lie to the Equator, and diminish in proportion to their Distance from it.

The Climates of the continued Days, on the contrary, are the larger the nearer they lie to the Poles, and diminish in proportion to their Distance from them.

This Inequality proceeds from the different Obliquities of the Horizon, with respect to the Course of the Sun when in the Tropick, where he determines the Length of the greatest Days to all the Inhabitants of the same Hemisphere where he is.

The Climates are 60 in Number, viz. 30 betwixt the Equator and each Pole, and the 30 in each Hemisphere are divided into Climates of half an Hour, Artificial Days, or continued Days. Those of half an Hour, betwixt the Equator and each Polar Circle, are reckon'd 24; because the Artificial Day being always 12 Hours under the Equator, it increases proportionably by half Hours, till it comes to be 24 Hours long on the longest Day of the Year, under the Polar Circles.

The Climates of continued Days, from the Polar Circles to the Poles, are reckon'd six, and by Months, because they increase according to that Proportion, till they come to be six Months long under the Pole: From hence 'tis easy to conceive, that by dividing each Climate into Parallels of a quarter of an Hour, there must be 60 for each Hemisphere.

The ancient Geographers, who knew only a part of the Temperate and part of the Torrid Zone, and thought all the rest uninhabitable, both towards the Equator and the Poles, mark'd only seven Climates, that comprehended what part of the World they knew, and pointed out the Climates of the opposite Hemisphere, that they believ'd to be habitable, though they did not know them, by their opposite Position to those in our own Hemisphere, which they did know.

They began to reckon the known Climates, where the longest Day was 12 Hours three quarters, which they thought the beginning of the habitable Places under the Torrid Zone, and so fix'd their first Climate betwixt 12 Hours three quarters and 13 Hours one quarter, and so on from half Hour to half Hour. They call'd their Climates by the Names of the most famous Towns, Islands and Seas through which the middle Parallel pass'd: Thus they call'd the first *Merce*, the second *Siene*, the third *Alexandria*, the fourth *Rhodes*, the fifth *Rome*, the sixth the *Euxine* Sea, the seventh the *Bosphorus*, because it pass'd by the Mouth of that River; then they added an eighth, which pass'd through the *Rhiphaean* Mountains, and a ninth through the River *Tanais*.

To these *Ptolomy*, in his Geography, added nine more, so much of the World being known in his Time, viz. two for the Southern, and seven for the Northern Hemisphere; but, contrary to his Predecessors, instead of reckoning by Climates, he did it by Parallels of quarters of Hours, half Hours, and Hours: He began them at the Equator, which he repeated in his *Almagest*, where, after distributing his Parallels a little otherwise than in his Geography, which comes however to the same Increase, he adds, that the Day increases to 24 Hours under the Polar Circle, and betwixt that and the Pole he places six Parallels, which contain each the increase of a Month.

This shews the vulgar Opinion, that the Ancients agreed in reckoning no more than seven Climates, to be false.

Of the Division of the Globe, according to the Latitude and Longitude.

GEOPHAGERS perceiving that the Division of it by Climates, serv'd only to distinguish its Surface from S. to N. they found that an exacter Division was not only necessary to mark the Situation of Places more regularly towards those Points, but that there must also be a Method of doing the same from E. to W.

And knowing that the Poles determin'd the S. and N. Points, and that the Extent of the Globe from E. to W. is exactly mark'd out by the Equator, whose Circuit is double the circular Distance betwixt the two Poles, they call'd the Extent of the Globe from S. to N. Latitude, and that from E. to W. Longitude, because they knew twice as much of the World that way as they did the other.

In Imitation therefore of Astronomers, who divide all Circles into 360 Parts, they divided the Circumference of the Globe into 360 Degrees, by Semi-Circles or Meridian Lines from one Pole to the other, which they call'd Degrees of Longitude.

And because the Distance betwixt the Poles makes only the Half of a great Circle on the Globe's Surface, they divided it into 180 Parts, with regard to North and South, which they call'd Degrees of Latitude; and those Degrees they distinguish'd by the Poles and 179 Circles parallel and equidistant.

As the Equator is the greatest of the Parallel Circles, and equally distant from the two Poles, Geographers have made it the Rule and first of the Circles, and begin from it to reckon the Degrees of Latitude towards the North or the South Pole, and distinguish 'em accordingly into North and South Latitude, there being 90 Degrees on each side the Equator.

In Planispheres, or Maps which represent the Globe, the Latitudes are mark'd on the first entire Meridian, which, by dividing the two Hemispheres, does also cut all the Circles of Latitude into two equal Parts, therefore the Degrees are mark'd there four times, one for each Semi-Circle or Parallel of Latitude.

All these Degrees in Globes and Maps are mark'd one by one; but the Lines or Circles, which separate them, are drawn from 5 to 5, 10 to 10, or 15 to 15, according to the Size of the Globe or Map, to avoid crowding it too much.

The Degrees of Latitude thus mark'd, shew the Latitude, or at what Distance the Countries or Places propos'd are from the Equator, and at the same time how much the Pole is elevated above their Horizon, which goes as much below the Pole as they are distant from the Equator, the Latitude of a Place and the Height of the Pole being equal.

The Degrees of Longitude are mark'd on Globes and general Maps of the World, in the same manner as the former, but are reckon'd on the Equator from West to East, because the Ancients knowing the Western Extremity of our Continent with more Certainty, as being near it, they fix'd the first Meridian or Line of Longitude there. These Lines of Longitude are drawn, as has been said, from Pole to Pole, and contract gradually in proportion to their Distance from the Equator, till they end in a Point under each Pole. The Degrees of Longitude of Countries and Towns, which is their Distance from the first Meridian, are reckon'd on the Equator, Longitude being an Arch of the Equator, or of a Parallel comprehended betwixt the Meridian of a Country or Town and the first Meridian.

Tho' Degrees of Latitude be all of equal Breadth, yet Degrees of Longitude in all Parallel Circles diminish in proportion, as they approach the Poles.

Therefore, to prevent Mistakes in Calculating Distances of Places from West to East, Geographers have form'd a Table of the Diminutions of the Degrees of Longitude according to each Degree of Latitude; but this being of little Use, except to such as make Maps, we omit it.

Astronomers having as yet found nothing in the Heavens to determine the first Meridian, Geographers are much divided in their Opinions about placing it.

The Western Inhabitants of our Continent, and the *Arabians* have plac'd it at the Western Extremity of our Hemisphere, and reckon the rest from West to East; but the Eastern Nations, and chiefly the *Indians*, have fix'd the first Longitude in the middle of our Hemisphere, at a Town situated 90 Degrees from both Poles under the Equator; and they also pretend, that 'tis 90 Degrees distant from both the East and West Extremities of our Continent. They afterwards, quite contrary to us, fix'd their first Longitude at the Eastern Extremity of our Continent, that in counting the rest, they might follow the natural Order, and the Course of the Sun.

Though the Western Nations agree to fix it in the West of our Continent, they don't agree on the Place where. *Ptolomy*, and the Ancients, fix'd it at one of the *Fortunate Islands*, now generally suppos'd to be the *Canaries*. Some of the *Arabians* follow'd him, and others plac'd it at *Hercules's Pillars*, or the Straights of *Gibraltar*. Some Moderns would fix it at the *Tercera*, others at the Isles of *Cape Verde*, or *Cape Verde* itself, and some at the Pike of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*. The *Spaniards* would have it at *Toledo*; the *Portuguese* at *Lisbon*; and, in short, every Nation may fix it at their own Capital if they please; but as *Ptolomy* has been follow'd by most, 'tis like so to continue, especially since *Leuis XIII* of France did, by the Advice of the ablest Mathematicians, publish an Order of April 23, 1634, that it should be fix'd by his Subjects at the Isle of *Fero*, the most westerly of the *Canaries*.

It is now become usual to count the Longitude Westward as well as Eastward, from the Place where Geographers fix their first Meridian.

The Difference among 'em about fixin' their Meridian has made great Confusion in their Maps, and occasion'd much Difficulty in finding the Longitude of Places, some placing them in one Degree, and others in another. The only way to remedy this at present is, to give an Account of the different Places where they fix their Meridians, and of their Distance from one another.

The *Spaniards*, since their Conquest of the *West-Indies*, place their first Meridian at *Toledo*; and from thence, contrary to all other *Europeans*, account their Longitude from East to West.

Blau, the Dutch Geographer, and most of his Countrymen, place it at the Pike of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*.

The *French*, as we have heard already, generally fix theirs at the Isle of *Fero*, and some of them at *Paris*.

Our *English* Geographers, as *Camden*, *Sped*, and others, fix it in the *Azores* Islands; some at the Isle of *Corvo*; and others, which is most follow'd, at the Isle of *St. Michael's*; and later ones place it at *London*.

The Distances betwixt those Places in the western Part of our Hemisphere is thus:

	Degrees	Minutes
From the Pike of <i>Teneriff</i> to <i>Toledo</i>	15	53
to <i>Graviosa</i>	10	25
to <i>Tercera</i>	9	00
to <i>Palma Fero</i> , or <i>Fero</i>	2	50
to <i>Corvo</i>	13	25
to <i>St. Michael's</i>	8	15

So that to find the Longitude of a Place in your Map, consider where it begins its Longitude, and whether the Place where it begins lies East or West from any of the Places above mention'd; and then add or subtract

Of the Measures us'd by Geographers.

IN Imitation of Geometricians, who divide their Circles into 360 Parts, and each of these into 60 others, Geographers have divided the Globe into 360 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes or Miles, each Mile into 1000 Paces, each Pace into five Foot, and each Foot into 12 Inches, which the *French* subdivide into 12 Lines, and the Line into 12 sensible Points, one against another in a direct Line; but a Point is consider'd as Indivisible.

A Degree, thus divided into 60 Minutes of 1000 Geometrical Paces each, serves as a Foundation to regulate all the Measures us'd by Geographers for Journeys, Voyages, and the Distance of Places; this Pace being the most certain and commodious Way of measuring them.

For the Ease and Instruction of those who read ancient or modern Geography, we have drawn up the Alphabetical Table following of all the Countries whose Measures are mention'd by Geographers, with the Number of Geometrical Paces that each of those Measures contains; and how many of each of those Measures make up a Degree.

The Measures of each Country.	Paces	The Meas of each Country contained in a Degree.
<i>African</i> Diets or Journeys, contain each Stations	30000	2
<i>American</i> Hour's Journey, us'd also in <i>Europe</i>	3000	30
<i>Arabian</i> Parangs	3000	20
<i>Chinese</i> Ly	240	250
<i>Danish</i> League	5000	12
<i>Dutch</i> Leagues or Miles	3500	17
<i>Egyptian</i> common Schoenus of 40 Stadia, at 125 Paces each	5000	12
They had others of 20, 30, 60 and 120 Stadia each, which may be easily reduc'd to Paces and Degrees. Their Schoenus was us'd by several of their Neighbours.		
<i>English</i> Mile equal to the <i>Italian</i>	3000	20
<i>Of</i>	1000	60
<i>Stature</i> Miles, at 5 Foot per Pace	1056	48
<i>French</i> little Leagues	2000	30
<i>Common</i> League	2400	25
<i>Great</i> League	3000	20
<i>Gaulish</i> ancient League	1500	40
<i>German</i> Mile	4000	15
<i>Greek</i> Stadium	125	480

Note. That the *Greeks* introduc'd this Measure into all their Colonies, and their Authors generally use it in describing other Countries.

Their ancient Stadium was said to be measur'd by *Hercules*, with his Feet, in the *Olympick* Field, and consisted but of 600 Foot: This when doubled they call'd *Diaulos*; and the *Diaulos* doubled they call'd *Dolichos*.

<i>Hungarian</i> Mile	6000	10
<i>Japan</i> Mile	2000	30
<i>Ink</i>	150	400
<i>Indian</i> Goffe	4800	12
<i>Cofs</i>	2400	25
<i>Irish</i> Mile	1500	40
<i>Italian</i> and <i>Roman</i> common Mile, us'd by the ancient <i>Romans</i> through their Empire	1000	60
<i>Miscovite</i> Wocrits, or Verits	750	80
<i>Persian</i> Farangs, or Parangs	3000	20
<i>Ancient</i> or common Farangs	4000	15
They had other of 20, 30 and 60 Stadia each.		
<i>Polish</i> Mile	3000	20
<i>Or</i>	4000	15
<i>Scots</i> Mile	1500	40
<i>Spanish</i> League	3428	17
<i>Swedish</i> League	5000	12
<i>Swiss</i> League	5000	12
<i>Tartarian</i> Station	20000	3
<i>Turkish</i> common Mile	1000	60

But it must be observ'd, that Geographers differ in Opinion as to the Miles on the Surface of the Earth, which answer to a Degree in the Heavens; of which Mr. *Leybourn*, in his Introduction to Astronomy and Geography, gives us this Account:

The Ancients reckon'd to a Degree 60 *English* or *Italian* Miles, 20 *French* or *Dutch* Leagues, 15 *German* Miles, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Spanish* Leagues. Of *English* Miles *Alberard* the *Arabian*, and *Gullendus* reckon'd 73 to

and the same Country; but whenever they find a Mile or a League, &c. mention'd, they take it to be the same with that of the Place where they live, or don't distinguish between the common and uncommon Measure of the Places they treat of.

This is also owing in a great degree to the Carelessness or Ignorance of Travellers, who, not observing those necessary Distinctions, make gross Mistakes both in the Extent of the Countries and Distance of Places, which they give us an Account of in their Travels; and thus their Errors are very unjustly charged upon Geographers and Map-makers, who are oblig'd to trust what Travellers write, until their Mistakes be made evident by those of better Credit and Abilities, or at least of more Diligence.

Many Instances of Mistakes of this Nature might be given, but we shall insist only upon a few. Some *French* Travellers, who have been in *Indostan*, say, their Cofs makes only $\frac{1}{4}$ a *French* League; and others say, it makes a whole one. Some *English* Travellers say, that two Cofs go to an *English* Mile. Some *Dutch* Travellers say, that three Cofs make up two *German* Miles; and others say, that two of 'em make a *Dutch* Mile; but they don't say what sort of *French*, *English* or *Dutch* Miles they mean.

The Effect that this want of Care has in the Accounts of the Extent of Countries, is evident from the following Instance in *Tavernier* a *French* Traveller, who makes the Distance betwixt *Surat* and *Goa*, two Places on the same Coast, which lies from North to South 61 Gofs, and each Gof he makes four Cofs's, and the Cofs equal to the ordinary *French* League, which make above nine Degrees and $\frac{3}{4}$ of Latitude betwixt the two Places; whereas, according to all the printed Maps, and the *Portuguese* and *Dutch* Manuscripts, there are only six Degrees of Latitude betwixt those Places.

Another Instance of gross Mistakes in Travellers is that of Father *Martini*, who, in his Relation, places *Tunquin* in *China* according to those of the Country in the 50th Journey of Length from South to North, and in the 20th of Breadth from East to West; having said before that the Length was 1500 Miles, and the Breadth 600, by which it appears that he assigns 30 Miles to each Journey. But as that Country has only about 13 Degrees of Latitude, which make no more than 780 Miles in a strait Line, it follows, that the Journeys can be no more than about 15 or 16 Miles each, since otherwise *Tunquin* must be in the 35th Degree of Latitude, which must take in two thirds of *China*.

The only Way that Geographers have to prevent such Mistakes, is to set down in their Scales of Measures what sort it is they make use of, and how many of 'em goes to a Degree.

It must here be observ'd, that Geographers reckon all their Measures in a direct Line; because, if it were according to the Turnings and Windings of Roads, they could not truly represent the Situation of Places.

How to find out the Situation of Places in Maps, and the Distance betwixt one Place and another.

IF you know the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, 'tis easy to find where it is or ought to be in a Map, by the Direction of your Eye to the Place where the Lines of the given Longitude and Latitude cut one another. The Degrees of Longitude being generally mark'd at the top and bottom of Maps, and the Degrees of Latitude on the Sides; or if the Maps be large, so as you can't so well be directed to the Situation of the Place by a Glance of the Eye, you may lay a Ruler or a Strait Thread over the Place whose Position you seek for, directly to the Longitude or Minute of Longitude against the Place at top and bottom, and in like manner apply the Ruler or Line to the Degree or Minute of Latitude on each side the Map, and thus you may find the exact Longitude and Latitude of the Place you seek for according to your Map; or if you know the Bearing and Distance of one Place from another beforehand, you may easily find its Position by your Scale and Compass.

But if you don't beforehand know the Longitude and Latitude, or Bearing and Distance of the Place sought for, you must either consult such Dictionaries as treat of the Longitude and Latitude of Places, or the Indexes of such Geographical Books as will direct to it; or in such Systems of Geography as give the general Divisions of Countries, with their principal Towns, as *Samsou* and *Luyts* do in their Tables, you may find the Place, if it be of Note, in those Divisions, and then it may be easily found by Inspection into the Map; as also its Longitude and Latitude as before.

To find the Distance betwixt one Place and another in a Map, you must consider whether that Map you make use of have the Degrees of Latitude mark'd on the Sides, which all but general Maps or Planispheres commonly have; for then putting the Points of the Compasses on the two Places, and applying the Distance to the Degrees of Latitude opposite to the Places, you'll find nearly how many Degrees or Minutes they are distant from one another, and for every Degree you must reckon 60 Miles, and for every Minute a Mile; but this will be true only on a Globe.

If the Distance be greater than can be measur'd at once by your Compass, as frequently happens in large Maps, when Places are at a great distance, lay a strait Thread or Ruler betwixt the two Places, and apply your Compass to one or more Degrees of Latitude on the Side of the Map; as the Case requires, you may measure the Line or Ruler by the Degrees contain'd in the opening of your Compass, and by calculating the Degrees and Minutes, as above, you have the Distance you seek for.

In general Maps or Planispheres the Degrees of Latitude are mark'd on the Circle which encloses each Hemisphere, so that by using your Compass, as above, or making use of a Ruler or Thread, if the Dis-

half an Hour, Artificial Days, or continued Days. Those of half an Hour, betwixt the Equator and each Polar Circle, are reckon'd 24; because the Artificial Day being always 12 Hours under the Equator, it increaseth proportionably by half Hours, till it comes to be 24 Hours long on the longest Day of the Year, under the Polar Circles.

The Climates of continued Days, from the Polar Circles to the Poles, are reckon'd six, and by Months, because they increase according to that Proportion, till they come to be six Months long under the Pole: From hence 'tis easy to conceive, that by dividing each Climate into Parallels of a quarter of an Hour, there must be 60 for each Hemisphere.

The ancient Geographers, who knew only a part of the Temperate and part of the Torrid Zone, and thought all the rest uninhabitable, both towards the Equator and the Poles, mark'd only seven Climates, that comprehended what part of the World they knew, and pointed out the Climates of the opposite Hemisphere, that they believ'd to be habitable, though they did not know them, by their opposite Position to those in our own Hemisphere, which they did know.

They began to reckon the known Climates, where the longest Day was 12 Hours three quarters, which they thought the beginning of the habitable Places under the Torrid Zone, and so fix'd their first Climate betwixt 12 Hours three quarters and 13 Hours one quarter, and so on from half Hour to half Hour. They call'd their Climates by the Names of the most famous Towns, Islands and Seas through which the middle Parallel pass'd: Thus they call'd the first *Mæce*, the second *Siene*, the third *Alexandria*, the fourth *Rhodes*, the fifth *Rome*, the sixth the *Euxine* Sea, the seventh the *Borissines*, because it pass'd by the Mouth of that River; then they added an eighth, which pass'd through the *Riphean* Mountains, and a ninth through the River *Tanais*.

To these *Proton*, in his Geography, added nine more, so much of the World being known in his Time, viz. two for the Southern, and seven for the Northern Hemisphere; but, contrary to his Predecessors, instead of reckoning by Climates, he did it by Parallels of quarters of Hours, half Hours, and Hours: He began them at the Equator, which he repeated in his *Almagest*, where, after distributing his Parallels a little otherwise than in his Geography, which comes however to the same Increase, he adds, that the Day increaseth to 24 Hours under the Polar Circle, and betwixt that and the Pole he places six Parallels, which contain each the increase of a Month.

This shews the vulgar Opinion, that the Ancients agreed in reckoning no more than seven Climates, to be false.

Of the Division of the Globe, according to the Latitude and Longitude.

GEOPHYPERS perceiving that the Division of it by Climates, serv'd only to distinguish its Surface from S. to N. they found that an exacter Division was not only necessary to mark the Situation of Places more regularly towards those Points, but that there must also be a Method of doing the same from E. to W.

And knowing that the Poles determin'd the S. and N. Points, and that the Extent of the Globe from E. to W. is exactly mark'd out by the Equator, whose Circuit is double the circular Distance betwixt the two Poles, they call'd the Extent of the Globe from S. to N. Latitude, and that from E. to W. Longitude, because they knew twice as much of the World that way as they did the other.

In Imitation therefore of Astronomers, who divide all Circles into 360 Parts, they divided the Circumference of the Globe into 360 Degrees, by Semi-Circles or Meridian Lines from one Pole to the other, which they call'd Degrees of Longitude.

And because the Distance betwixt the Poles makes only the Half of a great Circle on the Globe's Surface, they divided it into 180 Parts, with regard to North and South, which they call'd Degrees of Latitude; and those Degrees they distinguish'd by the Poles and 179 Circles parallel and equidistant.

As the Equator is the greatest of the Parallel Circles, and equally distant from the two Poles, Geographers have made it the Rule and first of the Circles, and begin from it to reckon the Degrees of Latitude towards the North or the South Pole, and distinguish 'em accordingly into North and South Latitude, there being 90 Degrees on each side the Equator.

And because each Parallel Circle, by its Circumference on the Globe, marks the same Degree through its whole Circuit, that is to say, in both Hemispheres, Geographers divide each Hemisphere by the Equator into two Parts, the Northern and Southern, which make four quarter Parts for the whole Surface of the Globe; and to shew in what Part of either Hemisphere, Eastern or Western, this Latitude is found, they express whether it be in the South or North Part of the one or other Hemisphere; and so, to avoid Confusion, they reckon the Degrees of Latitude four times, 90 betwixt the Equator and the North Pole, and 90 betwixt it and the South Pole, for ours or the Eastern Hemisphere; and in the same manner for the Western, which makes up 360, though they mark only 180 Degrees of Latitude by the Parallel Circles, which so include a Degree of each Hemisphere.

Longitude is measured from the Equator, till tract gradually in proportion to their Distance from the Equator, till they end in a Point under each Pole. The Degrees of Longitude of Countries and Towns, which is their Distance from the first Meridian, are reckon'd on the Equator, Longitude being an Arch of the Equator, or of a Parallel comprehended betwixt the Meridian of a Country or Town and the first Meridian.

Tho' Degrees of Latitude be all of equal Breadth, yet Degrees of Longitude in all Parallel Circles diminish in proportion, as they approach the Poles.

Therefore, to prevent Mistakes in Calculating Distances of Places from West to East, Geographers have form'd a Table of the Diminutions of the Degrees of Longitude according to each Degree of Latitude; but this being of little Use, except to such as make Maps, we omit it.

Astronomers having as yet found nothing in the Heavens to determine the first Meridian, Geographers are much divided in their Opinions about placing it.

The Western Inhabitants of our Continent, and the *Arabians* have plac'd it at the Western Extremity of our Hemisphere, and reckon the rest from West to East; but the Eastern Nations, and chiefly the *Indians*, have fix'd the first Longitude in the middle of our Hemisphere, at a Town situated 90 Degrees from both Poles under the Equator; and they also pretend, that 'tis 90 Degrees distant from both the East and West Extremities of our Continent. They afterwards, quite contrary to us, fix'd their first Longitude at the Eastern Extremity of our Continent, that in counting the rest, they might follow the natural Order, and the Course of the Sun.

Though the Western Nations agree to fix it in the West of our Continent, they don't agree on the Place where. *Proton*, and the Ancients, fix'd it at one of the *Fortunate Islands*, now generally suppos'd to be the *Canaries*. Some of the *Arabians* follow'd him, and others plac'd it at *Heracle's* Pillars, or the Streights of *Gibraltar*. Some Moderns would fix it at the *Tercera*, others at the Isles of *Cape Verde*, or *Cape Verde* itself, and some at the Pike of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*. The *Spaniards* would have it at *Toledo*; the *Portuguese* at *Lisbon*; and, in short, every Nation may fix it at their own Capital if they please; but as *Proton* has been follow'd by most, 'tis like so to continue, especially since *Leius XIII* of *France* did, by the Advice of the ablest Mathematicians, publish an Order of *April* 23, 1634, that it should be fix'd by his Subjects at the Isle of *Fero*, the most westerly of the *Canaries*.

It is now become usual to count the Longitude Westward as well as Eastward, from the Place where Geographers fix their first Meridian.

The Difference among 'em about fixing this Meridian has made great Confusion in their Maps, and occasion'd much Difficulty in finding the Longitude of Places, some placing them in one Degree, and others in another. The only way to remedy this at present is, to give an Account of the different Places where they fix their Meridians, and of their Distance from one another.

The *Spaniards*, since their Conquest of the *West-Indies*, place their first Meridian at *Toledo*; and from thence, contrary to all other *Europeans*, account their Longitude from East to West.

Blau, the Dutch Geographer, and most of his Countrymen, place it at the Pike of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*.

The *French*, as we have heard already, generally fix theirs at the Isle of *Fero*, and some of them at *Paris*.

Our English Geographers, as *Camden*, *Speed*, and others, fix it in the *Azores* Islands; some at the Isle of *Corvo*; and others, which is most follow'd, at the Isle of *St. Michael's*; and later ones place it at *London*.

The Distances betwixt those Places in the western Part of our Hemisphere is thus:

	Degrees	Minutes
From the Pike of <i>Teneriff</i> to <i>Toledo</i>	15	53
to <i>Granosa</i>	10	25
to <i>Tercera</i>	9	00
to <i>Palma Fero</i> , or <i>Fero</i>	2	50
to <i>Corvo</i>	13	25
to <i>St. Michael's</i>	8	15

So that to find the Longitude of a Place in your Map, consider where it begins its Longitude, and whether the Place where it begins lies East or West from any of the Places above-mention'd, and how many Degrees; and accordingly subtract or add such Difference from or to the given Longitude of any Place, to find the Longitude of the Place you seek for in your Map. For Instance, suppose I look in a Map for *London*, whose Longitude from *St. Michael's* I know to be 27 Deg. 30 M. and that the Map I look in begins the Longitude from the westernmost Part of *Spain*, which is 16 Deg. East of *St. Michael's*, then I must subtract 16 Deg. from 27 Deg. 30 M. and the Remainder 11, 30, is the Longitude of *London* in such a Map; but if the Map had begun its Longitude from any Place West of *St. Michael's*, as from *Corvo*, which is about 5 Deg. 20 M. West of it, I must add that Distance to the 27 Deg. 30 M. and it would make the Longitude of *London* 32 Deg. 20 M. in that Map which begins its Longitude at *Corvo*.

The Measures of each Country.	Paces	The Measure of each Country contained in a Degree.
<i>African</i> Diets or Journeys, contain each Stations	30000	2
<i>American</i> Hour's Journey, us'd also in <i>Europe</i> Journey and Diets	3000	3
<i>Arabian</i> Parafangs Stations	30000	2
<i>Chinese</i> Ly	20000	3
Pu	240	250
<i>Danish</i> League	2400	25
<i>Dutch</i> Leagues or Miles	5000	12
Or	3500	17
<i>Egyptian</i> common Schœnus of 40 Stadia, at 125 Paces each	4000	15
They had others of 20, 30, 60 and 120 Stadia each, which may be easily reduc'd to Paces and Degrees. Their Schœnus was us'd by several of their Neighbours.	5000	12
Their Parafangs	3000	20
<i>English</i> Mile equal to the <i>Italian</i> Of	1000	60
Statute Miles, at 5 Foot per Pace	1250	48
<i>French</i> little Leagues	1056	56
Common League	2000	30
Great League	2400	25
<i>Gaulish</i> ancient League	3000	20
<i>German</i> Mile	1500	40
<i>Greek</i> Stadium	4000	15
	125	480

Note. That the *Greeks* introduc'd this Measure into all their Colonies, and their Authors generally use it in describing other Countries.

Their ancient Stadium was said to be measur'd by *Hercules*, with his Feet, in the *Olympick* Field, and consisted but of 600 Foot: This when doubled they call'd *Diaulos*; and the *Diaulos* doubled they call'd *Dolichos*.

<i>Hungarian</i> Mile	6000	10
<i>Japan</i> Mile	2000	30
Ink	150	400
<i>Indian</i> Goffe	4800	12
Cofs	2400	25
<i>Irish</i> Mile	1500	40
<i>Italian</i> and <i>Roman</i> common Mile, us'd by the ancient <i>Romans</i> through their Empire	1000	60
<i>Masoretic</i> Woorits, or Versets	750	80
<i>Persian</i> Farlangs, or Parafangs	3000	20
Ancient or common Farlangs	4000	15
They had other of 20, 30 and 60 Stadia each.		
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<i>Turkish</i> common Mile	1000	60

But it must be observ'd, that Geographers differ in Opinion as to the Miles on the Surface of the Earth, which answer to a Degree in the Heavens; of which *Mr. Leybourn*, in his Introduction to Astronomy and Geography, gives us this Account:

The Ancients reckon'd to a Degree 60 *English* or *Italian* Miles, 20 *French* or *Dutch* Leagues, 15 *German* Miles, 17 *Spanish* Leagues.

Of *English* Miles *Alhazard* the *Arabian*, and *Gassendus* reckon'd 73 to a Degree: *Fernelius* 68, *Willibrordus Snellius* 70, *Oughtred* 66, *Newton* 69½, and 14 Poles of 16 Foot and half each.

Mr. Newton measur'd the Distance betwixt *London* and *York* by a Perambulator, Anno 1635, and being an able Mathematician, his Computation is reckon'd very exact. The *French* Academy of Sciences agree very near with him, and make 69½ *English* Miles in a Degree; so that to allow 70 Miles for a Degree, as some of our modern Geographers direct, does not at all seem unreasonable.

By this it may be easily seen how Geographers come to differ so much in their Computations of the Extent of Countries, and Distance of Places: Some of them, and especially such as only copy from others, never consider the difference of Measures us'd by different People, nor even the difference betwixt Measures of the same Denomination in one

of Countries, is evident from the following Instance in *Tavernier* a *French Traveller*, who makes the Distance betwixt *Surat* and *Goa*, two Places on the same Coast, which lies from North to South 61 Gofs, and each Gof he makes four Cofs's, and the Cofs equal to the ordinary *French* League, which make above nine Degrees and ½ of Latitude betwixt the two Places; whereas, according to all the printed Maps, and the *Portuguese* and *Dutch* Manuscripts, there are only six Degrees of Latitude betwixt those Places.

Another Instance of gross Mistakes in Travellers is that of *Father Marini*, who, in his Relation, places *Tunquin* in *China* according to those of the Country in the 30th Journey of Length from South to North, and in the 20th of Breadth from East to West; having said before that the Length was 1500 Miles, and the Breadth 600, by which it appears that he assigns 30 Miles to each Journey. But as that Country has only about 13 Degrees of Latitude, which make no more than 780 Miles in a strait Line, it follows, that the Journeys can be no more than about 15 or 16 Miles each, since otherwise *Tunquin* must be in the 35th Degree of Latitude, which must take in two thirds of *China*.

The only Way that Geographers have to prevent such Mistakes, is to set down in their Scales of Measures what sort it is they make use of, and how many of 'em goes to a Degree.

It must here be observ'd, that Geographers reckon all their Measures in a direct Line; because, if it were according to the Turnings and Windings of Roads, they could not truly represent the Situation of Places.

How to find out the Situation of Places in Maps, and the Distance betwixt one Place and another.

IF you know the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, 'tis easy to find where it is or ought to be in a Map, by the Direction of your Eye to the Place where the Lines of the given Longitude and Latitude cut one another. The Degrees of Longitude being generally mark'd at the top and bottom of Maps, and the Degrees of Latitude on the Sides; or if the Maps be large, so as you can't so well be directed to the Situation of the Place by a Glance of the Eye, you may lay a Ruler or a Strait Thread over the Place whose Position you seek for, directly to the Longitude or Minute of Longitude against the Place at top and bottom, and in like manner apply the Ruler or Line to the Degree or Minute of Latitude on each side the Map, and thus you may find the exact Longitude and Latitude of the Place you seek for according to your Map; or if you know the Bearing and Distance of one Place from another beforehand, you may easily find its Position by your Scale and Compass.

But if you don't beforehand know the Longitude and Latitude, or Bearing and Distance of the Place sought for, you must either consult such Dictionaries as treat of the Longitude and Latitude of Places, or the Indexes of such Geographical Books as will direct to it; or in such Systems of Geography as give the general Divisions of Countries, with their principal Towns, as *Sansou* and *Luyt* do in their Tables, you may find the Place, if it be of Note, in those Divisions, and then it may be easily found by Inspection into the Map; as also its Longitude and Latitude as before.

To find the Distance betwixt one Place and another in a Map, consider whether that Map you make use of have the Degrees of Longitude mark'd on the Sides, which all but general Maps or Planispheres commonly have; for then putting the Points of the Compasses on the two Places, and applying the Distance to the Degrees of Latitude opposite to the Places, you'll find nearly how many Degrees or Minutes they are distant from one another, and for every Degree you must reckon 60 Miles, and for every Minute a Mile; but this will be true only on a Globe.

If the Distance be greater than can be measur'd at once by your Compasses, as frequently happens in large Maps, when Places are at a great distance, lay a strait Thread or Ruler betwixt the two Places, and apply your Compass to one or more Degrees of Latitude on the Side of the Map; as the Case requires, you may measure the Line or Ruler by the Degrees contain'd in the opening of your Compass, and by calculating the Degrees and Minutes, as above, you have the Distance you seek for.

In general Maps or Planispheres the Degrees of Latitude are mark'd on the Circle which encloses each Hemisphere, so that by using your Compasses, as above, or making use of a Ruler or Thread, if the Distance be great, you may find it in the same manner as before directed; and the Degrees of Longitude being mark'd on the Equinoctial Line in such Planispheres, the Difference of Longitude betwixt Places may be easily found the same Way: Only you must observe, that the Distance betwixt Places from East to West, or any of their collateral Points, is not to be measur'd by the Degrees of Longitude, but by those of Latitude, because the Degrees of Longitude contract gradually from the Equinoctial, till they end in a Point under each Pole. The Distance of Places might be measur'd this Way, by consulting a Table of Diminution of the Degrees of Longitude in each Degree of Latitude, but it would be both more troublesome and less exact. *N. B.* These are the Ways usually directed to, but can't be true to any Exactness.

In particular Maps of larger or lesser Countries, there is generally a Scale of Leagues or Miles, &c. so that to find the Distance of Places in such Maps, you put the Points of your Compass upon the two Places, and measure the Distance by the Scale; or if the Distance be greater than the Scale, you may measure the Scale twice, or oftner, with your Compasses, as the Case requires; and if the Compasses be not large enough, it may be done by a Ruler or Thread, as before.

'Tis to be observ'd, that when Maps are small, the Minutes of Degrees are frequently omitted, and the Degrees divided into four, five, or more Parts, one of the Divisions being black and the other white, which are easily understood as being for many parts of 60, and may be speedily reduc'd to Geographical Miles.

Sometimes when the Maps are large, and the Space very wide betwixt one Degree and another, the Minutes or other Divisions are mark'd on the Sides betwixt the Degrees, but in lesser Figures.

The Bearings of Places from one another, as E. W. N. or S. &c. may be found out by the Compass in the Maps, or by the Words North at

top, South at bottom, West on the Left Hand, and East on the Right.

There are some Maps so contriv'd, for particular Purposes, as that instead of Longitude and Latitude they have only Lines drawn parallel to the sides, and others drawn parallel from top to bottom, which divide the whole into little Squares; and on both sides of the Map against each Space, there are Letters set, as A, B, C, &c. and there are other Letters, different from the former, plac'd against the Spaces at bottom and top. By the help of these Letters an Alphabetical Table is form'd, with the Names of all the Places, and against each Name is plac'd one of the Letters in the sides, and another of those at top and bottom; by looking for which in the Map, the Position of the Place is easily found, as suppose a Place mark'd in the Table A B, and that A is the top and B the side Letter, I look for A on the top, and B on the side, and in the Space where the Lines drawn from each Letter meet, the Place will be found. *Adam's Map of England*, and *Ogilby's Map of the Roads of England*, and others are form'd after this manner; and some of this sort have Longitude and Latitude also.



Of the Lower WORLD, or EARTH and SEA in General.

IT IS obvious to common View, that our lower World is divided into Land and Sea: The Learned have been very curious in their Enquiries about the Dimensions of each, and their Proportion to one another, but have not yet been able to determine with any certainty, whether Sea or Land takes up most of the Surface of our Globe, because we know but little of those Parts of the World about the North Pole, and nothing of what there is about the South Pole. 'Tis doubted by the Learned, whether there be any Inhabitants under either Pole; yet 'tis probable there may, since *Dr. Hales* has prov'd, that the Solstitial Day under the Pole is as hot as under the Equinoctial, when the Sun is vertical to them, or in their Zenith, because for all the 24 Hours of that Day under the Pole, the Sun-Beams are inclin'd to the Horizon with an Angle of 23 Degrees; whereas under the Equinoctial, tho' he becomes vertical, yet he shines no more than 12 Hours, and is absent 12; and besides, for three Hours eight Minutes of that 12 Hours he is above the Horizon there, he is not so much elevated as under the Pole.

Of the Dimensions of the Earth and Sea together.

Anaximander, who liv'd about 550 Years before Christ, is the first that we know of, who offer'd to describe the Circumference of the Earth and Sea; and his Dimensions are suppos'd to be those mention'd by *Aristotle*, at the close of his Second Book concerning the Heavens, viz. That the Circumference of the Earth was 400000 Stadia, each *Greek* ordinary Stadium being reckon'd 600 Foot. This Opinion was follow'd till *Eratosthenes*, who liv'd about 200 Years before Christ, made the Circumference about 252000 Stadia; but then this must not have been the ordinary Stadium, because *Pliny* reduces them to 315000 Roman Miles. *Hipparchus*, who liv'd 100 Years after *Eratosthenes*, added 25000 Stadia to his Number. *Ptolemy*, who liv'd in *Cicero's* Time, made the Circumference 240000 Stadia, according to *Cleomedes*, and but 180000 according to *Strabo*. *Ptolemy*, who liv'd 144 Years after Christ, agreed with the latter. *Murmon*, or *Almanon*, a King of the *Arabians*, about A. C. 827, order'd some Learned Mathematicians to meet in the Fields of *M. Sopotamia*, and measure them from North to South, in order to find out the Quantity of a Degree, and thereby to compute the Circumference of the Earth, which they determin'd, some say, to be 20060 Miles, and others 20340: From that time the *Arabians* follow'd their own Mathematicians, and the *Latins* follow'd *Ptolemy*; and the Problem lay in a manner neglected, till *Sheldius*, a very Learned Man, and Professor of Mathematicks at *Leiden* in 1613, finding these Computations defective, apply'd himself to this Study, and computing a Degree of the Earth to make 19 Dutch Miles of 18000 *Rhinlandish* Feet each, he made the Circumference of the Earth to be 8640 such Miles. The Curious may find the several Ways of making up those Computations in *Sir Isaac Newton's* Edition of *Varenus*, with his own Opinion and Animadversions upon them, Lib. 1. cap. 4.

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take the third of its Product, that third will give us 12310618560 Cubic Leagues for the solid Quantity of the Terrestrial Globe.

Sanfon jun. in his Introduction to Geography, printed at *Amsterdam* in 1708, does, upon the same Foundations, make the Circumference of the Globe 9000 common *French* Leagues, or 21600 common *Italian* Miles.

The Surface of the Globe 25 Millions and half of common *French* Leagues, or 148 Millions 510800 of Geometrical or common *Italian* square Miles.

The Solidity of the Globe 12 Millions of Millions, and 310 Millions of common *French* Cubic Leagues, or 170 Millions of Millions, 181 Millions and 900 Geometrical or common *Italian* Cubic Miles, that is, so many square solid Masses of a Mile in Length, Breadth and Thickness each.

Dr. Harris in his *Lexicon Technicum*, says, that according to the *French* Measures, the Circumference of the Earth is 123249600 *Paris* Feet, or 246491 *English* Miles; the mean Semi-Diameter 19615800 *Paris* Feet, or 3953 Miles of 5000 Feet to a Mile. But the Earth is higher at the Equator than at the Poles 85200 Feet, or 17 Miles, so that the Radius of it may be taken in a round Number, as 20000000 Feet, and he makes the solid Content 3000,000000,000000,000000 Cubic Feet.

Mr. Senex, in his Introduction to Geography, printed at *London* in 1717, reduces the Dimensions of the Earth, according to the *French* Measures, into *English* thus: A Degree 69.3 *English* Miles; the Circumference 24898 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Diameter 7925 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Semi-Diameter 3962 $\frac{1}{4}$; the Surface 1041944743343 *Eng.* Miles square; the Solidity 7267044272662001370 *English* Cubic Miles.

We have given the Reader this Variety, that he may see the great Difference betwixt Authors on this Subject, and chuse which Computation he pleases; though we think the last Account to be the most exact, because it agrees with *Mr. Norwood's* Experiment, and that of the *French* Mathematicians, as *Dr. Harris* hath shewn.

The Dimensions of the Sea by it self.

Mr. Keil, in the Book above-mention'd, computes the Surface of the whole Ocean, or of all the Seas of the Globe at 854900506 square Miles; and therefore supposing the Depth, one Place with another, to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Mile, the Quantity of Water in the whole is 2137626 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic Miles.

Sanfon jun. says, that tho' the *Magellanick* Continent be not entirely discovered, and that it is the same with the *Arctic*, yet the Globes and general Maps give us no ground to think that there's near so much Water as Land on the Surface of our Globe: He supposes therefore the Surface of the Water to be 74,255,400 common *Italian* square Miles.

As to the Depth of the Sea, 'tis pretty well known near the Coasts; but that's nothing in respect of the great Extent of the rest of the Sea, whose Depth is not known. Pilots reckon it without bottom when it exceeds 200 Fathom in depth; and some alledge, that it no where exceeds 500 Fathom, yet others pretend that in some Places it exceeds four Geometrical Miles.

But supposing it were a Mile deep every where, the solid Content would be about 74,255,400 Geometrical Miles.

If you suppose the Earth to be every where as thick as its Semi-Diameter, except where we suppose the Sea to be a Mile deep; subtracting the 74,255,400 Cubical Miles of the Sea from the solid Content of the Terrestrial Globe, which we have computed at 170,181,000,900, there will remain 170,106,745,500 Cubic Miles for the solid Contents of the

The Figure of the Earth.

The Learned think it most probably to be that of an Oblate Spheroid swelling out towards the Equator, and flattened or contracted towards the Poles, so that the Diameter of it at the Equator is longer than the Axis about 62 Miles, according to Sir Isaac Newton, in the New Edition of his famous *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. The late Learned Dr. Gregory, in his *Astronomia Geometrica & Physica*, Prop. 52. Lib. 3. exhibits a Method to determine the Figure of the Earth exactly, and to find the Ratio of the Axis of it to its Equatorial Diameter; and offers Demonstrations, to prove that the Figure of the Earth must be an Oblate Spheroid.

But whatever be its exact Figure, Geographers are all now agreed that 'tis Spherical or Globular, and accordingly assign it 360 Degrees of Latitude, and as many of Longitude.

That it is Spherical from East to West, is evident from daily Experience, because the Sun and Stars rise and set sooner to those who live East from us than to those who live West from us; and on the other Hand, they rise and set later to those who live West from us than they do to us, according to the proportion of Time, which the Distance of their Meridians have from ours. This could not be unless the Earth were Globular; for if it were plain or flat, as some of the Ancients imagin'd, all the Inhabitants of the World must see the Sun and Stars rise and set at the same time, and the Eclipses would be visible to them in the same manner.

That 'tis also Spherical from South to North, is as evident; for as Travellers or Sailors advance towards the one or the other Pole, the Pole they advance to is regularly elevated above their Horizon the Quantity of a Degree for every 70 Miles they travel or sail; and the other Pole is so much depressed or sunk, till at last they quite lose the Sight of the Pole they sail or travel from, and also of the Stars about it, if their Journey or Voyage the other way be long enough.

There are other Arguments, obvious to every one's Apprehension, to prove the Spherical Form of the Earth, as the round Shadow it casts upon the Moon in an Eclipse; and that when we travel either by Land or Sea, from Places where there are high Towers and Mountains, the lower Parts of 'em disappear first, and then we gradually lose sight of them till they disappear wholly. In like manner, when we sail or travel towards a Tower or Mountain, the tops of 'em first appear to our View, and then the lower Parts appear gradually as we approach, until we see the lowermost. The like is to be said of Ships which go from or come towards the Shore; when they sail from us, the Hull first disappears, then the Sails, and at last the top of the Mast, till she is quite out of sight. The Spherical Form of the Earth has been also prov'd by the Observations and Practice of Foreign and Domestick Navigators, who sailing round the Earth, either Eastward or Westward, have arriv'd at the same Meridian from whence they set out.

Of the Motion and Situation of the Earth.

There are five different Systems about this Matter; of which we shall give a brief Account as follows:

1. *Ptolemy's* is commonly, tho' not truly reckon'd the most ancient. He suppos'd the Terraqueous Globe to be immovably fix'd in the Center of the World; that the Stars turn'd round the Earth; that the Moon was nearest, and then *Mercury*, *Venus*, the Sun, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and the fix'd Stars above one another in their several Orbs. The Stars he fancy'd to be carry'd round the Earth in 24 Hours by the *Primum Mobile*. He thought the Planets mov'd in a little Circle, call'd by him an *Epicycle*, whose Center mov'd in the Circumference of the great Circle of each Planet. He conceiv'd the fix'd Stars, which are always equally distant from one another, to have only one Heav'n, call'd the Firmament, over which he fancy'd there were two Chrystallines, one to explain the proper Motion of the Stars, and the other to account for the Inequality of the Ecliptick. The *Primum Mobile* he fancy'd to inclose all the Heav'ns, and that in 24 Hours it carried about all the other Spheres or Heav'ns.

The second is that of *Copernicus*, who indeed reviv'd the first and most ancient System of *Pythagoras*. He places the Sun in the Center; makes *Venus* and *Mercury* turn round the Sun, and the Earth the like, as also round its proper Center. The Moon turns round the Earth, afterwards *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and the fix'd Stars have their proper Orbs above one another; and the latter are so far from the Sun, that the Distance of *Saturn* is nothing in comparison to theirs.

The third is that of *Tycho-Brabe*, who places the Earth in the Center; he makes the Moon, the Sun, and the fix'd Stars turn round the Earth, and *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn* revolve round the Sun.

The fourth is call'd the Composite System, invented by *Marianus Capella*, in which the Moon, Sun and Stars are plac'd as in the Systems of *Tycho* and *Ptolemy*; *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, as in that of *Ptolemy*; and *Mercury* and *Venus*, as in that of *Tycho*.

The fifth System is that of *Des Cartes*, who explains that of *Copernicus*. He supposes the World divided into several Vortices; the Sun immovable in the middle of his Vortex; the fix'd Stars as so many Suns, who have their proper Vortices: The Earth he reckons among the Planets,

5. Next to the Earth, *Mars* alone, without any visible Satellite attending him, revolves round the common Centre, the Sun, in about two Years.

6. Next to *Mars*, though at a mighty Distance, *Jupiter* the largest of the Planets, with his four remarkable Satellites, makes his Round in 12 Years.

7. *Saturn*, with his five little Moons about him, according to *Cassini*, describes in 30 Years the farthest and remotest Orbit, and compleats the intire planetary Chorus.

That the annual Motion belongs to the Earth about the Sun, and not to the Sun about the Earth, is prov'd by the Learned Mr. *Whiston* in his *Lemna* so demonstratively, that the Controversy betwixt the *Ptolemaick* and *Pythagorean* Systems is thereby for ever determin'd.

As to the Swiftness of the Earth's annual Motion, Dr. *Halley* in his Observation of *Mercury* in the Sun at St. Helena, Anno 1677, tells us, that it far exceeds the Swiftness of a Bullet-Shot out of a Canon, is after the rate of three English Miles and a half in a Second, which is 210 Miles in a Minute, and 12600 Miles in an Hour.

Dr. *Gregory* in his *Astronomy* says, that the Axis of the Earth is inclin'd to that of the Ecliptick, in an Angle of 66 Degrees 30 Minutes; and though in one annual Revolution its Axis appears to keep exactly parallel to it self, yet in many Years this Position becomes sensibly chang'd, and that the Reason of the Inequality of the Earth's Motion is, because she does not describe an Orbit round the Sun, properly by her own Center, but by the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon.

According to *M. Cassini*, the Earth's greatest Distance from the Sun is 22374 Semi-Diameters of the Earth: the mean Distance 22000, and the least Distance 8022.

Mr. *Whiston*, on supposition that the Sun's Parallax is 10 Seconds, makes the Earth's mean Distance from the Sun 81 Millions of Miles.

Sir *Isaac Newton* also takes the Earth's Diameter seen from the Sun to be 24 Seconds, and consequently the Sun's Parallax to be 10, which agrees with the Observation of Mr. *Flamsteed* our famous Astronomer; and in that case, the Distance from the Earth to the Sun will be as stated by Mr. *Whiston*.

From the above-mention'd Observations and Reasons, among others, the *Copernicans* bring many Arguments against *Ptolemy's* System, as, First, It is very improbable that so many and so great Bodies should be carry'd with so swift a Motion, viz. above Hundreds of Thousands of Miles in a Minute, as the fix'd Stars must be, according to *Ptolemy's* Hypothesis, and to the least Distance that any other ascribes to them: especially when all the Ends assign'd to this Motion, as to give us Night and Day, Winter and Summer, may be as fully obtain'd by the comparatively slow Motion of the Earth, which, in respect to them, is but a Point. II. Since the Earth borrows Light from the Sun, as all the Planets do, 'tis very probable that the Earth moves with them, whilst the Sun and fix'd Stars, which have Light of their own, are at rest. III. It seems very reasonable that the Periods of revolving Bodies should be proportionable to their Orbs, for the longer the Space is in which they move, the longer must be the Time. Now, according to *Ptolemy*, the *Primum Mobile*, which is his highest and most extensive Sphere, moves round in a Day, *Saturn* in 30 Years, *Jupiter* in 12, *Mars* in two, the Sun, *Venus* and *Mercury*, which have several Orbs, he supposes to agree in making their Revolutions in about a Year. The Absurdity and Contradiction of this, considering the different Extent of their Orbs is palpable, whereas, by making the Earth a Planet, nothing can be more harmonious, than that just Proportion betwixt the Bigness of its Orb and the Time of its Motion. IV. *Ptolemy's* Hypothesis is very perplex and intricate in solving those Hypotheses which his Followers pretend may be solv'd by it, as, 1. Why the Planets sometimes appear retrograde, and particularly *Saturn* oftner and longer than *Jupiter*, *Jupiter* than *Mars*, &c. and sometimes Stationary. 2. Why *Venus* is never distant from the Sun above 50, nor *Mercury* above 30 Degrees, and consequently are never opposites to him. 3. Why *Venus* appears just after the setting, and before the rising of the Sun. V. *Venus* and *Mercury*, when view'd through a Telescope, are plainly seen to increase, decrease, and to have their Phases like the Moon; whereas, according to *Ptolemy*, their enlighten'd Sides could never be towards us, but when they were in opposition to the Sun, that is, when the Earth was nearly between the Sun and them, as it is with the Moon; but they never are in opposition to the Sun, as already observ'd, and appear full at their Conjunctions with him, about whom they therefore evidently move.

There are many other Arguments urg'd against *Ptolemy's* Hypothesis, for which we refer the Curious to those who have writ expressly on the Subject; what's said above being enough for Geography, and to give us a Light into the Motion and Situation of the Terraqueous Globe.

Of the Divisions of the Earth into Continents, &c.

The Earth and the Sea divide one another into Parts upon the Surface of our Globe; and the Consideration of this is what the Learned call Natural Geography.

The great Parts of the Earth are nam'd *Continents*, because they con-

Of the Lower WORLD, or EARTH and SEA in General.

IS obvious to common View, that our lower World is divided into Land and Sea: The Learned have been very curious in their Enquiries about the Dimensions of each, and their Proportion to one another, but have not yet been able to determine with any certainty, whether Sea or Land takes up most of the Surface of our Globe, because we know but little of those Parts of the World about the North Pole, and nothing of what there is about the South Pole. 'Tis doubted by the Learned, whether there be any Inhabitants under either Pole: yet 'tis probable there may, since Dr. *Haley* has prov'd, that the Solstitial Day under the Pole is as hot as under the Equinoctial, when the Sun is vertical to them, or in their Zenith, because for all the 24 Hours of that Day under the Pole, the Sun-Beams are inclin'd to the Horizon with an Angle of 23 Degrees $\frac{1}{2}$; whereas under the Equinoctial, tho' he becomes vertical, yet he shines no more than 12 Hours, and is absent 12; and besides, for three Hours eight Minutes of that 12 Hours he is above the Horizon there, he is not so much elevated as under the Pole.

Of the Dimensions of the Earth and Sea together.

Anaximander, who liv'd about 550 Years before Christ, is the first that we know of, who offer'd to describe the Circumference of the Earth and Sea; and his Dimensions are suppos'd to be those mention'd by *Aristotle*, at the close of his Second Book concerning the Heavens, viz. That the Circumference of the Earth was 400000 Stadia, each *Greek* ordinary Stadium being reckon'd 600 Foot. This Opinion was follow'd till *Erastosthenes*, who liv'd about 200 Years before Christ, made the Circumference about 252000 Stadia; but then this must not have been the ordinary Stadium, because *Pliny* reduces them to 315000 Roman Miles. *Hipparchus*, who liv'd 100 Years after *Erastosthenes*, added 25000 Stadia to his Number. *Ptolemy*, who liv'd in *Cicero's* Time, made the Circumference 240000 Stadia, according to *Cleomedes*, and but 180000 according to *Strabo*. *Ptolemy*, who liv'd 144 Years after Christ, agreed with the latter. *Mammon*, or *Almanon*, a King of the *Arabians*, about A. C. 827, order'd some Learned Mathematicians to meet in the Fields of *Misopetania*, and measure them from North to South, in order to find out the Quantity of a Degree, and thereby to compute the Circumference of the Earth, which they determin'd, some say, to be 200660 Miles, and others 20340: From that time the *Arabians* follow'd their own Mathematicians, and the *Lains* follow'd *Ptolemy*; and the Problem lay in a manner neglected, till *Snellius*, a very Learned Man, and Professor of Mathematicks at *Leiden* in 1613, finding these Computations defective, apply'd himself to this Study, and computing a Degree of the Earth to make 19 Dutch Miles of 18000 *Rhinlandish* Feet each, he made the Circumference of the Earth to be 8640 such Miles. The Curious may find the several Ways of making up those Computations in Sir *Isaac Newton's* Edition of *Varenus*, with his own Opinion and Animadversions upon them, Lib. 1. cap. 4.

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Mr. *Bion*, in his *L'Usage de Globes*, or *Use of the Globes*, approv'd by Mr. *de la Hire*, of the French Royal Academy of Sciences, printed at Amsterdam in 1700, differs from *de Fer* in several Respects; he computes a Degree upon the Earth at the same Number of Toises at six Foot each, but says, they make up 25 common French Leagues of 2282 $\frac{1}{2}$ Toises each, and that multiplying the Value of a Degree by 360, we find the Circumference of the whole Earth to be 9000 Leagues; and according to the Proportion of a Circle to its Diameter, which is as 355 to 113, we shall find that the Diameter of the Earth is 2864 $\frac{1}{2}$ common French Leagues; and the Semi-Diameter, or the Distance of the Surface of the Earth from its Center 1432 $\frac{1}{4}$.

That if we multiply 9000 Leagues, the Circumference of the Earth, by its Diameter 2864 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Product will be 25783200 square Leagues for the Surface of the Earth and Sea, if we consider the Terrestrial Globe as regular.

And if we multiply again that Surface by its Semi-Diameter, and

take the third of its Product, that third will give us 12310618560 Cubic Leagues for the solid Quantity of the Terrestrial Globe.

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The Dimensions of the Sea by it self.

Mr. *Keil*, in the Book above-mention'd, computes the Surface of the whole Ocean, or of all the Seas of the Globe at 854900506 square Miles; and therefore supposing the Depth, one Place with another, to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Mile, the Quantity of Water in the whole is 2137626 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic Miles.

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But supposing it were a Mile deep every where, the solid Content would be about 74,255,400 Geometrical Miles.

If you suppose the Earth to be every where as thick as its Semi-Diameter, except where we suppose the Sea to be a Mile deep; subtracting the 74,255,400 Cubical Miles of the Sea from the solid Content of the Terrestrial Globe, which we have computed at 170,181,000,900, there will remain 170,106,745,500 Cubic Miles for the solid Contents of the Earth. But all this is very uncertain.

Varenus says, that the Depth of the Sea is various, according as the Channel is more or less deep; that in some Places it is found to be a whole German Mile: and that from Observations in most Places, it has appear'd that 'tis very near equal to the Height of the Mountains and Inland Places; and that as much as they are higher than the Shores, so much are the Channels deeper: But the Depth is sometimes alter'd by the Flux and Reflux, by the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, by Winds, and by the settling of Sand and Slime in the Channels.

Whether the above-mention'd Calculations of the Proportion the Sea bears to the Earth be any thing near the Truth or not, it is certain that the Earth, consider'd in its Bulk, must take up a great deal more of our Globe than the Water; because the Water, wherever it is, has Earth under it, so that even taking in the vast Abysses of Waters, suppos'd to be in the Bowels of the Earth, the latter still carries it in Point of Dimensions.

The

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The second is that of *Copernicus*, who indeed reviv'd the first and most ancient System of *Pythagoras*. He places the Sun in the Center; makes *Venus* and *Mercury* turn round the Sun, and the Earth the like, as also round its proper Center. The Moon turns round the Earth, afterwards *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and the fix'd Stars have their proper Orbs above one another; and the latter are so far from the Sun, that the Distance of *Saturn* is nothing in comparison to theirs.

The third is that of *Tycho-Brabe*, who places the Earth in the Center; he makes the Moon, the Sun, and the fix'd Stars turn round the Earth, and *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn* revolve round the Sun.

The fourth is call'd the Composite System, invented by *Marianus Capella*, in which the Moon, Sun and Stars are plac'd as in the Systems of *Tycho* and *Ptolemy*; *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, as in that of *Ptolemy*; and *Mercury* and *Venus*, as in that of *Tycho*.

The fifth System is that of *Des Cartes*, who explains that of *Copernicus*. He supposes the World divided into several Vortices; the Sun immovable in the middle of his Vortex; the fix'd Stars as so many Suns, who have their proper Vortices: The Earth he reckons among the Planets, and to turn with them, and all the Matter round the Sun from the West through the South, towards the East.

There are five Planets which turn round *Saturn*, and four round *Jupiter*, call'd their Satellites, that were unknown to the Ancients.

But of all those Systems, that of *Pythagoras*, reviv'd by *Copernicus*, and improved since his Time, is most generally receiv'd and adher'd to by Astronomers. Dr. Harris in his *Lexicon Technicum* gives it in brief as follows:

1. The Sun is suppos'd to be plac'd in the Middle, very near the Center of Gravity of the intire System, in the common Focus of every one of the planetary Orbits.

2. Next to him *Mercury*, in about three Months, describes his Elliptick round the Sun, and that so near, that we rarely obtain a distinct View of him.

3. Next to *Mercury* is the Elliptick Orbit of *Venus*, whose Period round the Sun is seven Months $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Next to *Venus*, the Earth with its Attendant the Moon perform a joint Course round the Sun, and measure out the annual Period.

after the rate of three English Miles and a half in a Second, which is 210 Miles in a Minute, and 12600 Miles in an Hour.

Dr. Gregory in his Astronomy says, that the Axis of the Earth is inclin'd to that of the Ecliptick, in an Angle of 66 Degrees 30 Minutes; and though in one annual Revolution its Axis appears to keep exactly parallel to it self, yet in many Years this Position becomes sensibly chang'd, and that the Reason of the Inequality of the Earth's Motion is, because she does not describe an Orbit round the Sun, properly by her own Center, but by the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon.

According to M. Cassini, the Earth's greatest Distance from the Sun is 23374 Semi-Diameters of the Earth; the mean Distance 22000, and the least Distance 8022.

Mr. Whiston, on supposition that the Sun's Parallax is 10 Seconds, makes the Earth's mean Distance from the Sun 81 Millions of Miles.

Sir Isaac Newton also takes the Earth's Diameter from the Sun to be 24 Seconds, and consequently the Sun's Parallax to be 10, which agrees with the Observation of Mr. Flamsteed our famous Astronomer; and in that case, the Distance from the Earth to the Sun will be as stated by Mr. Whiston.

From the above-mention'd Observations and Reasons, among others, the *Copernicans* bring many Arguments against *Ptolemy's* System, as, First, It is very improbable that so many and so great Bodies shou'd be carry'd with so swift a Motion, viz. above Hundreds of Thousands of Miles in a Minute, as the fix'd Stars must be, according to *Ptolemy's* Hypothesis, and to the least Distance that any other ascribes to them: especially when all the Ends align'd to this Motion, as to give us Night and Day, Winter and Summer, may be as fully obtain'd by the comparatively slow Motion of the Earth, which, in respect to them, is but a Point. II. Since the Earth borrows Light from the Sun, as all the Planets do, 'tis very probable that the Earth moves with them, whilst the Sun and fix'd Stars, which have Light of their own, are at rest. III. It seems very reasonable that the Periods of revolving Bodies shou'd be proportionable to their Orbs, for the longer the Space is in which they move, the longer must be the Time. Now, according to *Ptolemy*, the *Primum Mobile*, which is his highest and most extensive Sphere, moves round in a Day, *Saturn* in 30 Years, *Jupiter* in 12, *Mars* in two, the Sun, *Venus* and *Mercury*, which have several Orbs, he supposes to agree in making their Revolutions in about a Year. The Absurdity and Contradiction of this, considering the different Extent of their Orbs is palpable, whereas, by making the Earth a Planer, nothing can be more harmonious, than that just Proportion betwixt the Bigness of its Orb and the Time of its Motion. IV. *Ptolemy's* Hypothesis is very perplex and intricate in solving those Hypotheses which his Followers pretend may be solv'd by it, as, 1. Why the Planets sometimes appear retrograde, and particularly *Saturn* often and longer than *Jupiter*, *Jupiter* than *Mars*, &c. and sometimes Stationary. 2. Why *Venus* is never distant from the Sun above 50, nor *Mercury* above 30 Degrees, and consequently are never opposites to him. 3. Why *Venus* appears just after the setting, and before the rising of the Sun. V. *Venus* and *Mercury*, when view'd through a Telescope, are plainly seen to increase, decrease, and to have their Phases like the Moon; whereas, according to *Ptolemy*, their enlighten'd Sides could never be towards us, but when they were in opposition to the Sun, that is, when the Earth was nearly between the Sun and them, as it is with the Moon; but they never are in opposition to the Sun, as already observ'd, and appear full at their Conjunctions with him, about whom they therefore evidently move.

There are many other Arguments urg'd against *Ptolemy's* Hypothesis, for which we refer the Curious to those who have writ expressly on the Subject; what's said above being enough for Geography, and to give us a Light into the Motion and Situation of the Terraqueous Globe.

Of the Divisions of the Earth into Continents, &c.

The Earth and the Sea divide one another into Parts upon the Surface of our Globe; and the Consideration of this is what the Learned call Natural Geography.

The great Parts of the Earth are nam'd *Continents*, because they contain vast Tracts of Land; and the lesser Parts, divided from those Continents, are call'd *Islands*.

The Continents are reckon'd four, viz. 1. Ours, which is the largest, because it contains *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*; 'tis call'd *Eastern*, in respect of its Situation to *America*; and the *Old World*, because first known and planted. 2. *America* call'd *Western*, in respect of its Situation to ours; and the *New World*, because not known to us till discover'd by Columbus. 3. The Southern unknown Parts call'd *Terra Magellanica*, from *Magellan* the first European Discoverer. 4. The Northern unknown Parts; but we know so little of the two last, that 'tis not certain whether they be Islands, or join'd to the other Continents.

'Tis to be observ'd, that Continents are also call'd *Terra Firma*, or *Main Lands*; and larger Islands are sometimes call'd so, in respect of the lesser Islands that lie about them.

A Peninsula, in Greek *Chersonesus*, is a Tract of Land that runs out into the Sea, which encompasses it on all Sides, except a small Neck which joins it to the Main Land.

An *Isthmus* is that Neck of Land which joins a *Peninsula* to the Main Land.

A Promontory, Cape, or Head Land, is a Mountain or high Hill on any Part of the Coast, which runs out into the Sea; and if there be no Riling, or but a small one on such Part of a Coast, 'tis call'd a *Point*.

Downs are Hills of Sand along the Coast, and commonly near the Mouths of great Rivers. Riling Tracts of Land within the Country are also call'd by that Name in *England*, as *Bunstead-Downs*, &c. It comes from the old *Gaulish* or *Celtic* Word *Dun*, signifying an Hill, as was long ago observ'd by *Plutarch* in his Book of Rivers, and comes from the *Welsh* to us.

For the Definitions of Mountains, Valleys, Lakes, Rivers, Forrests, Desarts, &c. with which some Geographers crowd their Books, we pass them over as known to every Body.

The Divisions of the Ocean.

As the Sea divides the Earth, the Earth also divides the Sea. That which surrounds the Earth is properly call'd the *Ocean*, being so nam'd by the *Greeks*, because of its ebbing and flowing; but they first call'd it *Ogenos*, from the *Phœnician* Word *Og*, because it encompass'd the Earth. The Ancients call'd it the *Exterior Sea*, to distinguish it from the *Mediterranean*, which they call'd *Interior*: But now any great Part of the Sea is call'd *Ocean*, as the *Northern*, the *Western* or *Atlantick*, the *Great Pacific*, the *Ethiopic*, and the *Indian Ocean*, &c. and Sea is generally given to the small Parts, and as well as *Ocean*, receives its Denomination from the Countries which lie upon it, as the *German Sea*, &c. and therefore belongs to the Political Part of Geography.

There are also Seas in Inland Countries which have no visible Communication with other Seas, as the *Caspian*, the Sea of *Gahlee*, &c. in *Asia*; and there are several great Lakes in *Europe* call'd Seas by the *German* and *Dutch*, as the Lakes of *Huerlem*, *Constance*, *Geneva*, &c.

The Name of *Archipelago* was formerly peculiar to the *Ægean Sea*, because of its great Number of Islands that communicated their Names

to the Parts of the Sea which surrounded them; but now it's become an Appellative to any Sea where there are many Islands near one another, as the *Archipelago* of *St. Lazarus* in the *East-Indies*, where the *Maldiva* Islands lie.

Straits are either such narrow Parts which open a Communication betwixt different Seas, as those betwixt *Dover* and *Calais*, which pass betwixt the *German* and *Western Ocean*; those call'd the *Straits of Magellan*, which pass betwixt those nam'd the *South* and *North Sea*, on the East and West Side of *America*, or such as open a Passage betwixt the Main Ocean and Inland Seas, as the *Sound* which passes betwixt the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick*, and the *Straits of Gibraltar*, which open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and the *Mediterranean*.

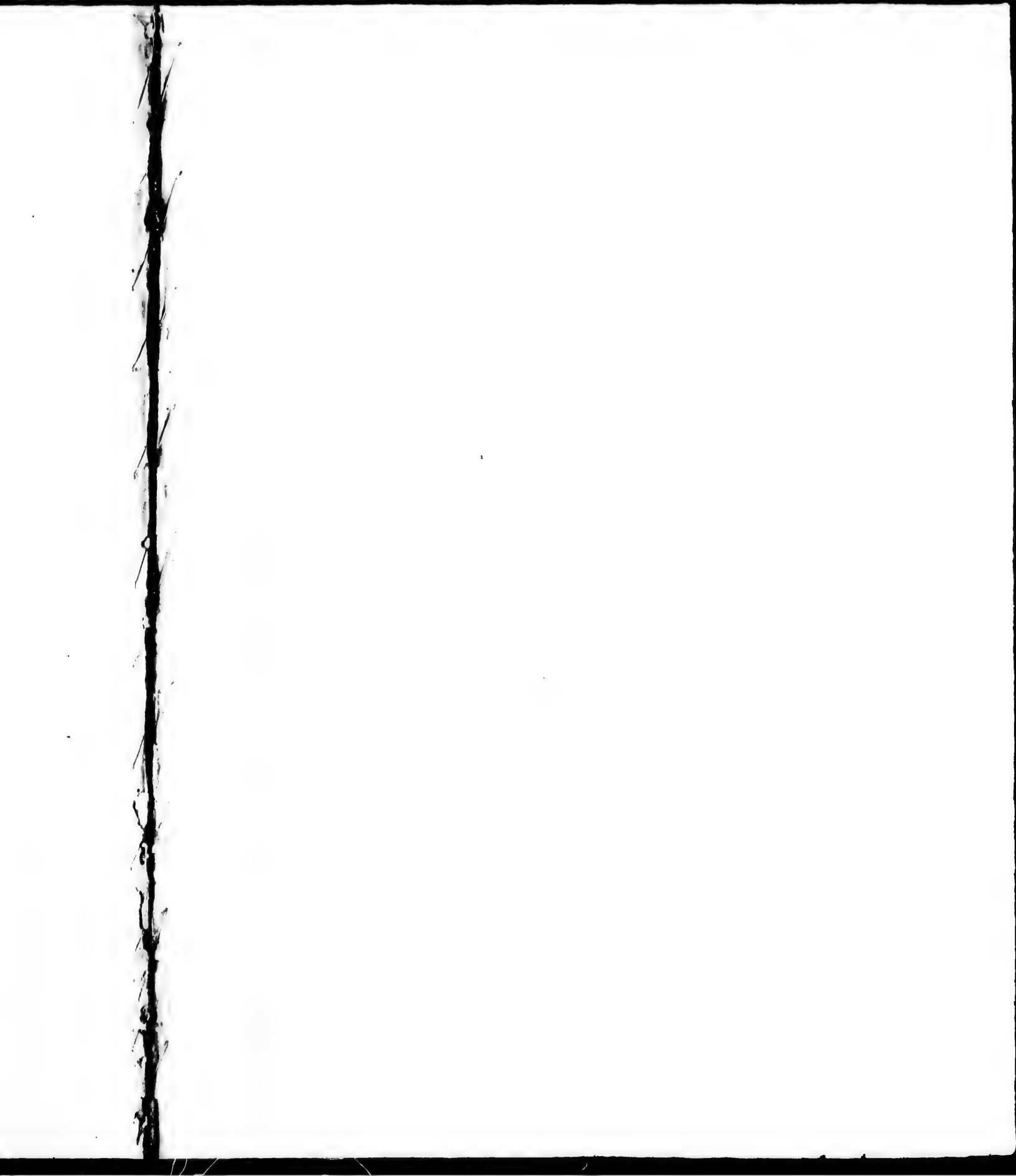
A Gulph is a Part of the Sea which runs far into the Country betwixt two Points, which inclose it as 'twere in a Bosom; hence the *Latins* call it *Sinus*, and the *Greeks* *νεμως*, whence some derive our Word Gulph. Of this Sort is the Gulph of *Florida* or *Mexico*. Such of 'em as are large, go indifferently by the Name of Sea or Gulph, as that of *Mexico*, the *Baltick*, call'd anciently *Sinus Codanus*, the *Red Sea* call'd the *Arabian Gulph*, and the *Adriatick* call'd the *Gulph of Venice*.

A Bay seems only to be distinguish'd from a Gulph, because it does not run so far into the Land; to which *Hudson's Bay* seems to be an Exception, though it might be more properly call'd a Gulph, as being of a vast Extent, and running far within Land.

In *Scotland* they have several Divisions of the Sea they call *Firths* or *Firths*, from the *Latin* Word *Fretum*, as the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*, so large at the Mouth, and running so far into the Country, that 'tis also call'd the *Sottish Sea* by ancient Authors. Of the same Nature are the *Firths* of *Clyde* and *Murray*; but that call'd *Pembland-Firth*, betwixt *Cathness* and the *Orkney Islands*, is properly a Strait, which opens a Passage betwixt the *German* and *Deucalidian Seas*. In this Country, and in the North of *Ireland*, great Inlets of the Sea are also call'd by the Name of *Loughs* or *Lakes*.

For Harbours, Creeks, &c. made by Inlets of the Sea, they are so well known that they need no Description.

The End of the INTRODUCTION.





A
NEW MAP OF
AMERICA

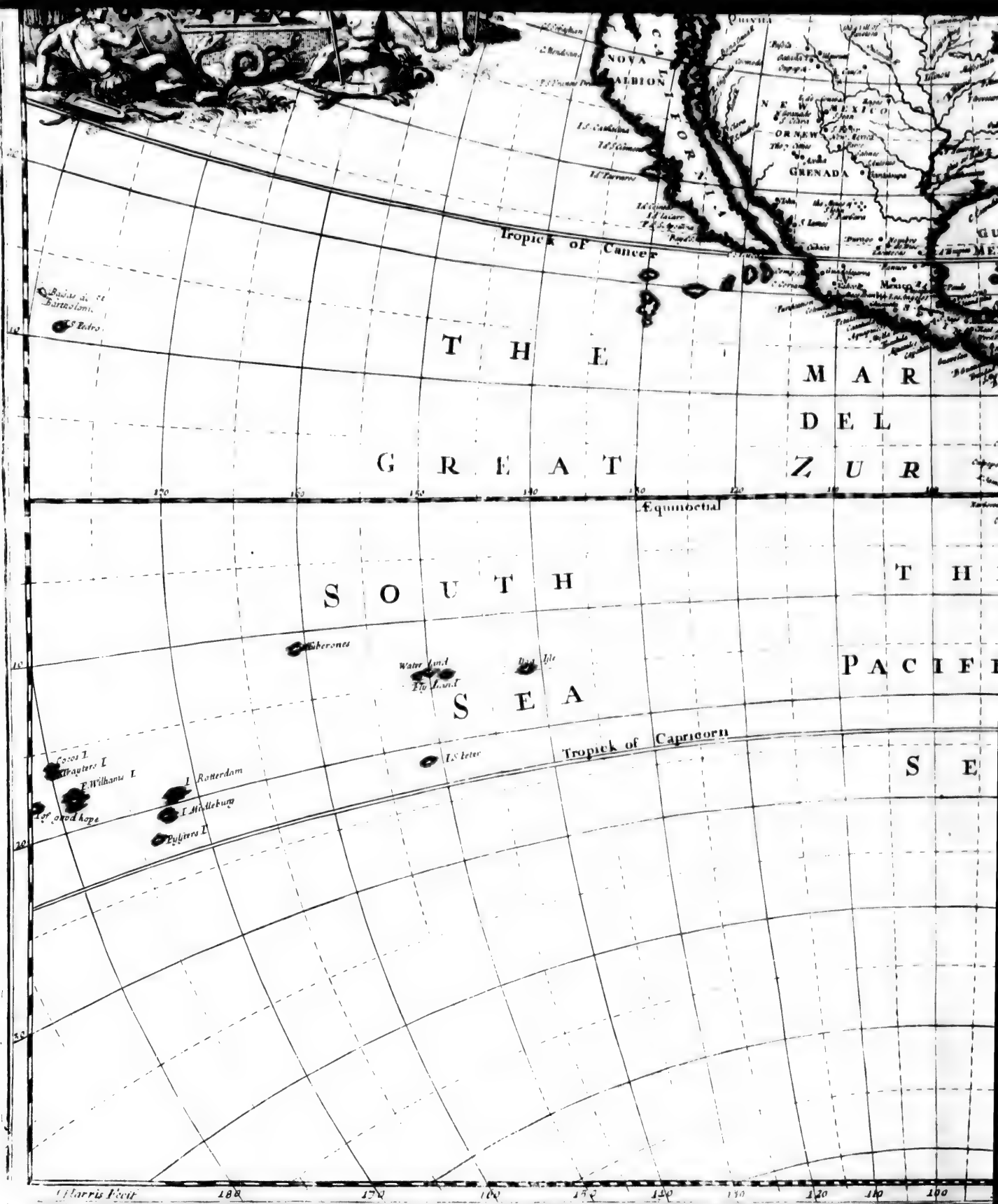
From the latest Observations
Rec'd by L. Senex

Most humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon. the
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Deputy Earl Marshal of England

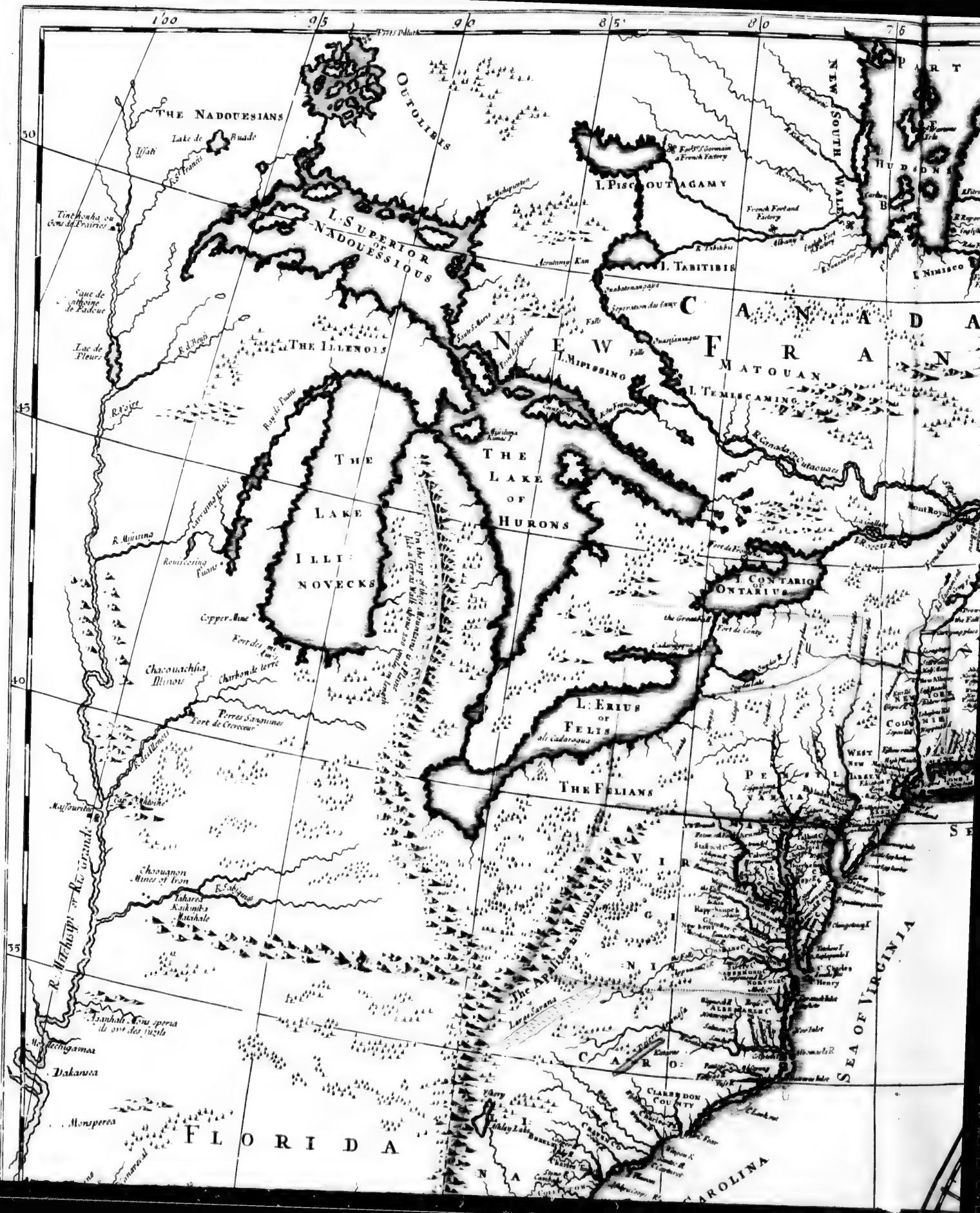
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Most humbly
Inscribed to Honour
Edgley Hower of
Clapham Esq.

A NEW MAP
OF THE
ENGLISH EMPIRE IN
AMERICA

VIZ
VIRGINIA NEW YORK
MARYLAND NEW JERSEY
CAROLINA NEW ENGLAND
PENNSYLVANIA NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW FRANCE &c

Scale of 500 Miles

A General Map
of the Coast & Cities
EUROPE, AFRICA
and AMERICA

E. Harris sculp.



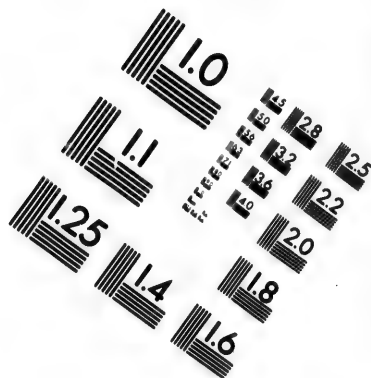
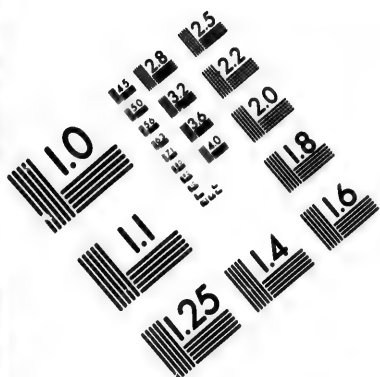
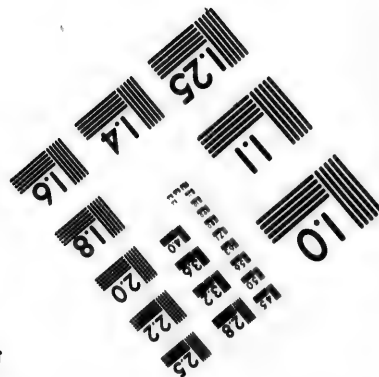
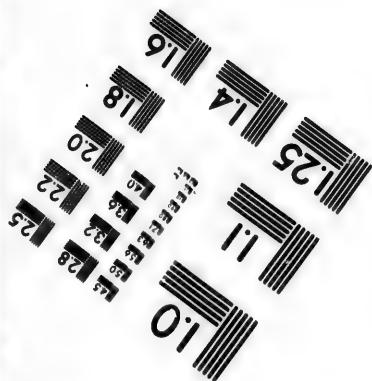
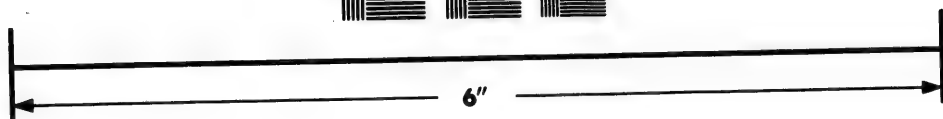
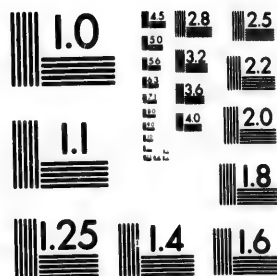


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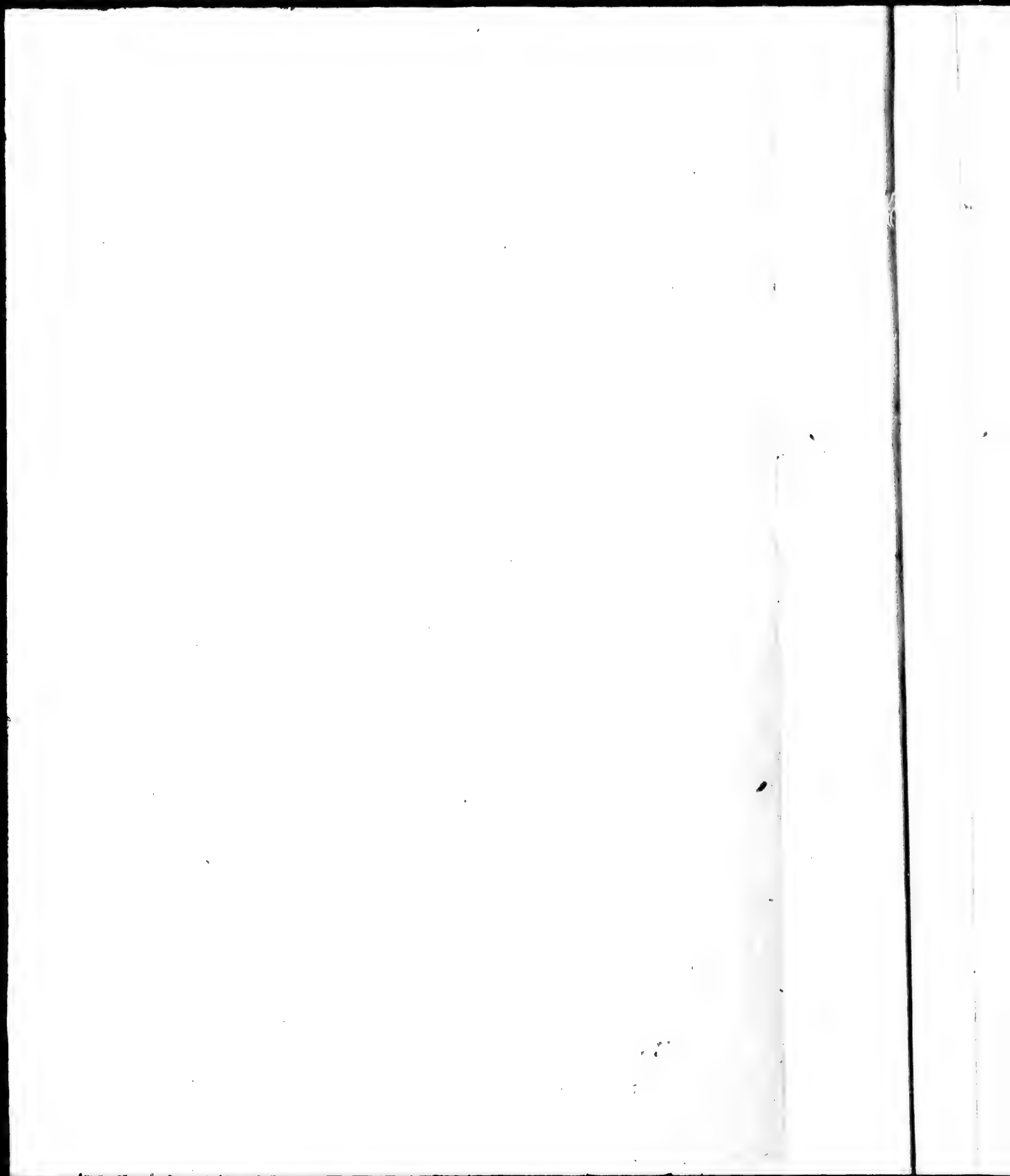


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AMERICA,



As far as is yet discover'd, lies betwixt S. Lat. 36. and North Lat. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. So that the Length is about 8070 Miles. The Longitude is betwixt 35 & 140 West from London. But the Breadth very unequal, being much contracted both in the South and North Parts, and in the Middle. The greatest Breadth of North America, from the West-side of California to the East-side of Newfoundland is 2400 Miles; and the greatest Breadth of South America, from the West-side of Peru to the East side of Brazil, is 1800. The most Northerly Part lies in the fourth Climate of Months; so that the longest Day is above four Months; And the most Southerly Part lies in the eleventh Climate of Hours; so that the longest Day there is seventeen Hours and a half.

It has the Northern unknown Ocean and Country on the North, the unknown Southern Land and Ocean on the South, that call'd the South-Sea on the West, and the Atlantick on the East. 'Tis compos'd of two Peninsulæ's, the one call'd North, and the other South America, join'd by the Isthmus of Darien. All that is said of its being known to the Antients of our Hemisphere is founded on mere Conjecture, and Arguments at best very inconclusive: Therefore 'tis properly enough call'd the New World by us. Some are of opinion that it joins to Asia on the North; and what supports the Conjecture is, that the Natives of North America have a great Resemblance in many Things to the Tartars: But there is such a vast Difference between them and the Inhabitants of South America, that some are of opinion the South may have been peopled from some part of Asia. But however that be, 'tis certain that both North and South America were Inhabited many Ages before either of them were discover'd by Europeans: This is evident from the Multitudes of People and large Cities, the great Structures and other Improvements of Art found here; and that they were form'd into regular Governments in Mexico and Peru.

Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, was the first European who discover'd this Country, under the Auspices of Ferdinand V. King of Arragon, in 1492. But it was more fully discover'd by Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, 1497, and from him call'd America. This is what generally

obtains, and is most certain. Yet Powel, in his History of Wales, says, That a War happening in that Country, *Ann. Dom. 1170*, about the Succession, upon the Death of their Prince Owen Guinneth, and a Bastard having carried it from his lawful Sons, one of the latter, call'd Madoc, put to Sea on new Discoveries; and sailing from Spain, discover'd a new World of wonderful Beauty and Fertility uninhabited; and upon his Return, carried a great Number of People thither from Wales in three Voyages, according to Hakluyt. The Places he discover'd seem to be Virginia, New England, or the adjacent Country. Peter Martyr, Decad. 7. cap. 3. seems to support this, when he tells us that those of Virginia and Guatemala us'd to celebrate the Memory of one Madoc, a great and antient Hero. And hence 'tis suppos'd came those old British Words, which modern Travellers have met with in North America.

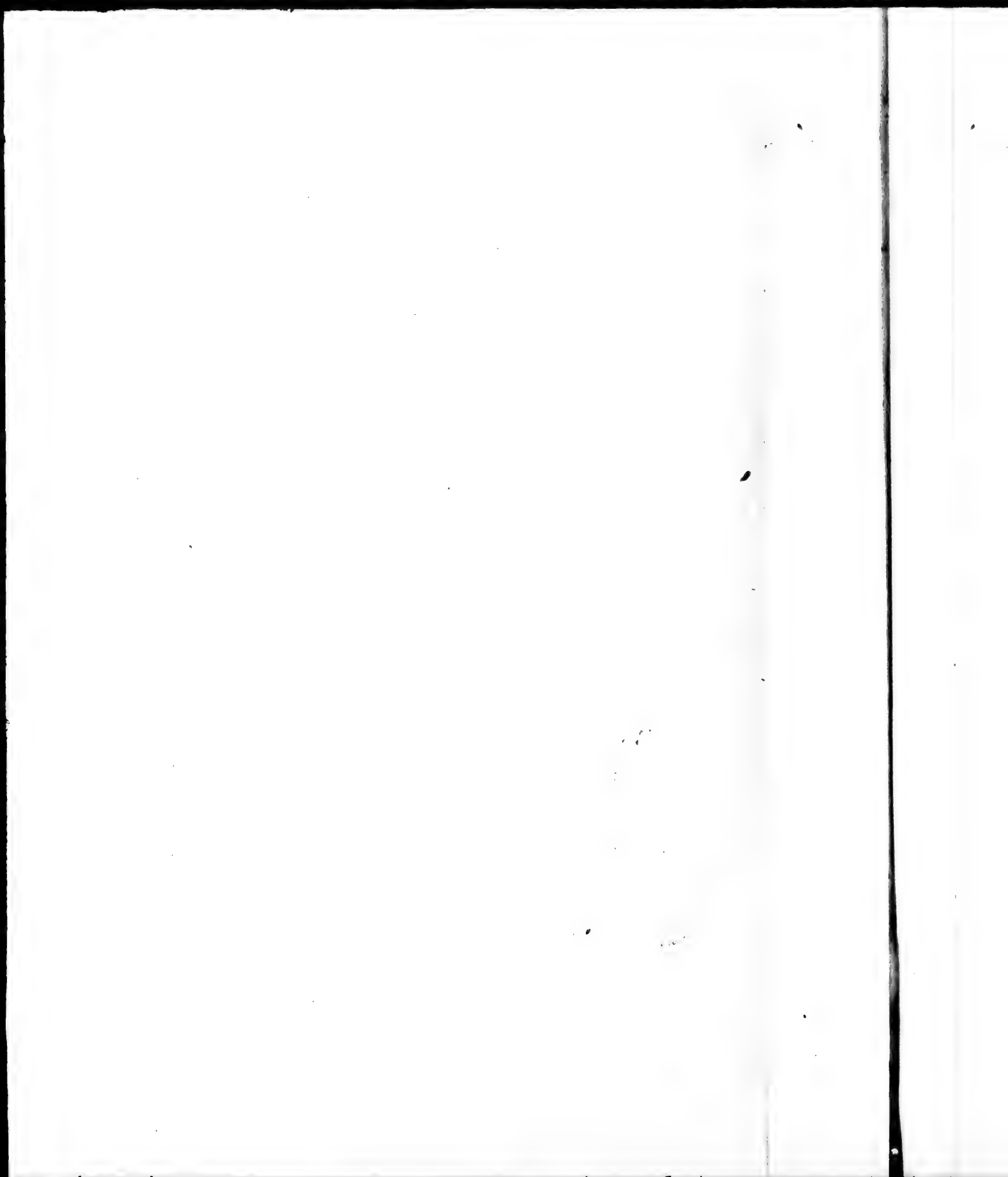
Whatever there is in this Story, 'tis certain that the English have a very good Plea for being the first European Discoverers of North America: For Sebastian Cabot, or Caboto, who, some say, was a Venetian, and others, of Genoeve Extraction, and born at Bristol, was sent out on Discoveries by our King, Henry VII. in 1498, and several London Merchants sent Adventures with him in three or four small Ships. Hakluyth quotes Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Discovery for a new Passage to Cataya, wherein that Knight says Caboto describ'd and set forth that Passage in his Charts, which were then to be seen in the Privy Galleries at Whitehall; that he sail'd very far West on the North-side of Terra di Labrador, till he came to N. Lat. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, and finding the Seas still open, would have gone to Cataya, had it not been for the Opposition of the Mariners and Masters of the Ships. He went to a Nation that appear'd more like Beasts than Men; and upon his Return, in 1502, presented Henry VII. with three Men taken in the new-found Islands, who were clothed in Beasts Skins, eat raw Flesh, and spoke an unknown Language. Sir William Monson, in his Naval Tracts, commends Cabot as a sharp solid Man, who applied himself to imitate Columbus, and had a hearty Desire to enrich the English Nation by his Discoveries; for which he was chose Governor of the Merchant Adventurers for the Discovery of unknown Lands, and had a Pension assign'd him in the Reign of King Edward VI. We proceed to the Geography, and begin with,

The English Empire, Discoveries, and Settlements, in North AMERICA.



I. *Bay* lies as far North as Lat. 79. where the furthest Point yet discover'd is call'd Sir Thomas Smith's Bay, which was found out by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1613, 1622, and 1624. It lies betwixt W. Long. 74

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II. *Davis's Straits* had their Name from Mr. *John Davis*, who made three Voyages in 1585, 1586, and 1587, to find out the North-west Passage. These Straits lie in the South-east Corner of *Baffin's-Bay*, have *James* and *Camberland's* Isles on the West, *New Greenland* on the East, and reach as far South as the Arctic Circle. He found a barbarous People in several Parts of the Country, clad with Skins of Seals or Birds with the Feathers on. They had Canoes which they row'd with Oars, and were arm'd with Darts. They barter'd Skins of Seals, Stags, Hares, and Fish, for Knives, &c. and some of them

had Tents of Seal-Skins; but were very thievish, and particularly fond of Iron. Some of them had Slings from whence they threw Stones against the English. In some Parts of the Country he found Woods of Fir, Pines, Elder, Yew, Withy, and Birch, with store of wild Fowl, like those in Europe. Some of the Natives were very barbarous, and kill'd several of his Men. His further Discoveries were prevented, because the Fishing-Ships abandon'd him contrary to promise; so that not finding them at Lat 61. 12. he was forc'd to return for want of Provisions.

III. *Sir Martin Frobisher's Straits* lie betwixt *Greenland* and some Islands South of it, about Lat. 61. They were discover'd by *Sir Martin* in 1576. The Natives resembled the Tartars in Complexion and Features, and were clad with Seal-Skins. They took a Boat with some of his Men. He return'd that same Year, and brought a piece of black Stone, which being essay'd by some Refiners, they said it contain'd a good Proportion of Gold; so that he made another Expedition thither in 1577, found more of that Ore, which contain'd a

good Quantity of Gold; but was drove from the Place by Ice, and could not bring off much Ore. The Natives had Huts of Whalebone, cover'd with Seal-Skins. They trapann'd some of his Men. Heretofore, brought home some of the Ore, which being tried, and promising well, he went on a third Expedition, and advanc'd as far as *Warwick Sound*, at the East-side of *Frobisher's Straits*; but could not again find either the Inhabitants or the Ore.

IV. *Hudson's Straits* lie betwixt *Terra di Labrador*, or *New Britain*, and *James's Island*, Lat. 60 & 65. They were discover'd by *Henry Hudson*, an *Englishman*, in four Voyages in 1607, 1608, 1609, and 1610. When he came to the Island of *Defulation*, he was stopp'd by contrary Winds and great Shoals of floating Ice. It appear'd by his Chart, that he had enter'd a hundred Leagues further into those Straits than any *Englishman* had done before him; but had the Misfortune of a mutinous Crew, who put him and eight others into a Sloop with very little Provisions; so that he was never more heard of. The Leaders of the Mutiny came to miserable Ends; and the Ship was brought home by one *Pricket*, who gave an Account of the Affair.

V. *Hudson's Bay* had its Name from the same Person, who first discover'd it; but a further Discovery was made by *Sir Thomas Button*, from whom the North-west Part of it was call'd *Button's Bay*, and the Coasts on the West-side were call'd *New North and South Wales*. This Bay lies betwixt Lat. 52 & 66. The greatest Length is about 840 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 540. The best Account of it is given by *Capt. James*, who sail'd hither from *Bristol* in 1631, gave his own Name to the South part of it, and winter'd there at an Island which he call'd *Charlton*. His Account of the Tempests, Shoals and Mountains of Ice, and the Barrenness of the adjacent Country, with what he and his Men suffer'd, by which many of 'em died, was enough to deter any other from going thither again: Yet in 1667 one *Gillam* enter'd this Bay, and sail'd as far South as Lat. 51. to a River, which he call'd *Rupert's*, where he corresponded with the Natives for Furs, &c. built a Fort which he call'd *Charles*, after *King Charles II.* who gave a Patent for the Bay and Straits to *Prince Rupert* and the Owners of *Gillam's Ship* in 1670. This laid the Foundation of the *Hudson's-Bay Company*, who erected several Forts, and dealt with the Natives for Beaver-Skins. The *French* seiz'd it in 1682; but the *English* recover'd it. The *French* from *Quebec* seiz'd all in 1686, but *Port Nelson*. It was several times after taken and retaken by the *French* and *English*, but restor'd to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713.

VI. *Terra di Labrador*, or *New Britain*, has *Hudson's Straits* on the North-east, *Hudson's Bay* on the West, the Ocean on the East, and *Canada* and *Newfoundland* on the South. It lies betwixt Lat. 50 & 63. is of a vast Extent, and claim'd by the *English*, as discover'd by *Cabot*, together with *Newfoundland*, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* The *French* claim it as part of *Canada*, and have civiliz'd some of the Inhabitants, who dwell for the most part in Caves, and subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting. The Country is mountainous, and abounds with wild Beasts.

VII. *Newfoundland* is separated from *Terra di Labrador* by the Straits of *Bel Isle* on the South, has the Gulph of *St. Lawrence* on the West, the Ocean and the great Bank on the East, and the *Atlantic* on the South. 'Tis of a triangular Figure, reckon'd as big as *Ireland*, and three hundred Leagues in Compass. The greatest Length is 345 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 211; but it contracts to a Point in the North and South Parts. It lies betwixt Lat. 45 & 52. and Long. 55 & 50. It has many excellent Harbours and Bays on the East-side. Some of them run twenty Leagues within Land. *Trinity Bay*, in Lat. 49. is very convenient for Ships in bad Weather, and has three Branches large enough for many Hundreds of Vessels to anchor in. That of *Trepassee*, near the South-east Corner of the Island, is bold, safe, and convenient for Ships in Distress, as they pass to or from *Virginia*, *New England*, &c. We have not Room to insist on the History of the Island, and of the Actions betwixt us and the *French* there; but only that it was restor'd to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, tho' with such Concessions to the *French* to fish and cure there, by the thirteenth Article, as were much objected against, because they were allow'd to fish and dry in the best Part of it, tho' we are at all the Expence of the Forts and Garisons.

The Climate here is very hot in Summer; but so cold in Winter, which lasts six Months, that there's scarce any stirring abroad; and the Inhabitants of the North Parts are forc'd to remove from the Harbours into the Woods, where they build Cabins, and provide themselves with Firing from the Woods. The Island is full of inaccessible Mountains and Forests. What they call their Meadows, are Heaths cover'd with a sort of Moss, and the Soil is a Mixture of Gravel and Stones. Here's Fir and other Trees fit for Masts, building of Ships, &c. Deer, Hares, Foxes, Squirrels, Wolves, Bears, Bevers, and Otters. The Seas and Rivers are full of Fish, viz. Cod, the Staple Commodity of the Country, Herrings, Mackarels, Salmon, and Flounders, and abundance of Trouts. Here are no *Indians* but what come from *Labrador* or *Esquimaux*, by the Way of the Straits of *Bel Isle*.

They fish always by Day; for the Cod don't bite by Night. They also draw off Train-Oil from the Livers of the Fish, which yields great Profit. The neighbouring Sea is often pester'd with floating Islands of Ice. *Lowthorp*, in his *Philosoph. Trans.* mentions one a League long, and higher above Water than the Main-Mast of a Ship.

The *English* Settlements here, before the last War with *France*, were reckon'd to consist of two hundred and sixty seven Families, and about four thousand People. The most remarkable Plantation is at *St. John's*, about fifty five Miles North from *Cape Race*, in Lat. 47. The Harbour is about half a Mile broad, defended by a Battery on the North-side, and another on the South, with a Boom which they lay across the Bay. Here's also a Fort and Outworks mounted with fifty Guns, a handsome House for the Governor, and Barracks for the Soldiers.

The *French* Settlements lay on the South-end of the Island. The chief of them was *Placentia*, in a Bay of the same Name, Lat. 47. where they had a Town and Fortrefs, which was surrender'd to the *English* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. *La Hontan* says, it was a Harbour of the greatest Consequence which the *French* had in those Parts of the World.

VIII. *Cape Breton*, or *Gaspé Island*, lies East from *Acadia*, from which 'tis separated by the Straits of *Cansleux*, and South-west from *Newfoundland*, from which 'tis separated by the Straits or Passage up to the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*. *La Hontan* says, the Straits of *Cansleux* is a better Passage to *Canada*, if Ships set out early from *Europe*, than that call'd the Channel of *Cape Ray*, betwixt *Newfoundland* and *Cape Breton* Island, which is often cover'd with Ice in April, whereas the other is clear in all Seasons. This Island is about a hundred and ten Miles long, and sixty where broadest. 'Tis indented by many Bays, particularly by one on the East-side, that runs in from North-east to South-west, and almost divides it into two. This Island was always reckon'd a part of *Nova Scotia*, included in it by *King James* the First's Patent, and demanded as such by the late Duke of *Shrewsbury*, according to *Queen Anne's* Instructions; but 'twas given up to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, tho' a Place of such Importance, that in case of a War with *France*, it endangers our Trade in *Newfoundland*, *New England*, &c. commands the Entrance into *St. Lawrence's Bay* or Gulph, and by consequence covers all *French Canada*.

IX. *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, lies West from *Cape Breton* Island, South from *French Canada*, North-east from *New England*, and has the Sea on the South. It lies betwixt Lat. 42 & 46. is about 448 Miles East and West, and 230 North and South, where broadest; but indented in the Middle by that call'd the Bay of *Fundy*, or the *French Bay*. The first Discovery was claim'd by the *French*; but *Sebastien Cabot* having been there before them, it was claim'd by the *English*; and *King James I.* by his Patent, dated September 10. 1621. did, by Advice of his Council of *Scotland*, grant this Country to *Sir William Alexander*, Secretary of State for that Nation, to be held of the Crown of *Scotland*, and govern'd by the Laws of that Kingdom. We cannot insist on the Controversy betwixt the two Crowns about it, and its being several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *English*, but shall only take notice that it was restor'd to the *English* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. *La Hontan* says, 'tis extreme cold here for three Months in Winter; but the Climate is otherwise pretty temperate, the Air good, and the Water clear and light. It has good Accommodations for Fishing, Hunting, and Fowling, is as well furnish'd with Materials for building Ships as *Norway*, and their Oak is reckon'd better than that of *Europe*. It abounds with Bevers, Otters, and Sea-Calves. The Coast is inhabited by Savages, many of whom were in the Interest of *France*, and us'd to invade our Colonies in time of War.

The only Place of Note here is *Port Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis Royal*, on the East-side of a Bay, Lat. 45. Long. 63. The Town is little, and contains only a few Houses of two Stories high: But here's a fine Basin two Leagues long, and one broad, capable of 1000 Ships. It has sixteen or eighteen fathom Water on one side of the Entrance, and six or seven on the other, and is divided by the Isle of *Goas* in the middle. There's good Anchorage all over the Basin; and at the bottom there's a Point of Land which separates two Rivers, where the Tide rises ten or twelve Foot. On the Banks of those Rivers are pleasant Meadows, which in Spring and Autumn are cover'd with all sorts of Fresh-water Fowl. The chief Trade here is in Skins, which the Natives truck for *European Goods*. Here are six or seven other good Harbours on the Coast. *Long Island* lies off of *Port Royal* at a small Distance. Some say it has a Silver Mine, and one of Copper, so rich, that the *French* reckon it contain'd much Gold. They also found Diamonds here, and blue Stones as good as *Turquoises*.

X. *New England* has *Acadia* on the North-east, *New York* on the South-west, the Country of the Savages on the North, and the Sea on the South and East. It runs 350 Miles along the Coast, without reckoning the Angles, which make it much more. It lies betwixt Lat. 41 & 46. and betwixt Long. 66 & 77. The greatest Breadth is about 250 Miles, and in other Places 'tis not above 80.

Sir Francis Drake landed here in 1586, when he staid some Days,

of *New England*, to which they set out in 1620. But the *Dutch Pilot* being brib'd, he carried them further North, and landed them at *Cape Cod*; whereas they design'd to have landed at *Hudson's River*, which runs thro' *New York*. This made the Company's Grant of no Use to them, because *Cape Cod* was not included in it. Yet they declar'd themselves Subjects to the Crown of *England*, and founded a Fort and Town, which they call'd *New Plymouth*; but suffer'd so much by Sickness, &c. that from 150, they were reduc'd to 50 Men. We refer, for the particular History of this Colony, to the Reverend Mr. *Mather's History of New England*; and shall only take notice that by the Severity towards the Nonconformists in the Reign of King *Charles I.* many Disenters retir'd hither from *England*, and by degrees brought the Colony to what it now is. The Climate is so agreeable to the *English*, that 'tis the most numerous and flourishing Colony we have now in *America*. The Soil is generally fruitful, and produces *Indian* and *English* Wheat, Oats, Beans, Pease, Flax, Hemp, and other useful Grain, besides Fruit-Trees and Shrubs, of which scarce any sort is wanting. The Woods and Swamps abound with Elm, Ash, Cypress, Chestnut, Pine, Cedar, Aspin, Beach, Spruce, Sassafras, Sumach, and Savin. Here's also a Berry which breeds Flies, equal in Colour to those of *Cochineal*, and superior in medicinal Virtue. There's also a Tree with little Knobs in its Bark, that yield a sort of Turpentine, good against Worms. Here are also Mines of Iron and Copper; and Oaks and Firs in such plenty, as might furnish Materials for our Navy. They have all sorts of *European* Cattel, and particularly serviceable Horses. They have some Lions and Musk-Cats, abundance of Bears, Foxes, Deer, Racoons, Otters, Bevers, Hares, Rabbits, Moxes, wild and tame Fowl. Their Sea and Rivers abound with Grampuses, Sturgeons, Sharks, and other great and small Fish common to us; but there are not so many Whales or Star-Fish as formerly. The best Season for fishing is from *March* to *June*. Their Insects are Rattle-Snakes, and others common to *America*. They are infested with several sorts of Flies; and some Years ago there came a Swarm of Maggots out of the Ground, which turned to Flies with a Sting in their Tails, by which they poisoned and destroyed Multitudes of Trees.

The Natives consisted of above forty Nations, who were gross stupid Idolaters. There are the Remains of above twenty of them still within the Limits of *New England*, who differ only in Dialect. Their Language is so barbarous, that 'tis not easily learned by *Europeans*. By the unwearied Endeavours of the *English* Planters, abundance of 'em are converted; so that they have now twenty four Churches and Ministers of their own Nation, besides four *English*, who preach to them in their native Language. The Converts and their Offspring were a few Years ago reckon'd at about 4000. They are well treated by the *English*, and conform to their Customs. Apartments are allowed them at *Harvard College* in *Cambridge*, for breeding their Youth. Where the *Indian* Converts are the Majority, as at *Nantucket Island*, &c. they are allow'd to chuse their own Magistrates and Courts, to determine Causes of less than 400 l. Value, with Liberty of Appeal to the *English*. The first Convert was a mean Native of *Martha's Island*, call'd *Jacomus*, who in ten or twelve Years converted Hundreds of his Countrymen, became their Pastor, and was succeeded by other Natives: But their chief Apostle was Mr. *Eliot*, a famous Minister, who applied himself to learn their Language, into which he translated the Bible, and several practical Pieces.

The *English* Inhabitants have much the Advantage of our other Colonies, as to Learning and Religion. Most of 'em are Presbyterians and Independents, who adhere to the *Westminster* Confession; and in difficult Cases make use of Synods. Their Ministers are ordain'd by Presbyters; and they have ruling Elders in their Congregations. There are some other Denominations, as Church-of-England Men, Anabaptists, &c. who have the free Exercise of their Worship.

Their way of raising Taxes and making Laws is like ours. Their Laws are very severe against Immoralities, and in general well executed. Every Town of fifty Families is oblig'd to have a School for Reading and Writing; and if of an hundred, a Grammar School, to fit Youth for their University of *Cambridge*.

Their chief Trade here is in building Ships, selling Naval Stores, and all manner of Provisions, with Pipe-Staves and Hoops to the Sugar Islands, &c. from whence they have in return Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Ginger, Indico, Tobacco, and Cotton; and what they don't consume at home, they export to *England*, from whence they are furnish'd with their chief Materials for Apparel, Tools for Mechanicks, and Hard Ware, &c. Yet they can furnish themselves with most sorts of Clothing at home. Their Trade in Peltry, for which they exchange Cattel with the *Indians*, is very much decreas'd by the Diluse of Bever and other Skins that were us'd by Feltmongers. They have a Mint at *Boston*, where their Money is the same with ours, and with the *Spanish* Coin, is enough for Retail, but not for their other Commerce; which obliges them to deal much in Barter. The Number of People in the whole is reckon'd about 160000, and of them 30000 are fighting Men; so that they are an Over-match for the Remains of the twenty *Indian* Nations, who are not able to raise 10000 fighting Men, and are suffer'd quietly to possess their small Territories, being very useful in cultivating the Ground, and furnishing

of these Counties are high Mountains and large Forests; but upon the Rivers, and towards the Coasts, there's plenty of Corn and Pasture. The chief Trade here is in Bever, Lumber, and Fish.

(3.) *Essex* County has seventeen Towns, and twenty Ministers. The Capital is *Salem*, which has a weekly Market, and two Fairs per Ann. and lies pleasantly betwix two Rivers. *Lyn* is another Market-Town here. The East-side of the County is water'd by the great River *Meermax*, which is navigable about forty Miles.

(4.) *Middlesex* County has one and twenty Towns, and eighteen Ministers. The Capital is *Cambridge*, on the North Branch of *Charles* River, about seven Miles from *Boston*. It has several fine Streets and Houses, is the Seat of the County-Court, and of the University, which consists of *Harvard-College* and *Stoughton-Hill*. It is a Corporation made up of a President, or Rector, two Fellows, and a Treasurer; the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Magistrates of the Colony being Visitors. The Colony advanc'd four hundred Pounds towards building the College, and Mr. *John Harvard*, a Minister, left eight hundred Pounds towards carrying it on, for which 'twas called by his Name. Mr. *Stoughton* built the Hall which bears his Name; and in both there are about four hundred Students. The Income of *Charlton-Ferry* is settled upon it, and several Gentlemen both in *Old* and *New England* have contributed towards its Revenues and Library. Several Men of Eminence have had their Education here. They have a Printing-Press, and give the same Degrees as our Universities in *England*.

Other Towns here are, 1. *Charles-Town*, which was the Mother of *Boston*, from which it lies about a Mile cross the Harbour, betwix two Rivers. It has a handsome large Church, a Market-Place on the Bank of the River, and two large Streets that lead down to it; and the County-Court is sometimes kept here. 2. *Watertown* has two noted Fairs in *June* and *September*. 3. *Reading*, a populous Town, on the Banks of a great Lake. This County being well water'd with small Rivers, abounds with Pasture and Cattel of all sorts, and exports great Quantities of Beef, Pork, &c.

(5.) *Suffolk* County has thirteen Towns and nineteen Ministers; and many small Rivers, that make it fruitful. Towns of Note here are, 1. *Boston*, the Capital of the whole, and the largest in *America*, except some belonging to the *Spaniards*. It lies on the Coast conveniently for Trade, and is defended by a strong Castle in an Island at the Mouth of the Harbour, and on the Shore, by Forts on neighbouring Hills, which command the Avenues. Here are many fine Buildings, both publick and private, as the Court-House, the Market-Place, Sir *William Phipps's* House, &c. It has several handsome Streets, and the Inhabitants are reckon'd about 12000. Here are four Companies of *Militia*, and three Parish Churches, besides a *French* Church, and two Meeting-Houses, one for Church-of-England Men, and another for Anabaptists. It is the chief Part of the Colony, and loads three or four hundred Ships in a Year with Lumber, Beef, Pork, &c. for *Europe*, and other Parts of *America*. The Harbour is good, and capable of five hundred Sail. Here's a Market every *Tuesday*, and two Fairs, in *May* and *October*, which last three Days each. 'Tis the Seat of the Governor, of the Assembly, and of the Courts of Justice, and is a very flourishing City; and for the Beauty of its Structures and great Trade, gives place to few in *England*. 2. *Dorchester*, at the Mouth of two little Rivers, near the Sea, is the next to *Boston* for Largeness, and has two Fairs per Ann. 3. *Roxburgh*, noted for a Free-School. 4. *Weymouth*, the eldest Town in the Province; but not so considerable as formerly.

(6.) *Hampshire* has eight Towns, and six Ministers. Being within Land, and hilly, 'tis not so fruitful as the Maritime Shires.

2. *Plymouth* Colony is the oldest, is about an hundred Miles long, and fifty broad, and divided into three Counties:

(1.) *Plymouth* County has six Towns and seven Ministers. The Capital is *New Plymouth*, on the Gulph of *Patuxet*, which consists of three or four hundred Families, and has one Church. *Scituate*, another Town in this County, is larger, and has two Churches. The Country about *Cape Cod* is barren; but as populous as most in *New England*, because of the Fishery.

(2.) *Barnstable* County has six Towns and six Ministers. *Barnstable*, the chief Town, lies in a Bay of the same Name: And on the Coast there are two Islands, 1. That call'd *Martha's-Vineyard*, which has two *English* and several *Indian* Ministers, most of the Natives being *Indian*. 2. *Nantucket*, inhabited by *Indians*, who have Ministers of their own.

(3.) *Bristol* County has four Towns and three Ministers. *Bristol* is the chief, and has most Trade. *Swanzy* is also a Town of some Note. *Rhode Island* belongs to this County, and has two Churches. *Elizabeth Island*, at the Mouth of *Monument Bay*, belongs also to this County.

3. *Connecticut* Colony is about seventy Miles long, and fifty broad, and divided into four Counties:

(1.) *New London* has nine Towns and eight Ministers. The East Part of the Shire is pleasant and fruitful; the West swampy and mountainous, but has good Trade in Furs and Lumber. *Saybrook* is the oldest Town, on the West of *Connecticut* River, which is very large, divided into several Branches, and Navigable for fifty Miles. *New London* lies on a River called *Thames*, which receives several others.

(2.) *Hartford* County has eleven Towns and twelve Ministers. In

V. *Hudson's Bay* had its Name from the same Person, who first discover'd it: but a further Discovery was made by Sir *Thomas Burton*, from whom the North-west Part of it was call'd *Burton's Bay*, and the Coasts on the West-side were call'd *New North and South Wales*. This Bay lies betwixt Lat. 52 & 66. The greatest Length is about 840 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 540. The best Account of it is given by Capt. *James*, who sail'd hither from *Bristol* in 1631, gave his own Name to the South part of it, and winter'd there at an Island which he call'd *Charlton*. His Account of the Tempests, Shoals and Mountains of Ice, and the Barrenness of the adjacent Country, with what he and his Men suffer'd, by which many of 'em died, was enough to deter any other from going thither again: Yet in 1667 one *Gillam* enter'd this Bay, and sail'd as far South as Lat. 51. to a River, which he call'd *Rupert's*, where he corresponded with the Natives for Furs, &c. built a Fort which he call'd *Charles*, after King *Charles II.* who gave a Patent for the Bay and Straits to Prince *Rupert* and the Owners of *Gillam's Ship* in 1670. This laid the Foundation of the *Hudson's-Bay Company*, who erected several Forts, and dealt with the Natives for Beaver-Skins. The *French* seiz'd it in 1682; but the *English* recover'd it. The *French* from *Quebec* seiz'd all in 1686, but Port *Nelson*. It was several times after taken and retaken by the *French* and *English*, but restor'd to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713.

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VII. *Newfoundland* is separated from *Terra di Labrador* by the Straits of *Bell Isle* on the South, has the Gulph of *St. Lawrence* on the West, the Ocean and the great Bank on the East, and the *Atlantick* on the South. 'Tis of a triangular Figure, reckon'd as big as *Ireland*, and three hundred Leagues in Compass. The greatest Length is 345 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 211; but contracts to a Point in the North and South Parts. It lies betwixt Lat. 45 & 52. and Long. 55 & 50. It has many excellent Harbours and Bays on the East-side. Some of them run twenty Leagues within Land. *Trinity Bay*, in Lat. 49. is very convenient for Ships in bad Weather, and has three Branches large enough for many Hundreds of Vessels to anchor in. That of *Trepasick*, near the South-east Corner of the Island, is bold, safe, and convenient for Ships in Distress, as they pass to or from *Virginia*, *New England*, &c. We have not Room to insist on the History of the Island, and of the Actions betwixt us and the *French* there; but only that it was restor'd to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, tho' with such Concessions to the *French* to fish and cure there, by the thirteenth Article, as were much objected against, because they were allow'd to fish and dry in the best Part of it, tho' we are at all the Expence of the Forts and Garrisons.

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The Fishery here is reckon'd one of the most beneficial Trades in the World; for a Ship of a hundred and fifty Tun, and twenty Men, provided with Victuals and Fishing-Tackle, will in a good Year cure 3000 l. worth of Fish. The *English* and *French* seldom load less than 500 Ships per Ann. with Cod and Poor-John to Europe. The Banks are vast Scales of Sand, at several Distances from the Shore. The great Bank is near a hundred Miles East from Cape *Race*, and reckon'd three hundred Miles long, and seventy five broad. There is two hundred fathom Water all round it; and those call'd the *Little Islands of Cod-Fish*, which lie South from *Newfoundland*, and over against Cape *Breton* Island. The Water above it at Flood is several Fathoms deep, and the largest Ship may venture over, except at a Place call'd the *Virgin*, where several have been cast away. The next is that call'd the *Pork*, or *Green Bank*, South from *Newfoundland*, about eighty Miles long, and forty broad. The fishing Season is from Spring to September, when there's frequently seven hundred Sail fishing at a time.

VIII. Cape *Breton*, or *Gaspé Island*, lies East from *Acadia*, from which 'tis separated by the Straits of *Canseau*, and South-west from *Newfoundland*, from which 'tis separated by the Straits or Passage up to the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*. *La Hontan* says, the Straits of *Canseau* is a better Passage to *Canada*, if Ships set out early from Europe, than that call'd the Channel of Cape *Race*, betwixt *Newfoundland* and Cape *Breton* Island, which is often cover'd with Ice in April, whereas the other is clear in all Seasons. This Island is about a hundred and ten Miles long, and sixty where broadest. 'Tis indented by many Bays, particularly by one on the East-side, that runs in from North-east to South-west, and almost divides it into two. This Island was always reckon'd a part of *Nova Scotia*, included in it by King *James* the First's Patent, and demanded as such by the late Duke of *Shrewsbury*, according to Queen *Anne's* Instructions; but 'twas given up to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, tho' a Place of such Importance, that in case of a War with *France*, it endangers our Trade in *Newfoundland*, *New England*, &c. commands the Entrance into *St. Lawrence's Bay* or Gulph, and by consequence covers all *French Canada*.

IX. *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, lies West from Cape *Breton* Island, South from *French Canada*, North-east from *New England*, and has the Sea on the South. It lies betwixt Lat. 43 & 46. is about 448 Miles East and West, and 230 North and South, where broadest; but indented in the Middle by that call'd the Bay of *Fonds*, or the *French Bay*. The first Discovery was claim'd by the *French*; but *Sebastian Cabot* having been there before them, it was claim'd by the *English*; and King *James I.* by his Patent, dated September 10. 1621. did, by Advice of his Council of *Scotland*, grant this Country to Sir *William Alexander*, Secretary of State for that Nation, to be held of the Crown of *Scotland*, and govern'd by the Laws of that Kingdom. We cannot insist on the Controversy betwixt the two Crowns about it, and its being several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *English*, but shall only take notice that it was restor'd to the *English* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. *La Hontan* says, 'tis extreme cold here for three Months in Winter; but the Climate is otherwise pretty temperate, the Air good, and the Water clear and light. It has good Accommodations for Fishing, Hunting, and Fowling, is as well furnish'd with Materials for building Ships as *Norway*, and their Oak is reckon'd better than that of Europe. It abounds with Bevers, Otters, and Sea-Calves. The Coast is inhabited by Savages, many of whom were in the Interest of *France*, and us'd to invade our Colonies in time of War.

The only Place of Note here is Port *Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis Royal*, on the East-side of a Bay, Lat. 45. Long. 63. The Town is little, and contains only a few Houses of two Stories high; but here's a fine Basin two Leagues long, and one broad, capable of 1000 Ships. It has sixteen or eighteen fathom Water on one side of the Entrance, and six or seven on the other, and is divided by the Isle of *Goats* in the middle. There's good Anchorage all over the Basin; and at the bottom there's a Point of Land which separates two Rivers, where the Tide rises ten or twelve Foot. On the Banks of those Rivers are pleasant Meadows, which in Spring and Autumn are cover'd with all sorts of Fresh-water Fowl. The chief Trade here is in Skins, which the Natives truck for European Goods. Here are six or seven other good Harbours on the Coast. Long Island lies off of Port *Royal* at a small Distance. Some say it has a Silver Mine, and one of Copper, so rich, that the *French* reckon it contain'd much Gold. They also found Diamonds here, and blue Stones as good as *Turquoises*.

X. *New England* has *Acadia* on the North-east, *New York* on the South-west, the Country of the Savages on the North, and the Sea on the South and East. It runs 350 Miles along the Coast, without reckoning the Angles, which make it much more. It lies betwixt Lat. 41 & 46. and betwixt Long. 66 & 77. The greatest Breadth is about 250 Miles, and in other Places 'tis not above 80.

Sir *Francis Drake* landed here in 1586, when he staid some Days, and traffick'd with the Natives for Necessaries. Captain *G. Sudd* made a Settlement in 1602; and finding that *English Corn* grew very kindly here, several Gentlemen of *Plimouth* did, upon his Report, obtain a Grant of the Country in 1606, from Lat. 38. to 45. The Patentees sent some Ships, Men, and Stores hither in 1608, settled a Plantation, and built *St. George's Fort*; but the Planters broke up, and return'd to *England*. In 1611 a new Attempt was made; but an Interloper having incens'd the Savages against the Adventurers, they were forc'd to return: Yet the Trade in Furs was so beneficial, that some private Gentlemen made Peace with the *Indians*, and continued it; and Captain *Smith*, whom they set out, made so good a Voyage, and brought such Maps and Accounts of the Country, that King *Charles I.* in 1614, gave the Country the Name of *New England*. The two following Years several Ships traded hither to Advantage. But the first successful Attempt for a Plantation was made by some Dissenters, who retiring to *Holland* in King *James* the First's Time because of their Nonconformity, join'd with many of their Brethren there, and agreed with the Company for a large Tract of Land in the South-west Parts of

mach, and Savin. Here's also a Berry which breeds Flies, equal in Colour to those of Cochineal, and superior in medicinal Virtue. There's also a Tree with little Knobs in its Bark, that yield a sort of Turpentine, good against Worms. Here are also Mines of Iron and Copper; and Oaks and Firs in such plenty, as might furnish Materials for our Navy. They have all sorts of European Cattel, and particularly serviceable Horses. They have some Lions and Musk-Cats, abundance of Bears, Foxes, Deer, Racoons, Otters, Bevers, Hares, Rabbits, Mofes, wild and tame Fowl. Their Sea and Rivers abound with Grampuses, Sturgeons, Sharks, and other great and small Fish common to us; but there are not so many Whales or Star-Fish as formerly. The best Season for fishing is from March to June. Their Insects are Rattle-Snakes, and others common to America. They are infested with several sorts of Flies; and some Years ago there came a Swarm of Maggots out of the Ground, which turned to Flies with a Sting in their Tails, by which they poisoned and destroyed Multitudes of Trees.

The Natives consisted of above forty Nations, who were gross stupid Idolaters. There are the Remains of above twenty of them still within the Limits of New England, who differ only in Dialect. Their Language is so barbarous, that 'tis not easily learned by Europeans. By the unwearied Endeavours of the English Planters, abundance of 'em are converted; so that they have now twenty four Churches and Ministers of their own Nation, besides four English, who preach to them in their native Language. The Converts and their Offspring were a few Years ago reckon'd at about 4000. They are well treated by the English, and conform to their Customs. Apartments are allowed them at Harvard College in Cambridge, for breeding their Youth. Where the Indian Converts are the Majority, as at Nantucket Island, &c. they are allow'd to chuse their own Magistrates and Courts, to determine Causes of less than 400 l. Value, with Liberty of Appeal to the English. The first Convert was a mean Native of Martha's Island, call'd Jakoomes, who in ten or twelve Years converted Hundreds of his Countrymen, became their Pastor, and was succeeded by other Natives: But their chief Apostle was Mr. Elliot, a famous Minister, who applied himself to learn their Language, into which he translated the Bible, and several practical Pieces.

The English Inhabitants have much the Advantage of our other Colonies, as to Learning and Religion. Most of 'em are Presbyterians and Independents, who adhere to the Westminster Confession; and in difficult Cases make use of Synods. Their Ministers are ordain'd by Presbyters; and they have ruling Elders in their Congregations. There are some other Denominations, as Church-of-England Men, Anabaptists, &c. who have the free Exercise of their Worship.

Their way of raising Taxes and making Laws is like ours. Their Laws are very severe against Immoralities, and in general well executed. Every Town of fifty Families is oblig'd to have a School for Reading and Writing; and if of an hundred, a Grammar School, to fit Youth for their University of Cambridge.

Their chief Trade here is in building Ships, selling Naval Stores, and all manner of Provisions, with Pipe-Staves and Hoops to the Sugar Islands, &c. from whence they have in return Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Ginger, Indico, Tobacco, and Cotton; and what they don't consume at home, they export to England, from whence they are furnish'd with their chief Materials for Apparel, Tools for Mechanicks, and Hard Ware, &c. Yet they can furnish themselves with most sorts of Clothing at home. Their Trade in Peltry, for which they exchange Cattel with the Indians, is very much decreas'd by the Disuse of Beaver and other Skins that were us'd by Feltmongers. They have a Mint at Boston, where their Money is the same with ours, and with the Spanish Coin, is enough for Retail, but not for their other Commerce; which obliges them to deal much in Barter. The Number of People in the whole is reckon'd about 160000, and of them 30000 are fighting Men; so that they are an Over-match for the Remains of the twenty Indian Nations, who are not able to raise 10000 fighting Men, and are suffer'd quietly to possess their small Territories, being very useful in cultivating the Ground, and furnishing the English with Peltry, &c. Such of them as continue Pagans are very much civiliz'd, and affect to imitate the English.

The Country is divided into three Colonies, or Provinces, which are subdivided into Counties and Parishes, &c. as follows:

1. Massachusetts Colony retains its Indian Name, is the largest and most populous, being a hundred and ten Miles long, and eighty where broadest. The Counties here are,

- (1.) *Main*, in which there are five Towns, and four Ministers.
- (2.) *Cornwall*, in which there are five Towns and Ministers. Scarborough Fort lies on Saco River in this County, and is a Curb upon the French Indians. At the Mouth of Pemmaquid River here, lay Fort William and Mary, built by Sir William Phipps, and was the best and strongest which the English had in America, but betray'd to the French, who demolish'd it in 1696. There are several Islands on this Coast, some of 'em ten Miles long. York, Dover, and Wells, are the most considerable Towns on the Frontiers of these two Counties against the Indians, and are fortified to prevent their Incursions. In the East Part

and in both there are about four hundred Students. The income of *Charlton-Ferry* is settled upon it, and several Gentlemen both in *Old* and *New England* have contributed towards its Revenues and Library. Several Men of Eminence have had their Education here. They have a Printing-Press, and give the same Degrees as our Universities in *England*.

Other Towns here are, 1. *Charles-Town*, which was the Mother of *Boston*, from which it lies about a Mile cross the Harbour, betwixt two Rivers. It has a handsome large Church, a Market-Place on the Bank of the River, and two large Streets that lead down to it; and the County-Court is sometimes kept here. 2. *Watertown* has two noted Fairs in June and September. 3. *Reading*, a populous Town, on the Banks of a great Lake. This County being well water'd with small Rivers, abounds with Pasture and Cattel of all sorts, and exports great Quantities of Beef, Pork, &c.

(5.) *Suffolk* County has thirteen Towns and nineteen Ministers; and many small Rivers, that make it fruitful. Towns of Note here, are, 1. *Boston*, the Capital of the whole, and the largest in America, except some belonging to the Spaniards. It lies on the Coast conveniently for Trade, and is defended by a strong Castle in an Island at the Mouth of the Harbour, and on the Shore, by Forts on neighbouring Hills, which command the Avenues. Here are many fine Buildings, both publick and private, as the Court-House, the Market-Place, Sir William Phipps's House, &c. It has several handsome Streets, and the Inhabitants are reckon'd about 12000. Here are four Companies of Militia, and three Parish Churches, besides a French Church, and two Meeting-Houses, one for Church-of-England Men, and another for Anabaptists. It is the chief Part of the Colony, and loads three or four hundred Ships in a Year with Lumber, Beef, Pork, &c. for Europe, and other Parts of America. The Harbour is good, and capable of five hundred Sail. Here's a Market every Tuesday, and two Fairs, in May and October, which last three Days each. 'Tis the Seat of the Governor, of the Assembly, and of the Courts of Justice, and is a very flourishing City; and for the Beauty of its Structures and great Trade, gives place to few in England. 2. *Dorchester*, at the Mouth of two little Rivers, near the Sea, is the next to Boston for Largeness, and has two Fairs per Ann. 3. *Roxburgh*, noted for a Free-School. 4. *Weymouth*, the eldest Town in the Province; but not so considerable as formerly.

(6.) *Hampshire* has eight Towns, and six Ministers. Being within Land, and hilly, 'tis not so fruitful as the Maritime Shires.

2. *Plimouth* Colony is the oldest, is about an hundred Miles long, and fifty broad, and divided into three Counties:

(1.) *Plimouth* County has six Towns and seven Ministers. The Capital is *New Plimouth*, on the Gulph of *Patuxet*, which consists of three or four hundred Families, and has one Church. *Situate*, another Town in this County, is larger, and has two Churches. The Country about *Cape Cod* is barren; but as populous as most in *New England*, because of the Fishery.

(2.) *Barnstable* County has six Towns and six Ministers. *Barnstable*, the chief Town, lies in a Bay of the same Name: And on the Coast there are two Islands, 1. That call'd *Martha's-Vineyard*, which has two English and several Indian Ministers, most of the Natives being *Indian*. 2. *Nantucket*, inhabited by Indians, who have Ministers of their own.

(3.) *Bristol* County has four Towns and three Ministers. *Bristol*, the chief, and has most Trade. *Swanzy* is also a Town of some Note. *Rhode* Island belongs to this County, and has two Churches. *Elizabeth* Island, at the Mouth of *Monument* Bay, belongs also to this County.

3. *Connecticut* Colony is about seventy Miles long, and fifty broad, and divided into four Counties:

(1.) *New London* has nine Towns and eight Ministers. The East Part of the Shire is pleasant and fruitful; the West swampy and mountainous, but has good Trade in Furs and Lumber. *Saybrook* is the oldest Town, on the West of *Connecticut* River, which is very large, divided into several Branches, and Navigable for fifty Miles. *New London* lies on a River called *Thames*, which receives several others.

(2.) *Hartford* County has eleven Towns and twelve Ministers. In the West Part are several Ridges of Hills and thick Forests, with plenty of Timber and Game. *Hartford*, the chief Town, has two Parish Churches. There's an Island here in *Connecticut* River, thirty Miles above its Mouth.

(3.) *New Haven* County has six Towns and six Ministers. The chief Town is of the same Name: And near *Brentford* there's a small Iron-Work.

(4.) *Fairfield* County has nine Towns and nine Ministers. Here's no navigable River but *Hudson's*, which divides it from *New Jersey*.

XI. *New York* has East and West *Jersey* on the West and South, *Long* Island on the North, and *New England* on the East. 'Tis separated from the *Jessey's* by *Hudson's* River, and from *New England* by a Line betwixt *Rochford* and *Greenwich*. 'Tis about a hundred and seventy Miles long, and twenty broad. 'Twas formerly call'd *New Belgia*, and possess'd by the Dutch, when 'twas much larger than now, and became a flourishing Colony: But their Title being disputable, our King,

King, Charles II. granted this Country to his Brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, when Sir Richard Car reduced it and gave it the present Name. The Duke granted that Part now called *East* and *West Jersey* to Under-proprietors. It lies betwixt North Lat. 41 & 45. The Climate is more temperate than that of *New England*; yet hotter in Summer, and colder in Winter, than any *European* Countries in the same Latitude. The Soil is so fruitful, that one Bushel of *English* Wheat has produc'd a hundred.

Places of Note here are,

1. *New York*, the Capital, which was built by the *Dutch*, and call'd *New Amsterdam*. The Houses are of Brick and Stone, handsomely built, and cover'd with red and black Tile. The Situation being high, it makes a very fine Prospect. It consists of about 1000 Houses, and has one *English* Church, which is a large and beautiful Structure, a *Dutch*, a *French*, and a *Lutheran* Church. *James-Fort* commands the River and Town, and lies in an Island, Lat. 41. fourteen Miles long, but the Breadth not proportionable. This Town is the Seat of the Governor, has a Mayor, &c. like our Corporations, and is the Place where the Assembly meets.

2. *New Albany*, formerly *Fort-Orange*, till the Name was chang'd according to the Duke of York's Scotch Title. 'Tis in Lat. 43. about a hundred and twenty Miles North from *New York*, and us'd to have a good Garrison, being the Place where the Governor uses to confer with the *Indian* Kings.

3. *Kingslon*, about 50 Miles North-west from *New York*, a pretty well built Town, inhabited by about two hundred *English* and *Dutch* Families.

4. *Schenectada*, 20 Miles from *New Albany*, consisted of a hundred Houses, inhabited by *English* and *Dutch*; but 'twas destroy'd, and the People massacred by the *French* after our Revolution. 'Twas rebuilt, is grown more populous since, and defended by a Fort. The Country betwixt this Place and *New York* is very fruitful, but thin of *English* Inhabitants; and the *Indians* here are not industrious.

On the Coast of this Province lies *West-Chester* County, which has several Towns and Parishes, and but one Church.

Long Island, belonging to this Province, is a hundred and fifty Miles long, and twelve broad. It has convenient Harbours, and several desert Islands on the East Coast. The *Dutch* call'd it *Nassau*, and made as good Earthen Ware here, as at *Delph*. It has several fruitful Valleys: And all sorts of *English* Corn and Fruits, Roots, Herbs, Flax, and Hemp, yield good Increase. Here's plenty of Black Cattel, Horses, Hogs, &c. and store of Whales, Grampoules, and Seals, of whose Inhabitants make considerable Profit. 'Tis divided into

Suffolk, and *Richmond* Counties. *Queen's* County has a fine of Horses; and their Militia Regiment is compos'd of Horse-Here are only two Churches. *Suffolk* County has only two small Towns, of about fifty Houses each. 'Tis chiefly inhabited by Independents and Quakers, and has no Church-of-England Congregation. And *Richmond* County has but one Minister.

The *English* in the Province of *New York* are reckon'd about 8000, and the Natives scarce 1000. They are more friendly to us than the *French*, and never disturb'd our Colony. They furnish the *English* with Skins of Elks, Deer, Bears, Bevers, Otters, Raccoons, and other Furs, and supply them with Venison, Fish, and Fowl very cheap. The *English* trade from hence to the Sugar Islands with Horses, Beef, and Pork, for Sugar, Molasses, Rum, &c. and drive a profitable Commerce to *Madaga* and the *Azores* with Pipe-Staves and Fish for Wine and Brandy.

XII. *New Jersey* has *New York* and the Sea on the East, *Pennsylvania* and part of *Maryland* on the West, the *Indians* Country on the North, and the Sea on the South. 'Tis divided into East and West, is about two hundred and sixty Miles South and North; but the Breadth not proportionable. 'Twas first discover'd by Captain *Hudson*, from whom the River on the East is call'd. It was included in the Grant of *New York* by King Charles II. to his Brother the Duke, who afterwards granted it by Charter to the Lord *Berkley* and Sir *George Carteret*. They assign'd it to *William Pen* and three other Gentlemen, and it was afterwards shar'd out to other Purchasers. The Natives are reckon'd about 200, and are helpful to the *English*, who are reckon'd about 12000, of whom 2000 are fit to bear Arms. The chief Trade of the Country is in exporting Provisions, Furs, Skins, and Tobacco to the Sugar Islands, *England*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Canaries*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Berghen*, Capital of its County, which lies furthest North, and contains three hundred and fifty Inhabitants, most of 'em *Dutch*. And there are 10000 Acres of Land assign'd within its Precinct to Tenants in Fee, and the like Number to others in the Country.

2. *Elizabeth Town*, in *Essex* County, South from *Berghen*, has 250 Families, and 40000 Acres of Ground. The Proprietors have a Plantation; and the chief Trade of the Colony is here, this Town being the Seat of the Government, of the Assemblies, and Courts of Justice.

3. *Newark*, the most compact Town in the Province, seven Miles N. from *Elizabeth Town*, contains 100 Families, and has 50000 Acres of

West Jersey is not divided into Shires, nor so well planted as *East Jersey*. Most of the Inhabitants in *Cape May* County are Fishermen, and there's a Whalery on both sides the Bay.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Cohanzy*, a Town on a River of the same Name, consisting of about eighty Families. The Bay and River of *De la War* waters all the South-east and South-west Parts of this Country; and the Plantations on this Bay are so thick, that they resemble Towns.

2. *Fort Elsingburg*, at the Mouth of *De la War* River.

3. *Salham Town*, on a River of the same Name, is chief of its County, and has about a hundred and twenty Families.

4. *Gloucester*, chief of its County, lies pleasantly, and has a hundred Houses.

5. *Burlington*, Capital of the Province and its County, the Seat of the Assembly and Courts of Justice. The Houses are most of Brick, well built; and here's a good Market for Provisions.

6. *Maidenhead*, a Town of fifty Families.

The Soil of this Province in general is fertile; and there's a Communication betwixt it, *New York*, and *Maryland*, by Rivers.

XIII. *Pennsylvania* lies West from *New Jersey*, has the *Indians* Country on the North and West, and *Maryland* on the South. It had the Name from the late *William Pen*, a famous Quaker, Son to Sir *William Pen*, who was Admiral for the Rump, and afterwards commanded under the Duke of York in the first *Dutch* War in 1664. In consideration of this Service, Mr. *Pen* obtain'd a Patent of this Country in 1680, which the *English* had taken from the *Dutch* in 1655. Mr. *Pen*'s first Grant from King Charles II. and his second from the Duke of York, out of that formerly called *New Belgia*, make about three hundred and thirty Miles in Length, and two hundred in Breadth, and is divided into six Counties, each of which sends six Members to the Assembly, who, with the Governor's Consent, make Laws. And the other Parts of the Government are like that in *England*, by Sheriffs, Quarterly and Monthly Sessions, &c. The Inhabitants are of several Religions and Nations, but the *English* most numerous; and the greatest religious Body of one Denomination is Quakers. The *Europeans* and their Negroes are reckon'd 35000, and the native *Indians* about 6000. Scarce a thirtieth part of the Province is inhabited; but what is so, is better clear'd than any other part of *America* possess'd by the *English*.

The Inhabitants send Corn, Beef, Pork, Fish, Hides, Tallow, Sheep, Wool, and Pipe-Staves, to our Sugar Islands, in exchange for their Growth, which they carry to *England*, and make their Returns in *English* Goods. So that Mr. *Pen*, the Proprietor, in his Account of this Colony, says, it consumes about 18000 *l.* per Annum of *English* Growth, and makes such Returns directly, and by way of the Islands, as augments the Revenue of the Crown 30000 *l.* per Annum. They likewise export Horses, and other live Cattel to our Southern Plantations for Furs, which they also have from the *Indians*, and export to the best Markets. He adds, that they have also loaded fourteen Ships in a Year with Tobacco for *England*.

The same Author says, the Climate and Soil are like those of *Virginia* and *New York*; that the Air is sweet and clear, like the South Parts of *France*. The Autumn begins about the 24th of October, lasts till the beginning of December, and is like a mild Spring in *England*; but sometimes they have extreme Frosts and Cold, yet the Air is always clear and dry. The Spring lasts from March to June, without Storms of Wind, and the Sky is clear, except when there are gentle Showers. The Heat is extraordinary in their Summer Months, which are July, August, and September, but qualified by cold Breezes; so that, except it be for about a Week, 'tis not much hotter than in *England*. The Wind blows then South-west; but during the Spring, Fall, and Winter, it is generally North-west. Mists and Fogs are occasion'd here by East and South Winds, which seldom last above two Hours at a time.

In some Places the Soil consists of a yellow and black Sand, in others of a loamy Gravel, and in some of firm fat Earth, especially on Rivers and Brooks within Land, where the Soil is generally richer than on navigable Rivers; and in many Parts of the Province there's a black Mould, and a stony Bottom, where the Soil is fruitful, and easy to be clear'd, because the Roots of Trees don't lie deep there. The Soil in general is so fruitful, that it commonly yields from forty to sixty-fold.

The most remarkable Shrubs and Drugs are Sumach, Snake-Root, Sarsaparilla, Calamus Aromaticus, Jalop, and Spruce Cranberries, with Variety of other Medicinal Plants; and the Woods and Fields are adorn'd with many different sorts of Flowers.

The Trees of most Note are the Black Walnut, Cedar, Cypress, Chefnut, Poplar, Gumwood, Hickory, Sassafras, Ash, Beech, red, white, and black Oak, Spanish Chefnut, and Swamp, which is the most durable of all the rest. The Fruits that grow naturally in the Woods are white and black Mulberries, Chefnuts, Walnuts, Plums, Strawberries, Whortleberries, and Grapes of several kinds, particularly that call'd the Fox-Grape, which is large and red, tastes like the *Frontinac* Grape, and, as Mr. *Pen* thinks, would make as good Wine. Here's also a Muscadell-Grape, with small black ones, and vast Quantities of good Peaches. They have all sorts of *European* and *Indian*

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3. *Newark*, the most compact Town in the Province, seven Miles N. from *Elizabeth Town*, contains 100 Families, and has 50000 Acres of Land.

4. *Piscataway* lies in *Middlesex* County, which is the most populous and flourishing. It has 80 Families, and 40000 Acres of Land.

5. *Woodbridge*, eight Miles from *Piscataway*, has 120 Families, and 30000 Acres of Land.

6. *Perth-Amboy* has about 40 Houses, and 1070 Acres. 'Tis a commodious Place, has a Harbour capable of 500 Ships, where Vessels of three hundred Tun may come up *Raritan* River in one Tide to the Merchants Doors; and Ships may be built here cheap and conveniently. The Country all along this River is thick of Plantations.

7. *Middletown*, in *Monmouth* County, on the other side the River, has 100 Families, and 32000 Acres.

8. *Shrewsbury*, the chief Town of its County, has 160 Families, and 30000 Acres. There's an Iron-Work and a Church betwixt this Town and *Middletown*.

9. *Freehold* has 40 Families, and 30000 Acres.

XIII. *Pennsylvania* lies West from *New Jersey*, has the *Indians* Country on the North and West, and *Maryland* on the South. It had the Name from the late *William Pen*, a famous Quaker, Son to Sir *William Pen*, who was Admiral for the Rump, and afterwards commanded under the Duke of *Tork* in the first *Dutch* War in 1664. In consideration of this Service, Mr. *Pen* obtain'd a Patent of this Country in 1680, which the *English* had taken from the *Dutch* in 1655. Mr. *Pen's* first Grant from King *Charles II.* and his second from the Duke of *Tork*, out of that formerly called *New Belgia*, make about three hundred and thirty Miles in Length, and two hundred in Breadth, and is divided into six Counties, each of which sends six Members to the Assembly, who, with the Governor's Consent, make Laws. And the other Parts of the Government are like that in *England*, by Sheriffs, Quarterly and Monthly Sessions, &c. The Inhabitants are of several Religions and Nations, but the *English* most numerous; and the greatest religious Body of one Denomination is Quakers. The *Europeans* and their Negroes are reckon'd 35000, and the native *Indians* about 6000. Scarce a thirtieth part of the Province is inhabited; but what is so, is better clear'd than any other part of *America* possess'd by the *English*.

The Inhabitants send Corn, Beef, Pork, Fish, Hides, Tallow, Sheep, Wool, and Pipe-Staves, to our Sugar Islands, in exchange for their Growth, which they carry to *England*, and make their Returns in *English* Goods. So that Mr. *Pen*, the Proprietor, in his Account of this Colony, says, it consumes about 18000 *l.* per Annum of *English* Growth, and makes such Returns directly, and by way of the Islands, as augments the Revenue of the Crown 30000 *l.* per Annum. They likewise export Horses, and other live Cattel to our Southern Plantations for Furs, which they also have from the *Indians*, and export to the best Markets. He adds, that they have also loaded fourteen Ships in a Year with Tobacco for *England*.

The same Author says, the Climate and Soil are like those of *Virginia* and *New York*; that the Air is sweet and clear, like the South Parts of *France*. The Autumn begins about the 24th of *October*, lasts till the beginning of *December*, and is like a mild Spring in *England*; but sometimes they have extreme Frosts and Cold, yet the Air is always clear and dry. The Spring lasts from *March* to *June*, without Storms of Wind, and the Sky is clear, except when there are gentle Showers. The Heat is extraordinary in their Summer Months, which are *July*, *August*, and *September*, but qualified by cold Breezes; so that, except it be for about a Week, 'tis not much hotter than in *England*. The Wind blows then South-west; but during the Spring, Fall, and Winter, it is generally North-west. Mists and Fogs are occasion'd here by East and South Winds, which seldom last above two Hours at a time.

In some Places the Soil consists of a yellow and black Sand, in others of a loomy Gravel, and in some of firm fat Earth, especially on Rivers and Brooks within Land, where the Soil is generally richer than on navigable Rivers; and in many Parts of the Province there's a black Mould, and a stony Bottom, where the Soil is fruitful, and easy to be clear'd, because the Roots of Trees don't lie deep there. The Soil in general is so fruitful, that it commonly yields from forty to sixty-fold.

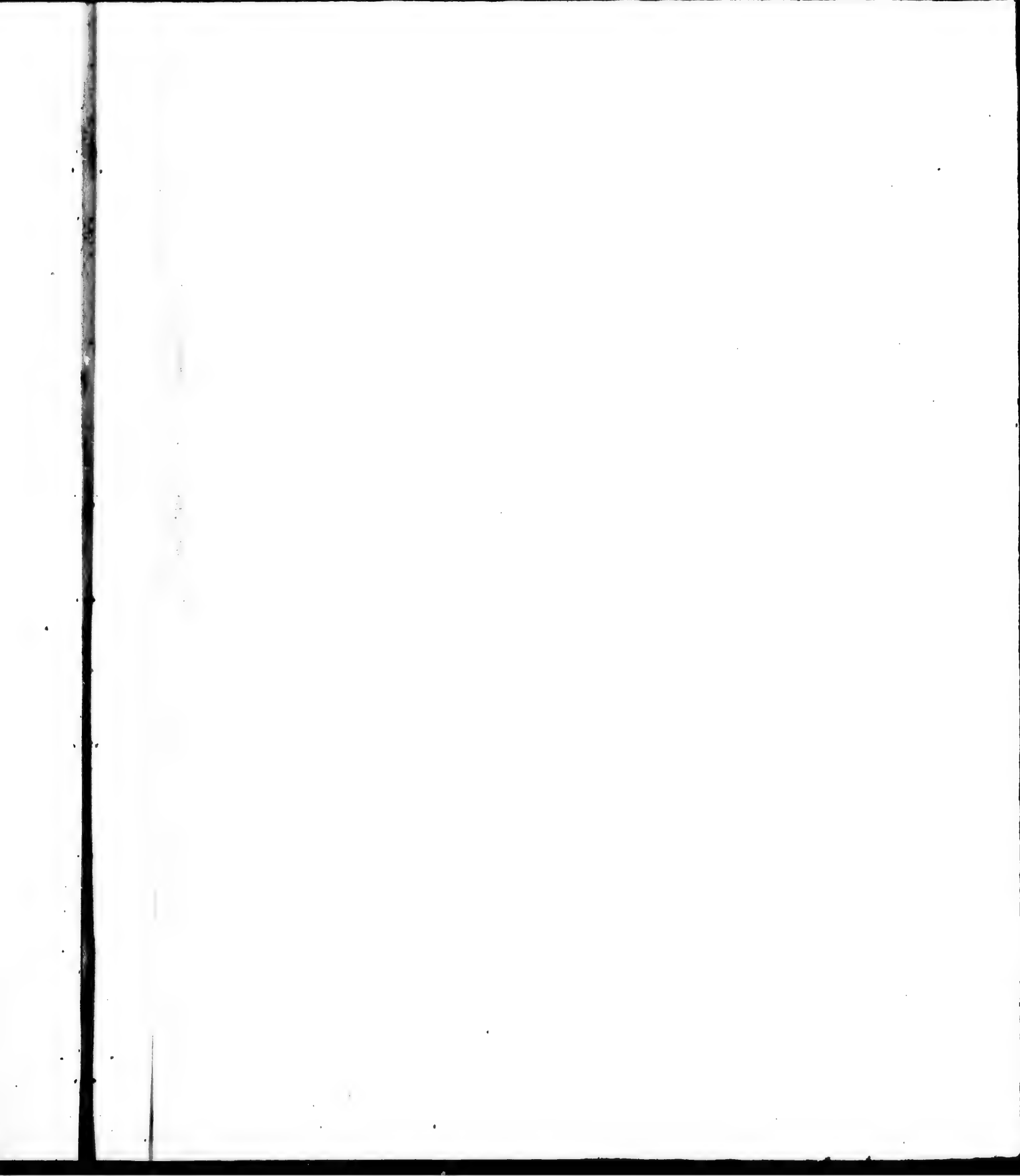
The most remarkable Shrubs and Drugs are Sumach, Snake-Root, Sarsaparilla, Calamus Aromaticus, Jalop, and Spruce Cranberries, with Variety of other Medicinal Plants; and the Woods and Fields are adorn'd with many different sorts of Flowers.

The Trees of most Note are the Black Walnut, Cedar, Cypress, Chestnut, Poplar, Gumwood, Hickory, Sassafras, Ash, Beech, red, white, and black Oak, Spanish Chestnut, and Swamp, which is the most durable of all the rest. The Fruits that grow naturally in the Woods are white and black Mulberries, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Plums, Strawberries, Whortleberries, and Grapes of several kinds, particularly that call'd the Fox-Grape, which is large and red, tastes like the *Frontinac* Grape, and, as Mr. *Pen* thinks, would make as good Wine. Here's also a Muscadell-Grape, with small black ones, and vast Quantities of good Peaches. They have all sorts of *European* and *Indian* Corn, and the same Fruits, Roots, and Garden-Stuff as we.

Black Cattel, Horses, Sheep, Elks, Deer, larger than ours, Bears, which when young are reckon'd good Meat, Rabbits, Racoons, and Squirrels, abound here. Their Furs are the Skins of Wolves, Bevers, Panthers, Otters, Foxes, wild Cats, Minxes, Muskrats, and an Animal call'd Fisher. They have plenty of Land-Turtle, and all sorts of Fowls common in *Europe*.

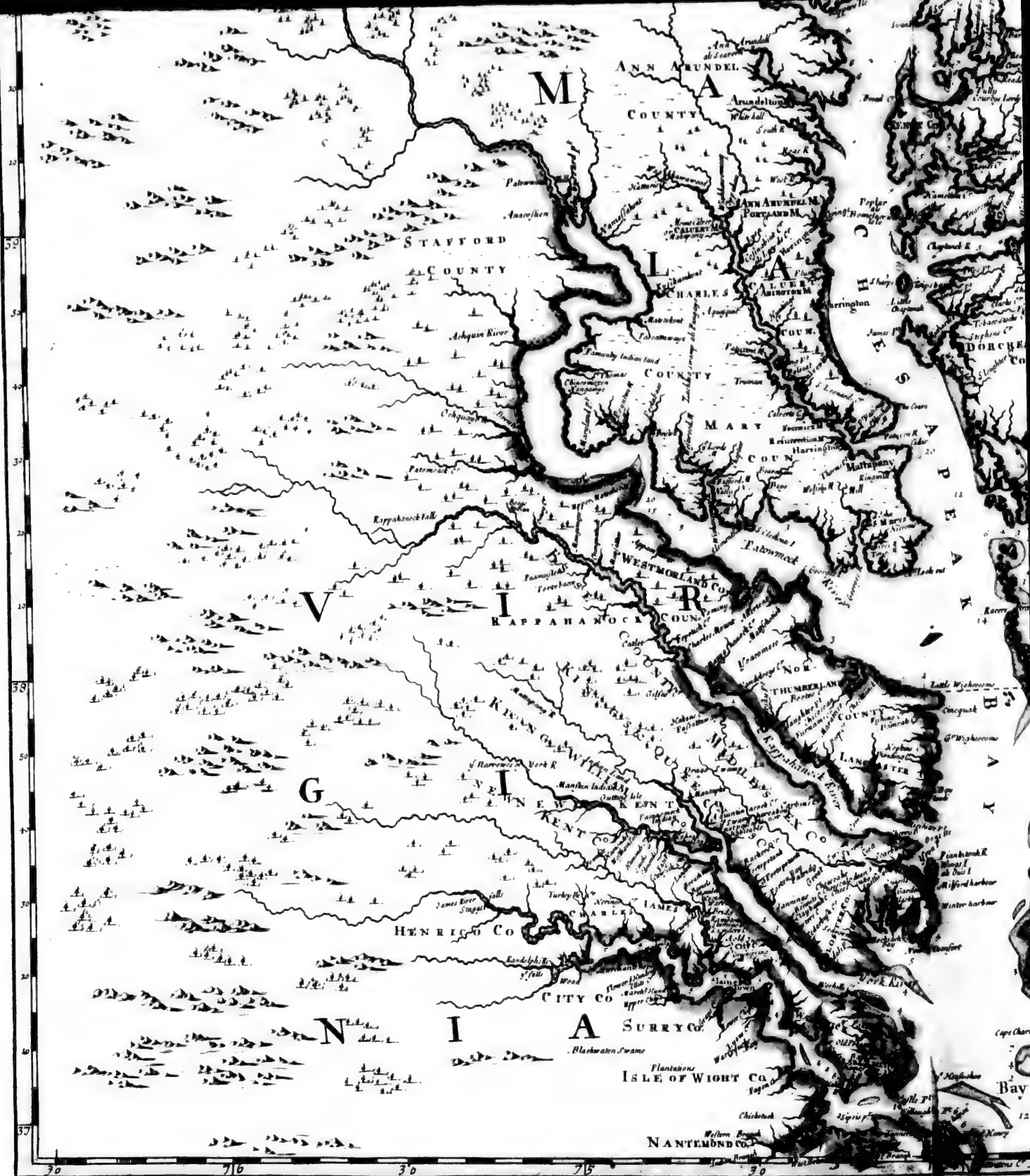
Their Rivers and Bays have all sorts of Fish. The Water is good, the Ground of the Rivers being generally Gravel and Stones; and no Country is better furnish'd with navigable Rivers and Creeks; and near to *Philadelphia* there are Mineral Springs of the same Nature with ours at *Barnet* and *North-hall*. The Country has many Mines, and Samplers of most sorts of Ore are found here.

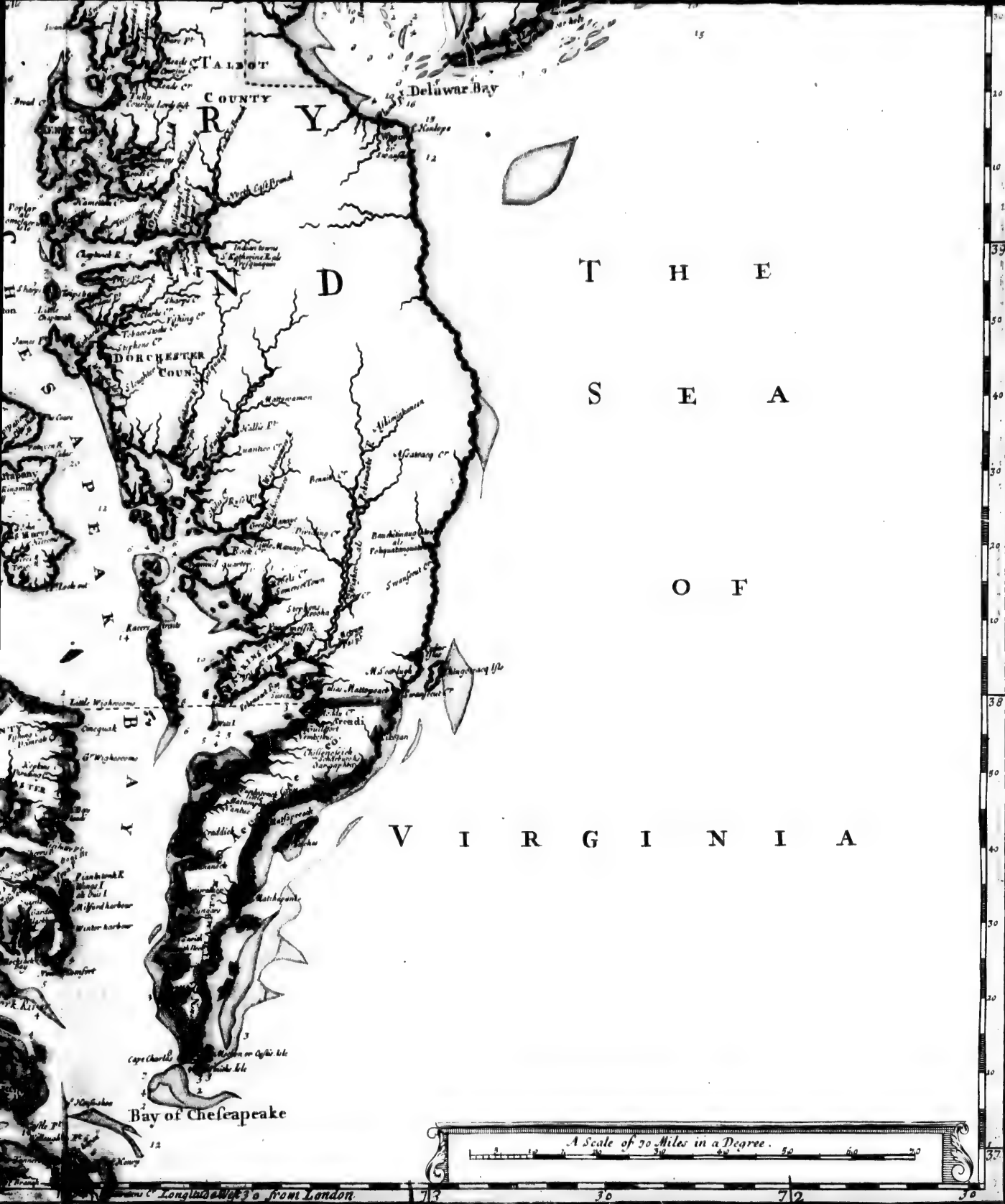
The Rivers of most Note are *De la Warr* and *Susquahannah*. The former is navigable three hundred Miles by small Vessels, rises West in the *Boquis* Country, and falls into the Bay of its own Name, at Lat.











Lat. 40. The other rises in the same Country, and falls into the great Bay of its own Name, about the same Latitude; and Ships bound for *Pennsylvania* do sometimes sail this Way.

The West-side of *De la War* Bay is inhabited by *Suodes* and *Dutch*. The Marshes are drain'd and fruitful. Here's a Town call'd *Oxford*, consisting of 130 Houses. It has a Church-of-England Congregation, supplied by Ministers from *Philadelphia*.

Other Places of Note are,

1. That call'd the *Falls-Town*, which consists of thirty Houses, and is the only one in *Buckinghamshire*.

2. *Bristol*, Capital of its County, has fifty Houses, and Mills of several forts, and lies over-against *Burlington* in *North Jersey*.

3. *Pensberry*, a Mannor belonging to Mr. *Pen*, with a good Seat, fine Orchards, and large Gardens, which produce as good Apples as any in *England*. It lies in an Island form'd by the *De la War* River. There are ten or twelve more little Towns in this County.

4. *Philadelphia*, Lat. 41. Long. 77. the Capital of the Colony and its County, lies commodiously betwixt the *De la War* and *Schoolkill*, which is navigable by Boats 100 Miles above the Falls. The Plan of the Town is so form'd, that it fronts both Rivers for a Mile in length, it being two Miles from one River to the other. There's a Street along the *Schoolkill*, three quarters of a Mile long, with good Houses, many Warehouses, and convenient Wharfs. The Town consists of 1200 Houses, which are generally well built, have large Orchards and Gardens, and are inhabited by rich Traders. The High-Street and Broad-Street, which lie in the middle of the City, are a hundred Foot broad: The former runs from the middle of the one Front to the other. All Owners who have 1000 Acres of Ground and upwards, have their Houses in the High-Street, or in those which front the two Rivers; every Owner of 5000 Acres has about an Acre in Front; and the lesser Purchasers about half an Acre in the Back-Streets. In the Centre of the Town there's a Square of ten Acres for the Stadthouse, Market-House, School-House, and Quakers Meeting-House. Those of the Church of *England* have a large Church, and are reckon'd about 700. Their Minister has 50 *l.* per Annum, and the School-Master 30 *l.* The *Suodes* have a Church, and the Presbyterians and Anabaptists have Meeting-Houses. This Town is the Seat of the Assemblies, of the Courts of Justice, and of the chief Trade and Business in the Colony. Here's a fine Key above 200 Foot square, where Ships of 500 Tun may lie. They have a Dock for building of Ships, form'd by an Inlet of *De la War* River; and several Creeks run into the City from the two Rivers. Here are two Fairs a Year, and two Markets a Week.

5. *German Town* is reckon'd the most considerable in the County, next to *Philadelphia*. 'Tis a Corporation of *High* and *Low Dutch*, is a very pleasant airy Town, and has above two hundred Houses, with Beech-Trees planted before the Doors for a Mile together.

On the other side of *Schoolkill* River the *Welshmen* have planted a Tract of 40000 Acres of Land, which is populous and thick of Townships. They are industrious, wealthy, have many fine Plantations of Corn, and breed abundance of Cattel. Their chief Town is *Radnor*, which is well situate and built, consists of about 40 Families, and has a Church-of-England Congregation, but no settled Minister.

Philadelphia County in general is remarkable for excellent Gravel, which is very rare in *America*; and the first Lime-Stone found in this Continent was dug at *Montjoy*, a Mannor in this County belonging to Mr. *Pen's* Daughter.

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the most important Causes are tried; and the Lord Proprietor, or his Lieutenant, and Council are Judges. In particular Counties other inferior Courts are held six times a Year, for Trial of Causes not above the Value of 3000 *l.* Weight of Tobacco, with Liberty of Appeal to the Provincial Court.

Dr. *Bray*, being sent over as the Bishop of *London's* Commissary in 1693, fix'd Libraries here, and dispers'd many thousand practical Books. The same Year the Assembly divided the Counties into thirty Parishes, sixteen of which are supply'd with Ministers who have about a hundred Pounds a Year, by Taxes of Tobacco upon the Inhabitants. Besides the Churches, there are several Chappels, Protestant Dissenters Meeting-Houses, and some Papiists. There are no Towns here for want of a Number of Mechanicks, tho in 1708 the Inhabitants were computed at 30000. The Tobacco here, of which 'tis thought the Country produces as much as *Virginia*, is that call'd *Oronoko*, stronger than that of *Virginia*, and prefer'd to it in the East and North Parts of *Europe*.

The Natives are so diminish'd by Civil Wars, that 'tis thought they do not now amount to above five hundred fighting Men. They live for the most part in two or three little Towns on the Eastern Shore, and are generally employ'd by the *English* to hunt Deer. There's little or no Woollen Manufacture made, but in *Somerset* County. There's good Syder here, which is the common Drink of the *English*. They have *French* and *Madera* Wines, Malt and Beer from *England*, and Rum from *Barbadoes*.

The Soil is generally sandy, and free from Stones. The Climate, Products, and Animals, are much the same with those of *Virginia*. 'Tis well water'd and woody; and they have plenty of Deer, Water and Land-Fowl, all sorts of Fish, and choice Herbs and Roots, both for Food and Physick. They have various Kinds of Timber for Building, as red, white, and black Chestnut, Water, *Spanish*, and Live-Oaks, white and red Cedar, very large Cypress, black Walnut-Trees of an extraordinary Grain and Colour, and a sort of Poplar that makes good white Planks, and bears a Flower like a Tulip. They have plenty of Pine and Dogwood, Sassafras, Locust-Trees, red and white Hickory, Elms, Sugar-Plants, a sort of Elder whose Bark is thorny, Laurel which bears a Tulip, and several sorts of Myrtle, one of which has a Berry that makes a sort of green Wax, very proper for Candles, if mix'd with Tallow.

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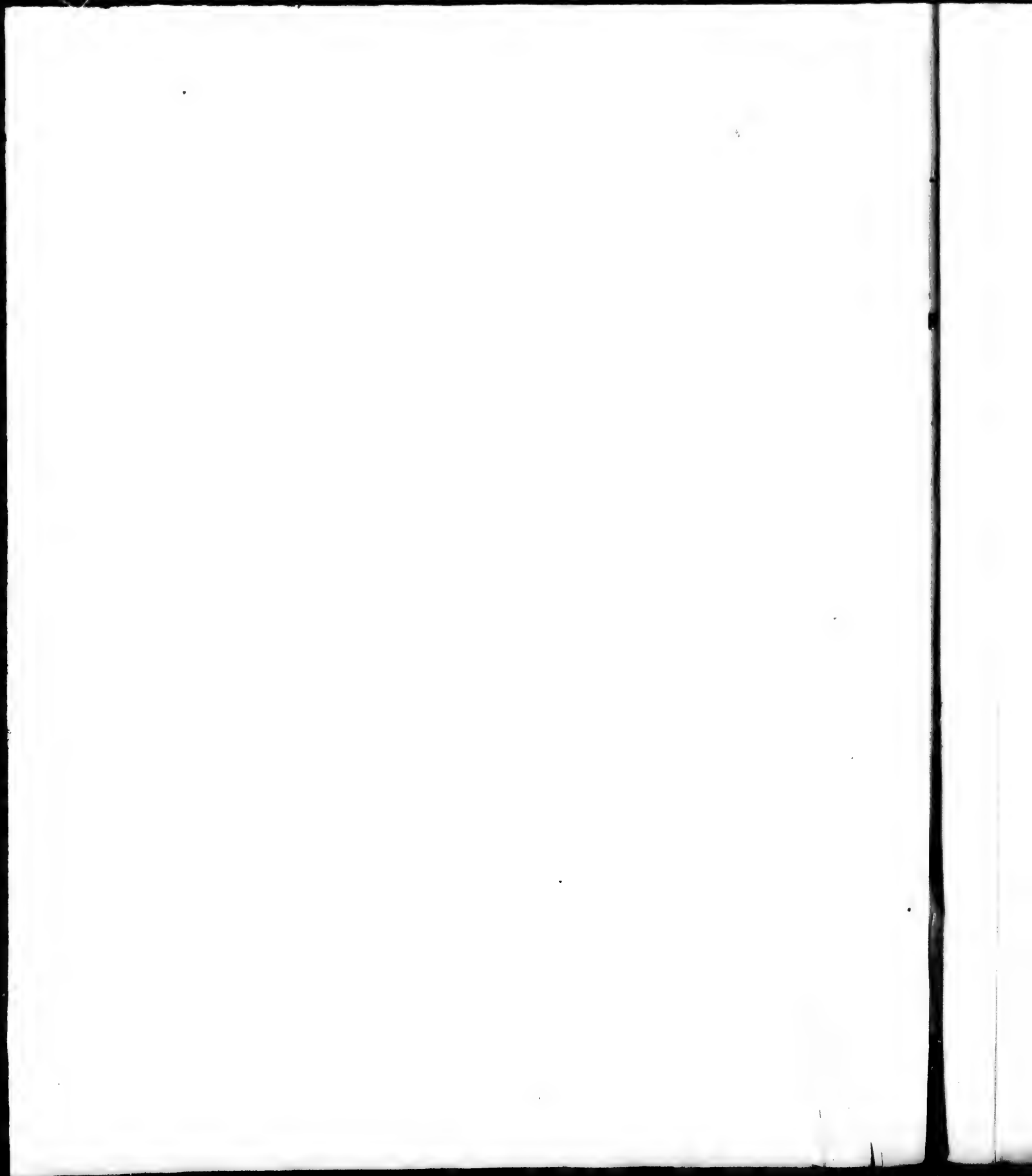
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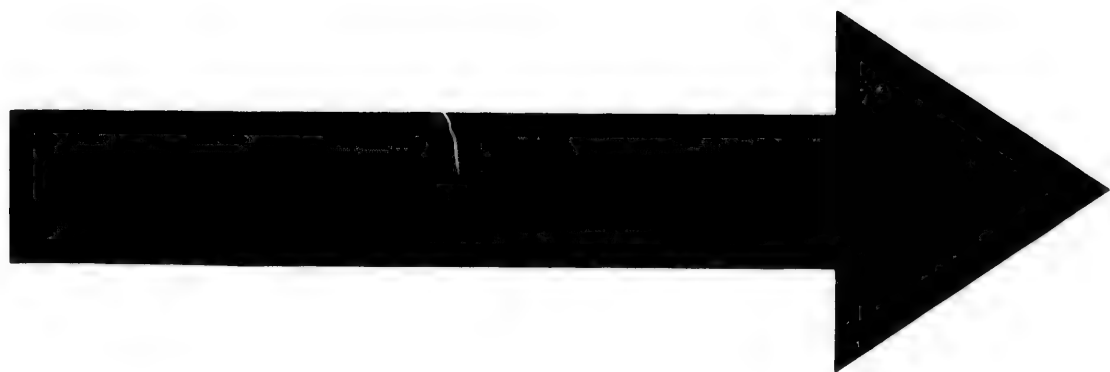
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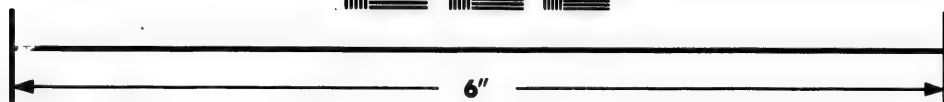
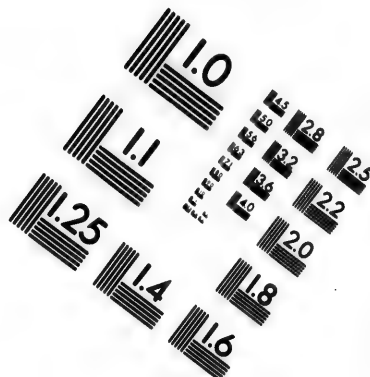
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Cccc

The





**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

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The Soil is capable of all sorts of Corn, Flax, Hemp, and Cotton thrive well here: And there are abundance of Mulberry-Trees to feed Silk-Worms. Silk-Grafs grows also in many Places, and may be cut several times in a Year. Here's plenty of Pasture-Ground, Physick-Earth, Dyers Ware, Coals, Quarries of Stone, and Mines of Iron and Lead. Silver Ore has also been found near the Falls.

Their Trees are Cedar, Firs, Pines, Poplars, Cypress, Hockly, Sweet-Myrtle, Live-Oak, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Elms, Ash, and Beech of several Sorts. And their Oaks are commonly so large, that they are two Foot square at sixty Foot high. Here are also Dogwood, Elder, Hazel, Locust-Trees, Sassafras, Chinkapins, Huckleberries, Cranberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, and Hickories. Here might also be Sugar enough, but they don't cultivate it; nor do they much mind to make Tar, Pitch, or Rosin.

The chief Beasts peculiar to the Country are, the Aronghena, a sort of Badger; a Water-Rat which smells like Musk; the Uchunquois, a sort of wild Cat; the Opossum, and a Flying-Squirrel. The Woods abound with Deer, larger and fatter than ours, Hares and Rabbits in plenty. Here are also Lions, Leopards, Panthers, Buffaloes, wild Hogs, Elks, Bears, Wolves, Foxes, Otters, Bevers, wild Cats, Raccoons, Polecats, Weasels, Martens, Minks, and a good *Englsh* Breed of Horses, and black Cattel; but the Sheep are few because of the Wolves.

No Country has greater Variety of Birds; as, Rockbirds, which love Men so well, that when they see one, they will perch on a Tree

by him, and sing sweetly; Hummingbirds, Blackbirds with red Shoulders, Nightingales with a Mixture of crimson and blue-colour'd Feathers, large Herons, with variety of wild Fowl of all sorts, Turkeys larger than ours, and in season all the Year. Their Insects are the same with those in our other Plantations.

Fish of all sorts abound in their Rivers and Seas. There's one sort call'd Stingrafs, which is good Meat, but has a long Tail with a dangerous Sting; and another call'd the Toad-Fish, which when taken out of the Water, swells till it be ready to burst. Here's plenty of Mussels, and big Oysters that contain Seed-Pearl. In the Spring the Creeks swarm with Herrings that come to spawn; and there are Whales, Sharks, and Porpoises on the Coast. Here's a sort of Fishing Hawks, that catch large Fish, and fly to the Woods with them; but are frequently pursu'd by one call'd the Bald-Eagle, which makes 'em drop their Prey, and catches it before it falls to the Ground.

The Inhabitants are divided into Natives, and the *Englsh* with their Slaves. The Natives, when the *Englsh* came hither, were able to bring 20000 Men to the Field from their twenty Nations, but now cannot raise above 500; yet their petty Princes please themselves with their Phantoms of Sovereignty, but are Tributaries to the *Englsh*, on whose Frontiers they live, and who protect them against the more remote *Indians*, that hate them mortally. They are Pagans, and their chief Riches consist in Furs and Pearl, which they sell to the *Englsh*.

In 1703, the Number of the Counties, Parishes, Acres, People, and their Quota's for the Militia was taken as follows:

Counties.	Parishes	Acres.	Number of People.	Males.	Females and Children.	Militia.	Horse.	Foot and Dragoons.
Howico,	2	148787	2413	915	1498	345	98	247
Prince George and Charles,	3	161239	4045	1406	2639	625	203	422
Surry,	2	111050	2230	880	1350	350	62	288
Isle of Wight,	2	142796	2714	841	1873	514	140	374
Newnamund,	3	131172	2530	1018	1512	591	142	449
Norfolk,	1	112019	2289	717	1572	380	48	332
Princess-Anne,	1	98305	2037	686	1351	284	69	215
James,	5	108362	2990	1297	1693	401	123	278
Jack,	3	60767	2357	1208	1149	390	68	322
Warwick,	2	38444	1377	482	895	201	49	152
Elizabeth,	1	29000	1188	469	719	196	54	142
New Kent,	2	171314	3374	1325	2049	420	120	300
King William,	1	84324	1834	803	1031	698	189	509
King and Queen,	2	131716	2842	1244	1598	594	121	473
Glover,	4	142450	5834	2628	3206	594	121	473
Middlesex,	1	49500	1632	776	856	199	56	143
Essex,	3	140920	2400	1090	1310	438	139	299
Richmond,	3	2622	1392	1230	504	122	382	382
Stafford,	3	Acres	2033	863	1170	345	84	261
Westmoreland,	2	not sur-	2736	1131	1605	451	133	318
Lancaster,	2	vey'd.	2155	941	1214	271	42	229
Northumberland,	2		2099	1168	931	522	130	392
Accomack,	1	200923	2804	1041	1763	456	101	355
Northampton,	1	99384	2081	712	1369	347	70	277
	49		60616	25033	35583	9522	2363	7159

The 6000 Inhabitants in *North-Neck*, and 1200 *French* Refugees, who live about *Monahan*, are not included in this Number: So that the Whole of the *Englsh*, and those who are subject to 'em in this Country, may be computed at 70000.

The Administration here is by a Governor sent from the Crown, who with his Council, nam'd by the King, is entrusted with the executive Power; but the Legislature is in the Assembly, with the Governor's Consent, ratified by the Prince. The chief Court next to the Assembly is that call'd the General Court, held by the Governor and Council, who are the Judges, and determine all Civil Causes without Appeal, unless the Matter in dispute be above 500 *l.* and then there lies an Appeal to the King and Council in *England*. In Criminal Cases there's no Appeal; and the Governor can pardon any Crime but Murder, for which he can only reprieve till the King's Pleasure be known. He calls, prorogues, and dissolves the Assembly; summons, and presides in Council, and governs in manner of a Viceroy. He is Vice-Admiral by Commission from the Admiralty of *England*, has a Salary of 2000 *l.* per Ann. and 150 for House-Rent, which, with Perquisites, makes it 3000 *l.* per Ann.

When the Governor or his Deputy are absent, the President of the Council has the Administration. His Salary is 500 *l.* per Ann. The Councillors have an equal Vote with the Governor at the Council-Table, are a Check upon him, and form the Upper House in the Assembly. The Lower House consists of two Representatives chosen by each County, and one for *James City*, which makes fifty one in all. Their Proceedings are after the manner of our Parliament: and the other Parts of the Government are like ours, by Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c. The *Revenue* is

and the others that of Maiz. Gentlemen brew Small Beer of *Englsh* Malt; but Strong Beer and Wine they have from elsewhere. They distil Spirits from Apples, Peaches, &c. The Poor make Beer of Molasses and Bran, or *Indian* Corn dried in a Stove; and make several other Liquors that are wholesome, and pleasant enough. Their chief Firing is Wood, which is so plentiful, that they are not at pains to dig Coal. The Rich have their Clothes either of light Stuffs or Silks from *England*, and are very modish. In Summer the Men wear Jackets of Fustian or Linen, and the Women have Gowns of Linen or Muslin. The Houses are of Brick, Timber, or Stone, plaster'd on the Out-side with Lime and Oyster-Shells.

The better sort divert themselves by hunting Wolves, wild Horses, Deer, Bevers, Hares, and wild Turkeys. 'Tis observ'd that the *Englsh* Men are much more numerous here than the Women. Diseases of the Climate are Colds, to which Strangers are liable, if not exceeding careful; as also to Gripes and Fluxes by eating the pleasant Fruits too greedily. The Scurvy, Fevers, or Agues are pretty common; but for the two latter, they use the *Jesuits-Bark* successfully. Their Physicians are few, and for the most part use nothing but Simples.

They traffick among themselves chiefly by Barter, for want of Coin, what they have being either *Arabian* Chequins at ten Shillings apiece, or *Spanish*, *American*, and *Englsh* Gold or Silver. Their chief Trade is in Tobacco, which they have brought to such Perfection, especially the sweet-scented, that 'tis reckon'd the best in the World, and is generally vented in *England* for home Consumption. The Tobacco Trade is one of the most profitable Branches of our Commerce, and is reckon'd to

to nine Fathom deep. This Bay receives abundance of navigable Rivers with large Mouths, on both sides, and has several small Islands, some of which are planted. The broadest Place of this Bay is at the Mouth of *Potomack* River, in Lat. 39. where it is thirty six Miles over.

The first River where the *English* settled, and which lies furthest South, is *James* River, by the Natives call'd *Powhatan*. It falls into the Sea or rather the Bay of *Chesapeake*, in Lat. 37. runs a hundred and forty Miles up the Country, and is about a Mile broad as high as *James* Town, which is thirty Miles up, and it receives several Rivers on both sides. The Town lies on the North-side of the River in a Peninsula, has about seventy Houses that lie scatter'd, and several publick Houses for Convenience of Travellers. It is much diminish'd by Fire, and the Removal of the Courts of Justice and the Assembly to *Williamsburg*, about seven Miles further within Land, which consists but of thirty Houses. Colonel *Nicholson* remov'd those Courts hither, founded a College, a Stadthouse, and a Fort with ten or twelve Guns, and order'd several Streets to be mark'd out in form of a *W*, but it was never finish'd, it being the Humour of the *Virginians* to live in their Plantations. 'Tis not expected this Colony should abound with Towns, unless that Custom be alter'd.

2. *York* River lies North from *James* River, falls into *Chesapeake* Bay, is navigable sixty Miles by great Vessels, and ninety by lesser. The Country betwixt it and *James* River is a sort of Peninsula, in some Places not above five Miles broad. 'Tis the best inhabited, because of the Convenience of those two Rivers.

In the West Boundaries of *New Kent*, Lat. 37. are Hills that yield a glittering Sand, which the first Adventurers mistook for Gold Dust. On the Shores of some other Rivers are found hard transparent Stones like Diamonds, which cut Glasse. The Cliffs upon those Rivers are full of Veins of Iron; and the Mountains in some Parts of the Country seem to be a continu'd Rock of Iron.

XVI. *Carolina* has *Virginia* on the North, *Spanish Florida* on the South, the *Apalachean* Mountains on the West, and the Sea on the East. It lies betwixt Lat. 31 & 37. and Long. 78 & 85. The greatest Extent South and North is three hundred and sixty Miles, and the greatest Breadth East and West is much the same; but 'tis contracted by the Mountains and the Sea on the South. It was formerly reckon'd part of *Florida*, possess'd by the *Spaniards*, and then by the *French*, but was claim'd by the *English* as part of *Cabot's* Discoveries; but they never took formal Possession till the time of King *Charles II.* Yet in 1622, several *English* Families from *Virginia* and *New England* settled near the Head of the River *May*, converted many of the Natives, and among others one of their Kings. In 1653 Mr. *Brigstoc*, an *Englishman*, went to *Apalacha*, where he was honourably entertain'd by the *English* settled there, and wrote a Description of the Country.

In 1663, King *Charles II.* granted it by Patent to the Earl of *Clarendon*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Lords *Craven*, *Berkley*, and *Abley*, afterwards Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *George Carteret*, Sir *William Berkeley*, and Sir *John Colleton*, to plant all that Territory from the North-end of *Lucke* Island in the South *Virginian* Sea, within North Lat. 36. to the West as far as the South Seas, and South as far as the River *San Mattheo*, which borders on the Coast of *Florida*, within North Lat. 31. and so West, in a direct Line to the said South Sea, for which they were to pay a Quit-Rent of twenty Marks per Ann.

The first Thing the Proprietors consider'd for advancing the Colony was, that Liberty of Conscience was absolutely necessary; and therefore they obtain'd a Clause accordingly in their Charter, which they inserted in their fundamental Constitutions, sign'd by all of them March 1. 1669. to be and remain the sacred and unalterable Form and Rule of Government there for ever. By those Constitutions a Palatine was to be chose out of the Proprietors, to continue during Life, and to be succeeded by the eldest of the others. Having no Room for the History, we proceed to the Description.

'Tis divided into *North* and *South Carolina*, which have different Governors, but the Proprietors are the same. *North Carolina* is divided into *Albemarle* and *Clarendon* Counties, and *South Carolina* into those of *Craven*, *Berkley*, *Colleton*, and *Carteret*.

The Country in general lies conveniently for Trade, and has a pleasant and safe Coast, not stormy nor frozen in Winter. Mr. *Archdale*, who has writ a Description of the Country, and was Governor of it in 1695, says, the Climate is very temperate and healthy; that the Soil is fruitful, and abounds with Vines on the Coast. The Air is always clear, and agreeable to *European* Constitutions; so that they have seldom any raging Distemper, but what is brought from the more Southern Parts. The Diseases most common are some Touches of Agues and Fevers in *July* and *August*, which happen chiefly to new Comers, and are generally occasion'd by Intemperance and Neglect. Here's such plenty of Nectarines, Apricocks, Apples, Pears, &c. that they feed their Hogs with them; and their Stone-Fruits generally come from planting the Stone to bear Fruit in four or five Years. *European* Grain thrives to admiration; and here's the best Rice in the World. The Country abounds so much with Provisions, that they furnish great Quantities to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, &c. for their Winter

has a bold Entrance, seven Foot deep at low Water on the Bar, forms a good large Harbour, and runs into the best Country in *Carolina*. Here are great Quantities of Drugs, as *Sarsaparilla*, *Cassia*, *Gums*, *Rolin*, and excellent Balsams that flow from Trees, and inexhaustible Stores of Honey, of which they make choice Spirits and Mead. They have much improv'd their Silks, employ the Negro Children to feed their Silk-Worms, and make fine Druggets mix'd with Silk and Wool. The *French* Protestants have set up a Linen Manufacture, make good Romals, and cultivate Vineyards.

Their Trees, Fruits, and Animals, are much the same with those of *Virginia*. Their Pines Cedars, Cypress, and other fragrant Trees, are green all the Year, and yield store of Pitch and Tar.

The Inhabitants send their Product to other Places in *America* and *Europe*: But especially to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, the *Leeward* Islands, and *England*, they send Rice, Skins, Pitch, and Tar. The other Commodities which they chiefly export, are Beef, Pork, Corn, Pease, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Tann'd Leather, Pipe-Staves, Hoops, Cotton, and Silk.

The People here are very prolifick, so that many Families have from ten to twelve Children apiece. The *British* Inhabitants are about 12000, besides Negroes. The Women are in general good Housewives, and set their Children to work at eight Years of Age.

We come next to the Topography of the Counties:

1. *Albemarle* County borders on *Virginia*, and is water'd by *Albemarle* River, which, after a Course of two hundred and forty Miles, besides Turnings and Windings, falls into the Sea, Lat. 35. 'Tis full of broad Creeks; but they don't run far into the Country. This County was at first better planted than any of the rest, and had about 300 Families; but most of 'em remov'd afterwards to *Casper* River. Part of the Country about Cape Look-out is inhabited by *Indians*.

2. *Clarendon* County lies S. of *Albemarle*, and is water'd by a River of the same Name, which falls into the Sea at Cape Fear, Lat. 34. The *Indians* of this Province are reckon'd the most barbarous in *Carolina*. Here's but one *English* Settlement taken notice of, call'd *Charles* Town.

South Carolina is divided from the North by *Snake* River, which runs about a hundred and fifty Miles, and falls into the Sea, Lat. 34. The first County here is *Craven*, on the South-side of the River, and is pretty well inhabited by *English* and *French*. Here are also some Families from *New England*, who in 1706 beat off the *French* Invaders. This County sends ten Members to the Assembly. 2. *Berkley* County lies South from *Craven*. The North Parts are not planted; but the South abounds with Plantations, because of the two great Rivers, *Cooper* and *Abley*. The North-west Parts have several good Plantations upon *Wando* River. This County sends ten Members to the Assembly.

Charles Town, at the Conflux of *Abley* and *Cooper* Rivers, Lat. 34. is the Capital of the Province. It lies on a Neck of Land between the Rivers, and has two Creeks. 'Tis the only free Port in the Province; but no Ships of above two hundred Tuns pass the Bar; which is a great Disadvantage to its Trade. 'Tis the Market, however, for the whole Product of the Country, and trades near a thousand Miles into the Continent. The Fortifications are more for Beauty than Strength, and consist of six Bastions, with a Line round them. The adjacent Country is fruitful and pleasant, and the Avenues extremely delightful, especially that call'd the *Broad Way*, which is planted for three or four Miles, and looks green all the Year. There are several fair Streets and Buildings in the Town, and the Church is large and stately. Here's a publick Library, a *French* Church in the chief Street, a Presbyterian and Baptist Meeting-House, and another in the Suburbs for the Quakers. The Inhabitants are about 3000. This Town is the Seat of the Governor, Assembly, Courts of Judicature, and all publick Offices.

(2.) *Dorchester*, on the South Borders of this County, contains about three hundred and fifty People, and has a Meeting-House for Independents.

3. *Colleton* County lies South from *Craven*, and is divided by the River *Stono* from *Berkley* County. The North-east Parts are full of *Indian* Settlements; and the Rivers form an Island below *Charles* Town, which is well planted and inhabited. *Edisto* River, in this County, is also well planted on both Sides. *New London* lies on the West-side of *South Edisto* River, consists of about eighty Houses, and has several considerable Plantations in the Neighbourhood. This County has two hundred Freeholders, and sends ten Members to the Assembly.

4. *Carteret* County is not yet inhabited, tho generally thought the most fruitful and pleasant Part of the Country. It contains the great River *Cambake* and the *May*, which join together, and form the Island, or rather Peninsula *Edelmo*, Lat. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Country upon the *May* has a pleasant Lake and Valley.

abound with Deer, larger than ours, Hares and Rabbits in plenty. Here are also Lions, Leopards, Panthers, Buffaloes, wild Hogs, Elks, Bears, Wolves, Foxes, Otters, Bevers, wild Cats, Raccoons, Polecats, Weasels, Martens, Minks, and a good *English* Breed of Horses, and black Cattel; but the Sheep are few because of the Wolves.

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Most of the Inhabitants are of the Church of *England*; and there are forty nine Parishes, of which thirty four have Ministers, who have their Salaries in Tobacco, besides Perquisites for Marriages, &c. The Churchwardens and Vestry have the Presentation of Ministers; but the Induction is in the Governor; And the Bishop of *London* has a Commissary here, with 100 *l.* per Ann. to inspect the Clergy, and visit the Churches. Here are only two Presbyterian, and three Quakers Meetings in this Country.

The Commonalty is divided into Masters and Servants. The latter, if Whites, are for a Term of Years; but the Negroes and their Posterity are Servants for ever. When the Time of the Whites is expired, their Masters must give each of them fifteen Bushels of Corn, and two new Suits of Linen and Woollen; and they buy Plantations at easy Rates. The Laws have provided that Servants be well used as to Diet, Clothes, and other Necessaries.

Provisions are very cheap here. The better sort have white Bread,

and the others that of Maiz. Gentlemen brew Small Beer of *English* Malt; but Strong Beer and Wine they have from elsewhere. They distil Spirits from Apples, Peaches, &c. The Poor make Beer of Molasses and Bran, or *Indian* Corn dried in a Stove; and make several other Liquors that are wholesome, and pleasant enough. Their chief Firing is Wood, which is so plentiful, that they are not at pains to dig Coal. The Rich have their Clothes either of light Stuffs or Silks from *England*, and are very modish. In Summer the Men wear Jackets of Fustian or Linen, and the Women have Gowns of Linen or Muslin. The Houses are of Brick, Timber, or Stone, plaster'd on the Out-side with Lime and Oyster-Shells.

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The Situation of the Countries may be seen by our Map; so that we shall only take notice of the principal Rivers and Places. The East-side of this Country, as well as *Maryland*, lies on the great Bay of *Chesapeake*, which is about fourteen Miles broad at the Mouth, in Lat. 37. but the Passage for Ships not above five, there being Shoals of Sand on both sides. The Water in the Channel here is from seven

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2. *Tork River* lies North from *James River*, falls into *Chesapeake Bay*, is navigable sixty Miles by great Vessels, and ninety by lesser. The Country betwixt it and *James River* is a sort of Peninsula, in some Places not above five Miles broad. 'Tis the best inhabited, because of the Convenience of those two Rivers.

In the West Boundaries of *New Kent*, Lat. 37. are Hills that yield a glittering Sand, which the first Adventurers mistook for Gold Dust. On the Shores of some other Rivers are found hard transparent Stones like Diamonds, which cut Glafs. The Cliffs upon those Rivers are full of Veins of Iron; and the Mountains in some Parts of the Country seem to be a continu'd Rock of Iron.

XVI. *Carolina* has *Virginia* on the North, *Spanish Florida* on the South, the *Apalachee* Mountains on the West, and the Sea on the East. It lies betwixt Lat. 31 & 37. and Long. 78 & 85. The greatest Extent South and North is three hundred and sixty Miles, and the greatest Breadth East and West is much the same; but 'tis contracted by the Mountains and the Sea on the South. It was formerly reckon'd part of *Florida*, possess'd by the *Spaniards*, and then by the *French*, but was claim'd by the *English* as part of *Cabar's* Discoveries; but they never took formal Possession till the time of King *Charles II.* Yet in 1622, several *English* Families from *Virginia* and *New England* settled near the Head of the River *Maj*, converted many of the Natives, and among others one of their Kings. In 1653 Mr. *Brigstoe*, an *Englishman*, went to *Apalache*, where he was honourably entertain'd by the *English* settled there, and wrote a Description of the Country.

In 1663, King *Charles II.* granted it by Patent to the Earl of *Clarendon*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Lords *Craven*, *Berkley*, and *Abley*, afterwards Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *George Carteret*, Sir *William Berkley*, and Sir *J. Bu. Colleton*, to plant all that Territory from the North-end of *Lucke Island* in the South *Virginian* Sea, within North Lat. 36. to the West as far as the South Seas, and South as far as the River *San Matteo*, which borders on the Coast of *Florida*, within North Lat. 31. and so West, in a direct Line to the said South Sea, for which they were to pay a Quit-Rent of twenty Marks per Ann.

The first Thing the Proprietors consider'd for advancing the Colony was, that Liberty of Conscience was absolutely necessary; and therefore they obtain'd a Clause accordingly in their Charter, which they inserted in their fundamental Constitutions, sign'd by all of them March 1. 1669. to be and remain the sacred and unalterable Form and Rule of Government there for ever. By those Constitutions a Palatine was to be chose out of the Proprietors, to continue during Life, and to be succeeded by the eldest of the others. Having no Room for the History, we proceed to the Description.

'Tis divided into *North* and *South Carolina*, which have different Governors, but the Proprietors are the same. *North Carolina* is divided into *Albemarle* and *Clarendon* Counties, and *South Carolina* into those of *Craven*, *Berkley*, *Colleton*, and *Carteret*.

The Country in general lies conveniently for Trade, and has a pleasant and safe Coast, not stormy nor frozen in Winter. Mr. *Archdale*, who has writ a Description of the Country, and was Governor of it in 1695, says, the Climate is very temperate and healthy; that the Soil is fruitful, and abounds with Vines on the Coast. The Air is always clear, and agreeable to *European* Constitutions; so that they have seldom any raging Dilemper, but what is brought from the more Southern Parts. The Diseases most common are some Touches of Agues and Fevers in *July* and *August*, which happen chiefly to new Comers, and are generally occasion'd by Intemperance and Neglect. Here's such plenty of Nectarines, Apricocks, Apples, Pears, &c. that they feed their Hogs with them; and their Stone-Fruits generally come from planting the Stone to bear Fruit in four or five Years. *European* Grain thrives to admiration; and here's the best Rice in the World. The Country abounds so much with Provisions, that they furnish great Quantities to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, &c. for their Winter being short, gives them an opportunity to apply themselves to raise all sorts of Product, which makes their Provisions cheap. Fowl and Fish of all sorts abound here, as do Cattel of all Kinds. Here are many Deer, Bears, and other Animals, that yield Furs. The Country abounds with navigable Rivers and Lakes; but they prudently settled on those first whose Mouths were narrow or shallow: so that Enemies or Pirates could not easily disturb them by Sea. The South Parts, all along *Port-Royal River*, in Lat. 33. have a more temperate Air and regular Seasons than the North, there being no Excess of Heat or Cold, and their Winter milder and shorter than on *Abley* or *Cooper Rivers*, which lie about thirty Miles further North. All along the Banks of *Port-Royal* are stately Trees of various sorts, which are perpetually green, and present Landships so fine, and so curiously diversify'd, as charm the Beholders. The Ground near most Parts of it is low, but rises gradually at a distance in little Hills, adjoining to fruitful Plains perpetually cover'd with Flowers and Greens, and well water'd with Brooks. Here are many Thickets which produce abundance of Simples made use of by the *Indians* against all Dilempers. This River

and Silk.

The People here are very prolifick, so that many Families have from ten to twelve Children apiece. The *British* Inhabitants are about 12000, besides Negroes. The Women are in general good Housewives, and set their Children to work at eight Years of Age.

We come next to the Topography of the Counties:

1. *Albemarle County* borders on *Virginia*, and is water'd by *Albemarle River*, which, after a Course of two hundred and forty Miles, besides Turnings and Windings, falls into the Sea, Lat. 35. 'Tis full of broad Creeks; but they don't run far into the Country. This County was at first better planted than any of the rest, and had about 300 Families; but most of 'em remov'd afterwards to *Cooper River*. Part of the Country about *Cape Look-out* is inhabited by *Indians*.

2. *Clarendon County* lies S. of *Albemarle*, and is water'd by a River of the same Name, which falls into the Sea at *Cape Fear*, Lat. 34. The *Indians* of this Province are reckon'd the most barbarous in *Carolina*. Here's but one *English* Settlement taken notice of, call'd *Charles Town*.

South Carolina is divided from the North by *Smile River*, which runs about a hundred and fifty Miles, and falls into the Sea, Lat. 34. The first County here is *Craven*, on the South-side of the River, and is pretty well inhabited by *English* and *French*. Here are also some Families from *New England*, who in 1706 beat off the *French* Invaders. This County sends ten Members to the Assembly. 2. *Berkley County* lies South from *Craven*. The North Parts are not planted; but the South abounds with Plantations, because of the two great Rivers, *Cooper* and *Abley*. The North-west Parts have several good Plantations upon *Wando River*. This County sends ten Members to the Assembly.

Charles Town, at the Conflux of *Abley* and *Cooper Rivers*, Lat. 34. is the Capital of the Province. It lies on a Neck of Land between the Rivers, and has two Creeks. 'Tis the only free Port in the Province; but no Ships of above two hundred Tuns pass the Bar; which is a great Disadvantage to its Trade. 'Tis the Market, however, for the whole Product of the Country, and trades near a thousand Miles into the Continent. The Fortifications are more for Beauty than Strength, and consist of six Bastions, with a Line round them. The adjacent Country is fruitful and pleasant, and the Avenues extremely delightful, especially that call'd the *Broad Way*, which is planted for three or four Miles, and looks green all the Year. There are several fair Streets and Buildings in the Town, and the Church is large and stately. Here's a publick Library, a *French* Church in the chief Street, a Presbyterian and Baptist Meeting-House, and another in the Suburbs for the Quakers. The Inhabitants are about 3000. This Town is the Seat of the Governor, Assembly, Courts of Judicature, and all publick Offices.

3. *Dorchester*, on the South Borders of this County, contains about three hundred and fifty People, and has a Meeting-House for Independents.

4. *Colleton County* lies South from *Craven*, and is divided by the River *Sono* from *Berkley County*. The North-east Parts are full of *Indian* Settlements; and the Rivers form an Island below *Charles Town*, which is well planted and inhabited. *Edisto River*, in this Country, is also well planted on both Sides. *New London* lies on the West-side of South *Edisto River*, consists of about eighty Houses, and has several considerable Plantations in the Neighbourhood. This County has two hundred Freeholders, and sends ten Members to the Assembly.

5. *Carteret County* is not yet inhabited, tho' generally thought the most fruitful and pleasant Part of the Country. It contains the great River *Cumbebe* and the *Mar*, which join together, and form the Island, or rather Peninsula *Edelano*, Lat. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Country upon the *Maj* has a pleasant Lake and Valley.



The ISLANDS in the West Indies belonging to the British Empire in America.

I. *Bermudas*, or *Summer's Islands*, Lat. 32. 25. Long. 58. 60.

They lie over-against the Coast of *Carolina*, about five hundred and seventy Miles East from *Cape Carteret* in that Country. Authors differ about their Number; but taking in all the little Rocks that deserve no Notice, they may be about four hundred. They had the present Name from Sir *George Summers*, who was shipwreck'd here in 1609; and 'tis said they were call'd *Bermudas* from the Name of a Child born of a Passenger, while Sir *George* staid here. Upon this Discovery the *English* made a Settlement here in 1612, and by Degrees brought it to the present Condition; so that the Inhabitants are now reckon'd about 10000, and are govern'd much after the manner of our other Plantations. The Climate is healthful, and the Soil fruitful. It was reckon'd one of the most healthful Places in the World for about eighty

eighty Years after the Discovery; so that sick People us'd to come hither from our Sugar-Islands to recover their Health: But within these twenty Years, Hurricanes have much alter'd the Air; yet in general 'tis clear, temperate, and calm. But sometimes they have dreadful Lightnings and Thunder which split Rocks. The Storms come with the New Moon; and if Circles be seen about it, 'tis a sure Prefage of a dreadful Tempest. The North and North-west Winds are most predominant, and turn Summer into Winter. They have seldom any Snow, nor are their Rains frequent, but violent, and then the Sky is frightfully dark: Yet here seems to be a perpetual Spring; and Birds breed in these Islands most part of the Year.

The Soil is of several sorts. Two or three Foot under the Mould there's a Substance like Chalk, porous like a Pumice-Stone, and containing much Water. All that they have here is brackish, except the Rain-Water they keep in Cisterns for Use. Maiz is their chief Grain, which they sow and reap twice a Year. Their Harvest-time is July and December. Here's Tobacco, but not very good, with most other Plants found in America; and those brought from Europe grow to Perfection. Their Trees are Palmetto's, Piemento's, and wild Palms, whose Fruit resembles Damascens; and Silk-Worms lodge in their Leaves, by which they might have Silk enough, did they mind it. Here's store of odoriferous Trees which produce styptick Berries, that cure Fluxes. Their Cedars are reckon'd the best, and as good as Oaks for building Ships, which is one of the best Parts of their Trade. Here are fine Plantations of Oranges, reckon'd the largest and best in the World, Mulberries, &c. which give the Country a beautiful Prospect. Their Fruits are Dates, prickled Pears, Beans, Mulberries, and others of several sorts, particularly one which grows on that call'd the Redweed, out of which come Worms that afterwards turn into Flies, which feed on the Berry, are bigger than the Cochineal, equal in Colour, and superior in medicinal Virtue, says *Louther*, in his *Philosoph. Transf.*

No venomous Creature can live here. They have large beautiful Spiders without Venom, whose Webs resemble raw Silk, and catch Birds as big as Thrushes. Here's a Plant call'd Poison-Weed, which resembles Ivy: The Touch of it causes a Pain and Swelling, which quickly goes off; and sometimes the very Sight of it causes the Skin of one's Face to peel; yet it does not affect every one, for some People chew it without harm. The Sea produces all our sorts of Fish, and others not known in Europe; and on the Rocks under Water grows that call'd the Sea-Feather, which resembles the Leaf of a Vine, with red Veins. The Whales which abound here in March, April, and May, feed on that Plant. Sperma Ceti and Pearl are sometimes found on the Coast, and abundance of Tortoises of the best sort. Their Fowl is what is common in Europe and America; and their only troublesome Insects are Musketoes, Bugs, and Ants. The Inhabitants are generally healthful: Many live to a hundred Years, but few above, and seem rather to die of Age and Weakness than of Sickness. The Houses are generally cover'd with Palmetto-Leaves, eight or ten Foot long, and almost as broad. These Islands lie almost in form of a Crescent, encompass'd for the most part by the great one, which is about twenty Miles long, but much indented by Bays on the North-west side. The main Island is fortified by Rocks, which extend themselves round it a great way into the Sea; and this natural Strength is improv'd by Forts, &c. so planted with Cannon, as to command the Channels and Inlets. There are only two Places where Ships can safely put in, but not without a Pilot, because of the hidden Rocks. These two Harbours are safe for large Ships; and so fortified, that an Enemy may easily be kept out. It ebbs and flows here about five Foot; and in most Places the Rocks appear at low Water. So many Ships were formerly wreck'd here, that the Spaniards call'd them the Devil's Islands.

The chief Town here is that of St. George, at the bottom of a Bay in the Isle of that Name, in the North-west Corner of these Islands. 'Tis defended by six or seven Forts and Batteries mounted with seventy Cannon, so dispos'd, that they can all be brought to bear upon any Ship before she enters the Harbour. Here's a fair Church, with a good Library, and the Minister has 50 l. per Ann. and some Glebe Lands. The Town consists of a thousand handsome Houses, and has a fine Stadthouse for the Governor, Council, and Assembly. There are two other Ministers who officiate in the Country, and have 40 l. per Ann. each, besides their Glebes; and they have parochial Libraries. We refer to the Map for the Tribes into which these Islands are divided.

II. The Bahama, or Lucaye Islands, are the most Northern of the Antilles, and lie East and South-East from Spanish Florida, betwixt Lat. 23, and 30, and Long. 70, and 80. They are separated from Florida by the Gulph of Bahama. Some reckon them four hundred in number, including all the little Rocks about them, tho' it does not appear so by our Maps. Many of these Islands have a good Mould. The Air is wholesome, and not so hot as in other Parts of the same Latitude. Most of their Coasts are dangerous and ill to make; which is the Reason that they continu'd so long desert. The Spaniards destroy'd or carry'd off most of the native Inhabitants, and used to trade thither for Guaiacum, Sarfaparilla, Sassafras, Red-wood and Ambergrease,

That called the Isle of Providence, of which the Captain is made Governor, is the most considerable, tho' not the largest. Here it was where the English Governor resided. 'Tis about twenty eight Miles long, and eleven where broadest. Captain Sayle gave it the Name, after he was a second time drove upon it in his Voyage to Carolina. The chief Profits made by the Inhabitants were by Wrecks, or Provisions for those who were drove hither by bad Weather; for which end they kept Storehouses, tho' most of their Provisions came from Carolina. While the English were in possession, there was a Town here called Nassau, of 160 Houses, with a Fort. At the Entrance of the Harbour there is a Bar, over which no Ship of 500 Tun can pass; but within there is room enough for a Navy Royal. The Island produces nothing but Salt and Brasiletta Wood, which they carry to Carolina, whither it is a Week's Sail, but ten days back, because of the strong Current in the Gulph of Florida. Pease come up here in six Weeks, and Indian Corn in twelve. Mr. Stafford, in his Account to the Royal Society, says, this Island abounds with variety of Fish, Fowl, Trees, and Plants unknown to us; and our *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. 2. say, Whales have been found dead on the Shore here, with Sperm over all their Bodies; that one such Whale is reckon'd worth many Hundred's of Pounds; and that here's a sort of Fish which cause great Pains, if eaten, but they go off after two Days Itching. They are hard to be distinguish'd, because there are others of the same Shape, Size, Colour, and Taste, that are harmless. The rest of these Islands are not worth insinuing on. The greatest Advantage that can be expected from them, is, that they lie convenient in a Time of War to cruise upon the Spanish Plate-Fleet, in their Return homeward from the Havana, or to have Store-Houses for the Relief of Ships drove hither by Strefs of Weather in their Way to and from the Gulph of Mexico.

III. Jamaica lies betwixt Lat. 17. 35. and 18. 40. Long. 75. 23. and 77. 53. is about sixty Miles South and North, where broadest, and a hundred and fifteen East and West where longest, the Form being almost oval. 'Twas taken from the Spaniards by the English in 1654.

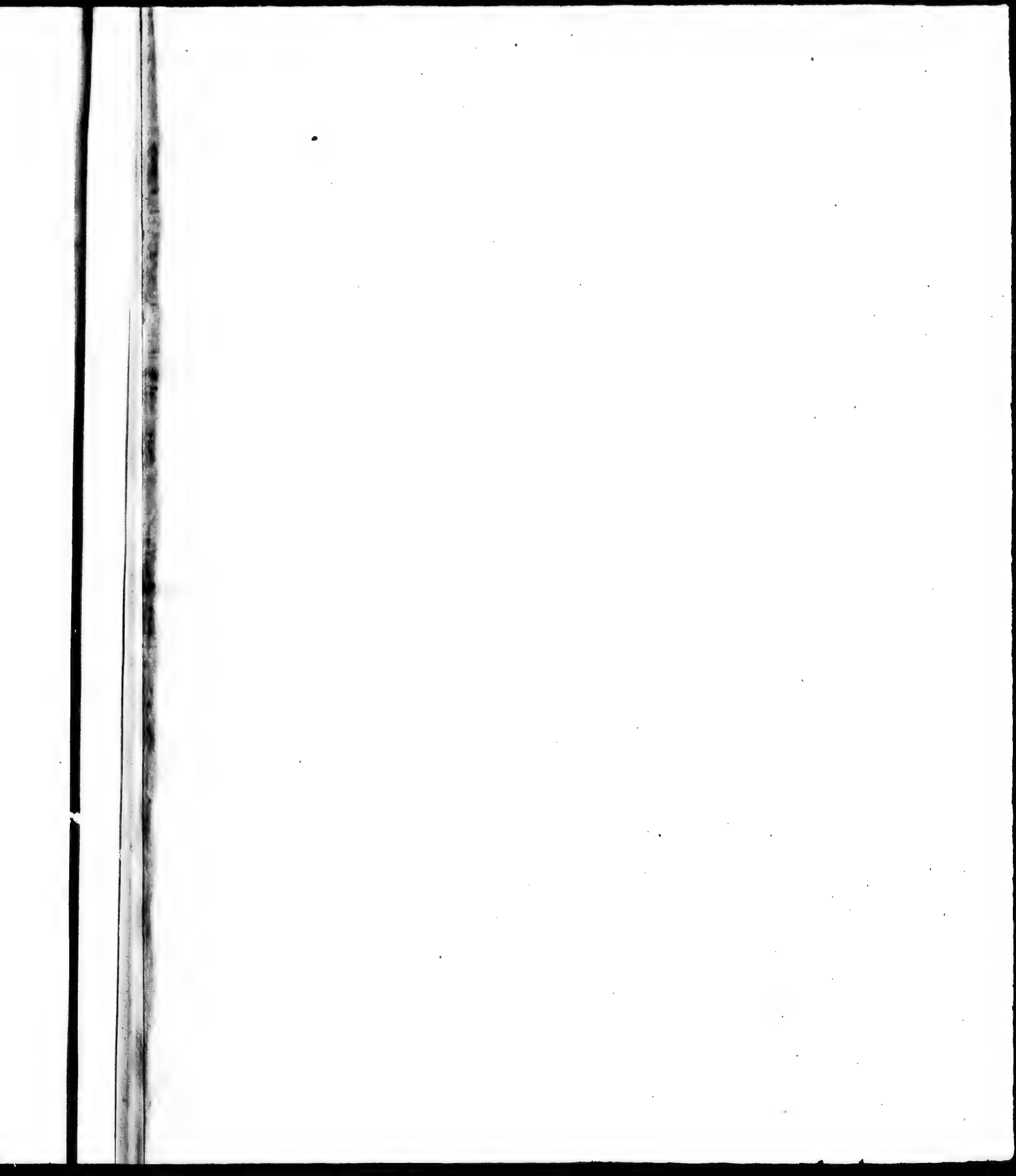
The Climate is so temperate, that there's no Country betwixt the two Tropicks where the Heat is more moderate, the Air being cool'd by Breezes, frequent Rains, and nightly Dews. The East Breezes begin about Nine in the Morning, and grow stronger as the Sun rises; so that People may work in the Fields all Day; yet the Weather is more variable here than in others of the Caribbees. The East and West Parts are most subject to Storms of Wind and Rain, because the Forests are not cut down, which make them less agreeable than the South and North Parts, that are clear'd of Woods. The Air in the mountainous Parts is cooler, and they have frosty Mornings. May and December are wet Months. The Winter is distinguish'd from Summer by the more violent Rain and Thunder. The Days and Nights are almost equal; and the Tides seldom rise above a Foot high.

The Product is Piemento, or Jamaica-Pepper, better than the East-India Spice, Sugar much better than the Barbadoes Muscovado, which cures faster here in ten Days than at Barbadoes in six Months; wild Cinnamon, many Drugs and Medicinal Herbs, as Guaiacum, China, Sarfaparilla, Cassia, Aloes, Benjamin, Contrayerva, Sumach, Tamarinds, Venillo's, many sorts of Milletoe, wholesome Gums, and Roots; the Cochineal-Plant, prickled Pears, or Indian Figs, Spirit-Weed, the Bastard Cedar, Whitewood-Tree, Soap-Tree, Caffavi-Roots, the Palm, Pine, and Manchineel-Trees; several sorts of Dyers and Sweet Woods, Melons, Mangoes, Plane-Trees, Sower-Sops: and here are certain Fruit-Trees which, tho' of the same kind, ripen at different Times. There's Tobacco here so much esteem'd, that the Merchants buy it faster than the Planters can make it; but that which grows on Salt-Petre Ground flashes as it smokes, and is apt to rot in Transportation. The Potatoes which grow on the same Ground ripen two Months sooner than others; but must be immediately spent, because they soon rot. Here are also good Ginger, Cotton, Prickle-Apples, Custard-Apples, and many others; Plantanes, Anana's, Mamees, Sapata's, Sapotilla's, Avocata's, sensitive Plants, Oranges, Pomegranates, with the other Fruits, Roots, and Herbs common in England. And beside Maiz, here are Pease and Beans, and one sort call'd the Horse-eye Bean, because it resembles the Eye of that Creature. Salt-Petre has been found in many Parts of the Island; and there are three good Salt-Pans. Some talk of Silver and Copper Mines.

There are many good Horses; and there were Multitudes of large Beeves, but now so much diminish'd that the Inhabitants are supplied with Beef from other Colonies. The Sheep are generally large and fat, but the Wool good for nothing. Hogs, Goats, Asles, and Mules, abound here.

The Bays and Rivers have all sorts of good European and American Fish, particularly Tortoises, reckon'd the best in America; so that Vessels come annually for 'em from the Caribbee Islands. The Ponds and Rivers are infested with Aligators; and here are great Numbers of Manchinella's, shap'd like Craw-Fish.

Tame and Wild Fowl, and particularly Parrots, abound more here than in many of the other Islands. Insects are the Fire-Flies, Wood-Lice, Cyrons or Chegos, that chiefly annoy the Negroes, get into their Feet and Legs, where they breed in Bays, and it not cut out



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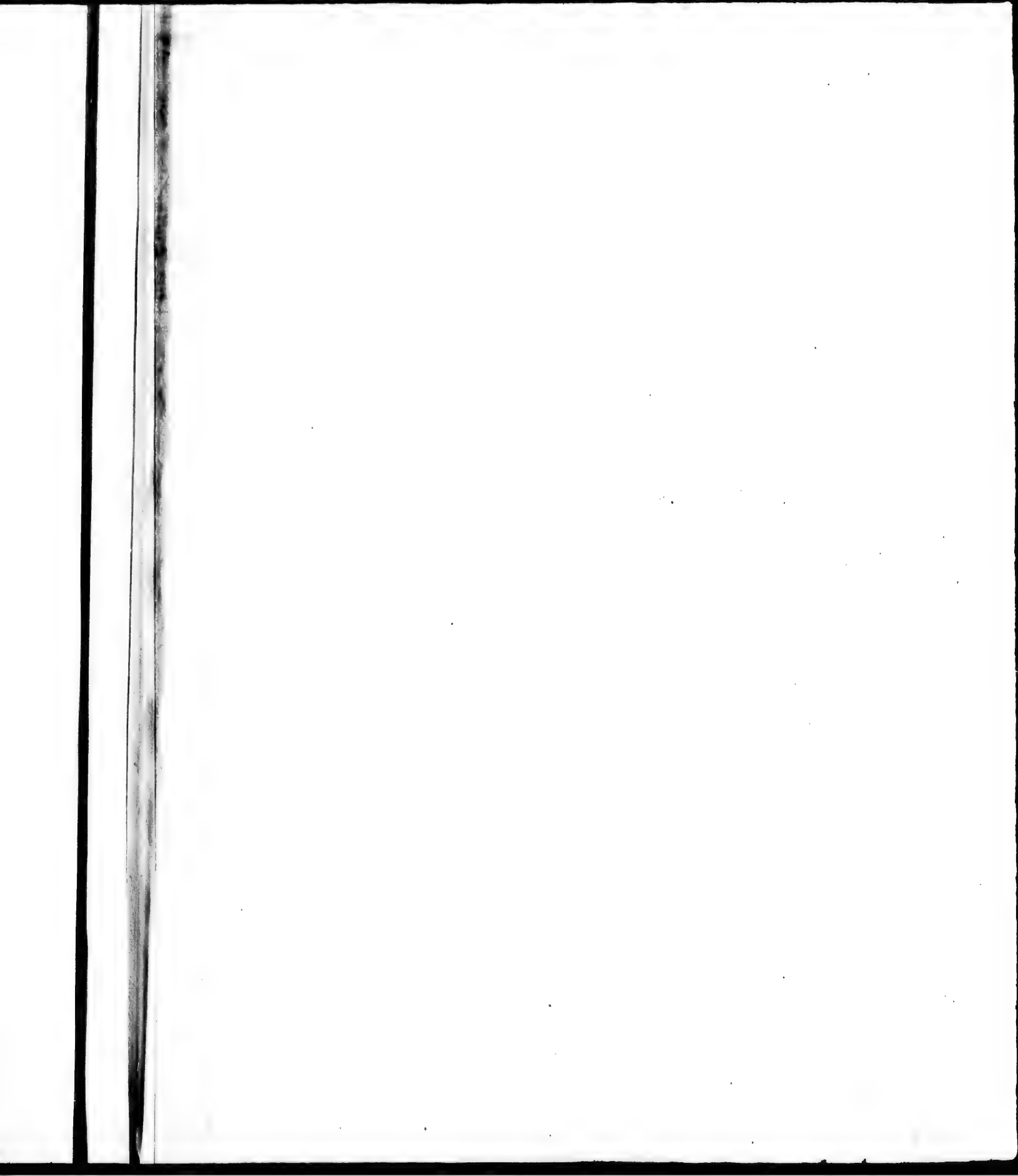
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The Bays and Rivers have all sorts of good European and American Fish, particularly Tortoises, reckon'd the best in America; so that Vessels come annually for 'em from the *Caribbee* Islands. The Ponds and Rivers are infested with Alligators; and here are great Numbers of *Manchinella's*, shap'd like *Craw-Fish*.

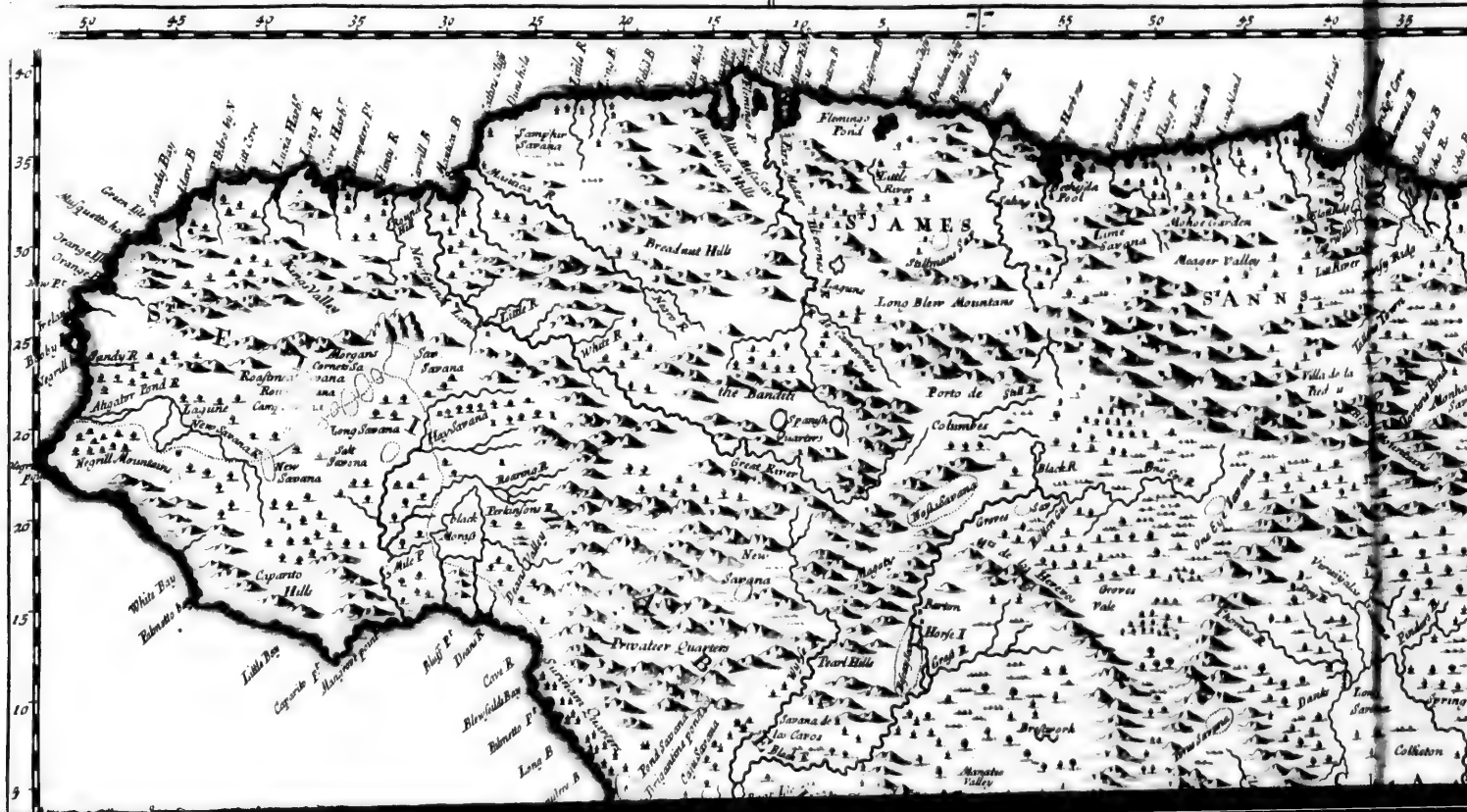
Tame and Wild Fowl, and particularly Parrots, abound more here than in many of the other Islands. Insects are the Fire-Flies, Wood-Lice, Cyrons or Chegos, that chiefly annoy the Negroes, get into their Feet and Legs, where they breed in Bags, and if not cut out by Chirurgeons, eat off their Toes, and sometimes over-run the whole Body. Here are also Adders and Guana's, but neither of them venomous; and Gnats and stinging Flies, but chiefly in the Negroes Quarters.

The Inhabitants are Masters, Servants, and Slaves. The Masters of Families, or Planters, live here in as much Pomp and Ease as in most Parts of the World. Many of them have their Coaches and Livery-Servants; and 'tis observ'd that for Magnificence and Luxury they always exceeded our other Colonies. The Administration is in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Council, with the usual Officers. The Laws are made by an Assembly, with the Governor's Consent. It consists of a President, and thirty one Representatives sent from the Parishes. The People were formerly reckon'd 60000 *British*, and 100000 Negroes, but they have been much diminish'd by War, Earthquakes, and Diseases. They have 7000 Militia Foot, and several Troops of Horse; and the English able to bear Arms are reckon'd about 15000. Most of the English are of the Church of *England*.

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A NEW MAP OF THE ENGLISH EMPIRE IN WEST IND





A Generall
CHART
of the
WEST
INDIES

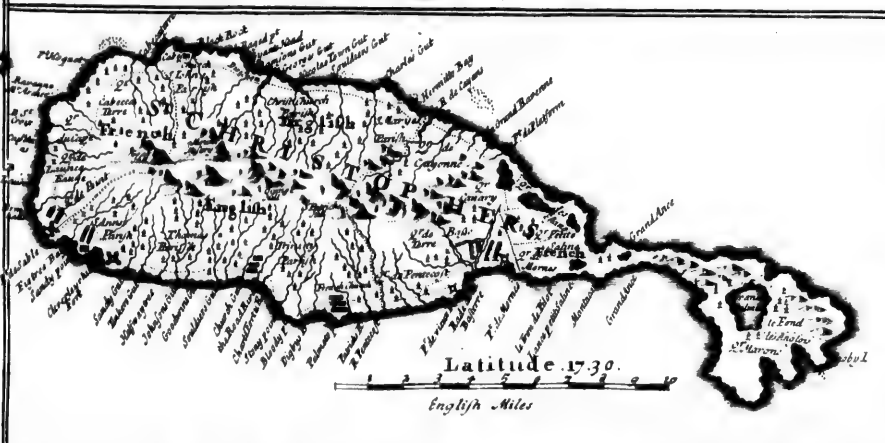
Harris Sculp.



A N T E G O

Latitude 17

English Miles



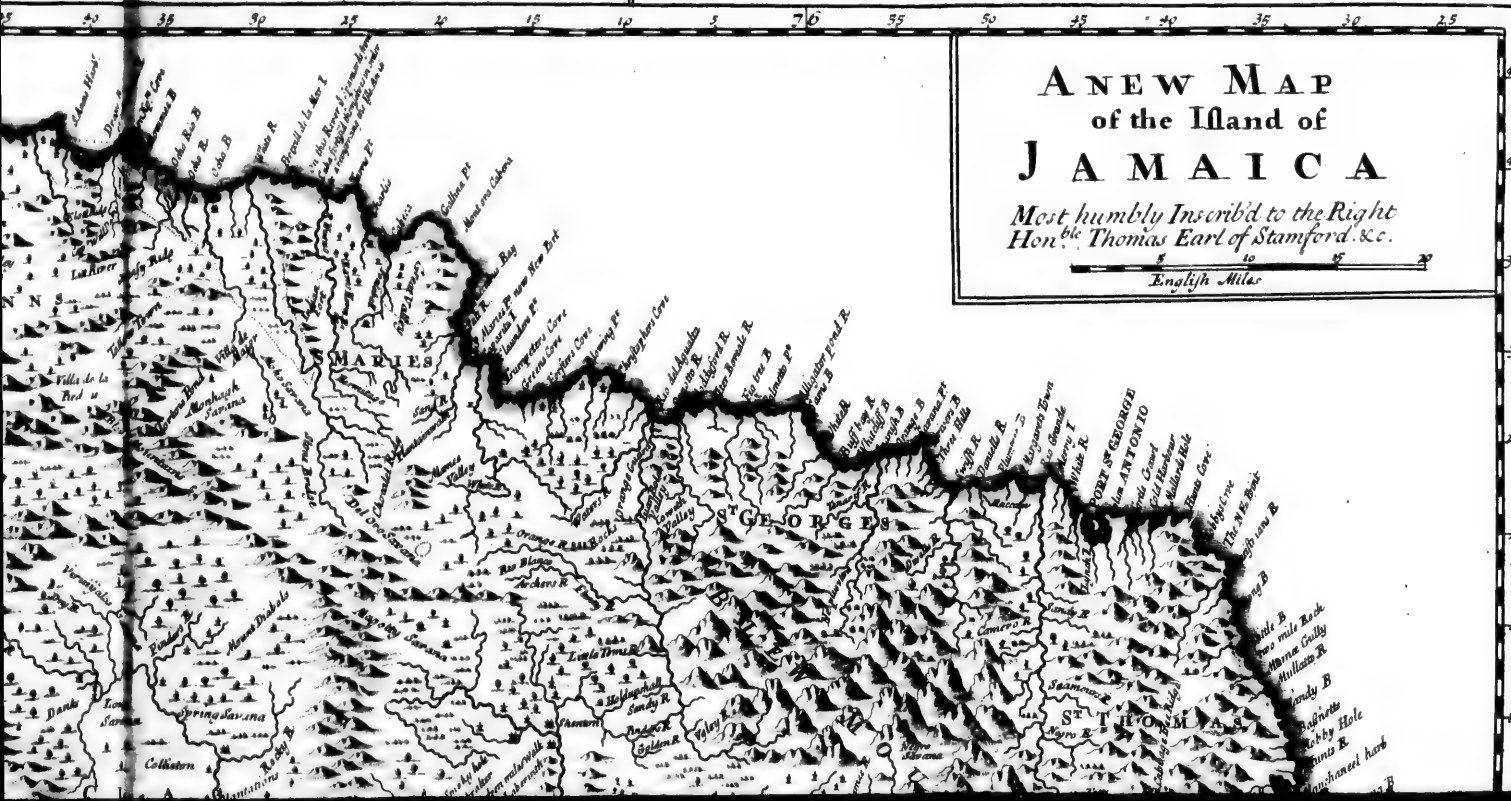
Latitude 17 30

English Miles

A NEW MAP
of the Island of
J A M A I C A

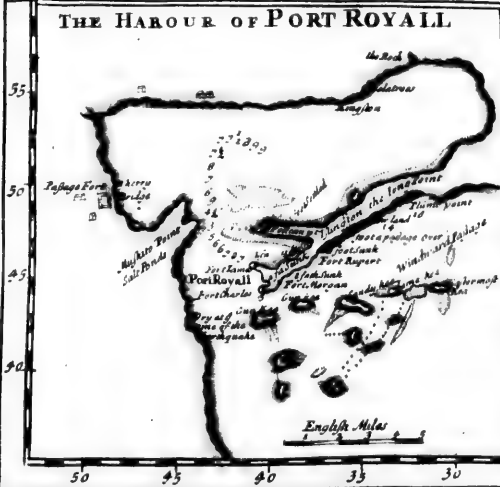
Most humbly Inscrib'd to the Right
Hon^{ble} Thomas Earl of Stamford &c.

English Miles

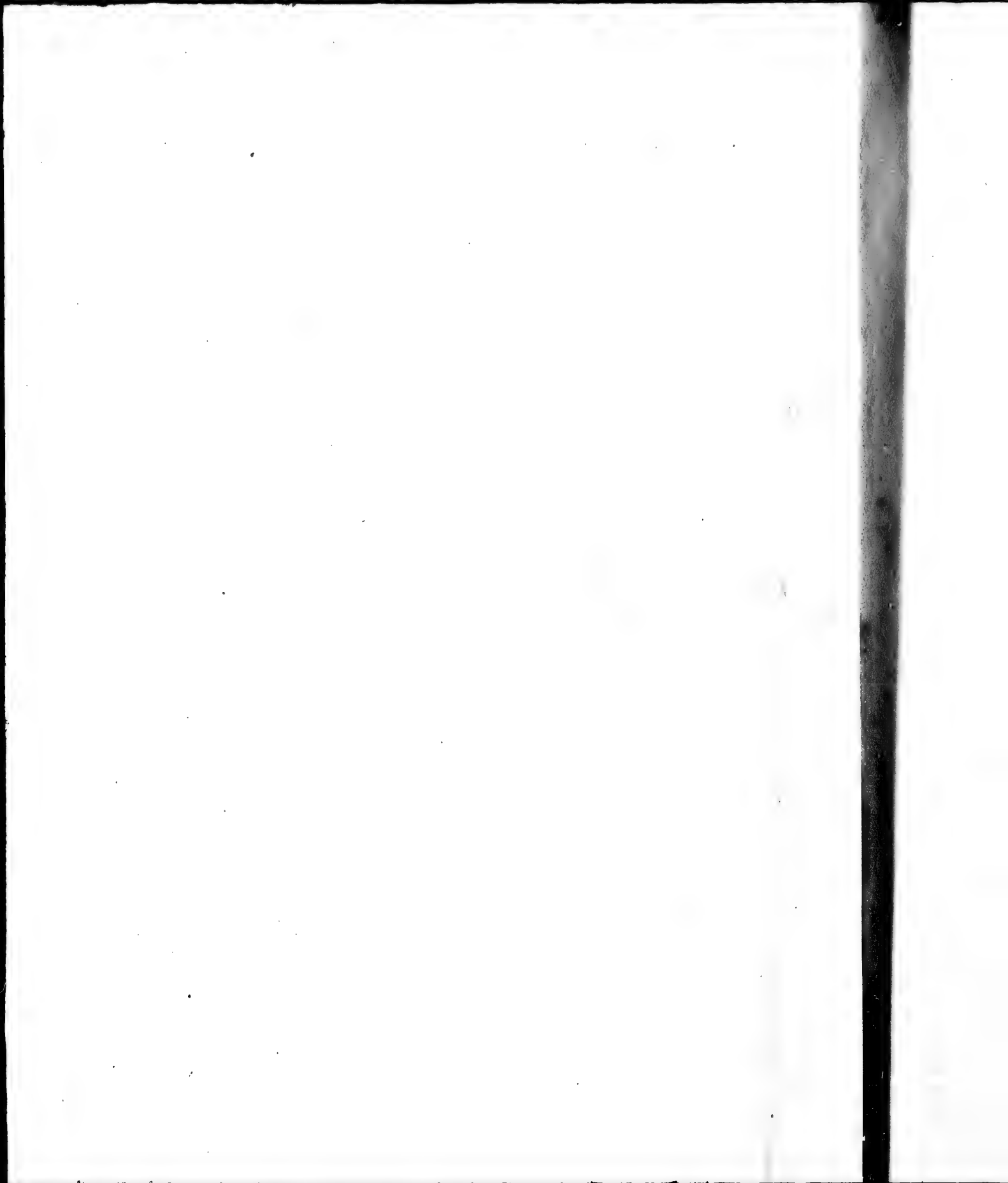




THE HARBOUR OF PORT ROYALL







Their Trade formerly to the *Spanish West-Indies*, consisted chiefly in Negroes, Stuffs, and other *English* Manufactures, and they had a very beneficial Commerce in *Campeachy* Wood, from the Bay of that Name, but were always forc'd to have an armed Guard. The late Wars have made a great Alteration in their Commerce, which was very beneficial to *England*, because it brought us Bullion. Their Product is generally the best of its kind in any of our Plantations, and they take off a great many of our Commodities. 'Tis reckon'd that two or three hundred Sail of stout Ships are constantly employed in this Trade, and that before the War their Number was greater.

The Country is divided into sixteen Parishes, and is reckon'd to contain about five Millions of Acres, of which but one half are planted. They have spare Ground enough to raise Provisions for themselves, if they did not think it better to cultivate their other Commodities for *European* Markets. There are many Ridges of Hills, but the chief runs thro the Island from East to West, and from it flow abundance of Rivers into the Sea on both sides, which fructify the Country, and advance their Trade. The chief Parishes or Precincts are, (1.) *St. Elizabeth*, in the West Part of the Island. It abounds with Plantations, and had several *Spanish* Towns, now demolish'd. North of Point *Negril* there is a large Bay, with a good safe Harbour, convenient in time of War with *Spain* for our Fleets to wait for theirs, as they come to or from the *Havana*. This Parish sends two Representatives to the Assembly. (2.) *St. James's* Parish, toward the North-West End of the Island. It had several *Spanish* Towns, now demolish'd, is thinly inhabited, and sends two Members to the Assembly. (3.) *St. Anne's* Parish lies East from *St. James's* on the same Coast, is mountainous, and thinly inhabited, and sends two Members to the Assembly. (4.) *St. Mary's* Parish lies East from that, and sends also two Members to the Assembly. (5.) *St. George's* Parish lies East from thence, and does the like. It is mountainous, and of little Note. (6.) *St. Thomas's* Parish, in the North-east Corner, is also mountainous, sends two Members to the Assembly, and has on the East-side a Harbour call'd *Port St. George*, formerly *St. Antonio*, which is one of the best in the Island. (7.) *St. David's* Parish is separated from that of *St. Thomas* by the Blue Mountains, is well planted with Tobacco, has plenty of Cattel, Wood, and Water, a little Town at the Mouth of the River *Morant*, a Fort, and a Salt-Work. It also sends two Members to the Assembly. (8.) *St. Andrew's* Parish lies West from that on the South-side of the Island, noted for little but a Parish-Church, and sending two Representatives to the Assembly. (9.) *Port Royal* Parish, on the East-side of the Island, is the chief in the Country, and contains *Port Royal* the Capital, which lies in Lat. 17. 54. Long. 76. 4. and before it was destroyed by an Earthquake in 1692, was one of the most beautiful and wealthy Towns of *America*, well fortified, and the Buildings stately. There was such a Resort of Merchants and others hither for Traffick, that it always look'd like a Fair; and sent three Members to the Assembly. But the Market and Trade is now remov'd to *Kingston*, on the other side the Bay, where the Quarter-Sessions, other Courts of Justice, and the Offices of the Secretary, Receiver-General, and Naval Affairs, are now kept. It sends three Representatives to the Assembly, and contains seven or eight hundred Houses. (10.) *St. Catherine's* Parish lies West from *Port Royal*. It contains a little Town call'd *Passage-Port*, of two hundred Houses, about five Miles North-west from *Port Royal*, and has a Fort which commands the River. This Precinct sends three Representatives to the Assembly. (11.) *Spanish-Town*, nine Miles North-west from *Port Royal*, was the Capital of the Country when possess'd by the *Spaniards*, call'd *St. Jago de la Vega*, and gave Title of Duke to the famous *Columbus*. 'Tis still the Metropolis of the Island, the Seat of the Governor and chief Courts of Justice lies very pleasantly on a fine large Stream that runs by it, and contains about five or six hundred Houses. The Inhabitants live in Pomp and Luxury, and take their Pleasure in a neighbouring *Savannah* in the Evenings. It sends three Representatives to the Assembly, and is defended by a small Fort. (12.) *St. John's* Parish lies North from *Spanish-Town*, is one of the most fruitful, pleasant, and populous Places in the Island, and sends two Representatives to the Assembly. (13.) *St. Dorothy's* Parish lies South from *St. John's*, and West from *St. Catherine's*. Here lies that call'd the *Old Harbour*, which is a good Road, and may equally serve *Spanish-Town* and *Port Royal*, being capable of four or five hundred large Ships. It sends two Members to the Assembly. (14.) *Vere* Parish lies West from *St. Dorothy's* on the Coast, has a small Village nam'd *Carlisle*, with a safe Bay, and sends two Representatives to the Assembly.

IV. *Anguilla*, Lat. 19. Long. 59. 'Tis the most Northerly of the *Caribbean* Islands possess'd by the *English*. It is level and woody, yet fruitful, yields pretty good Tobacco, and abounds with tame Cattel. The Inhabitants are reckon'd poor and lazy, live without Religion or Government, care for nothing but Food and Raiment, and take their Wives without Marriage. In 1666, the *French* attack'd this Island, when the Inhabitants set fire to their Houses, and retir'd to the Woods; and in 1689, the *French* landed some Wild *Irish* here, who treated the *English* very barbarously.

some Tobacco. The Heats are more excessive than in *Bahabados*, and the Soil more sandy. The Approach is difficult, because of Rocks. Its want of Fresh-water Springs is supply'd by Rain-water, which they preserve in Cisterns. Here are wild Cinnamon-Trees, Ginger, and Indico. Colonel *Codrington* did very much improve this Island; but it suffer'd much by a terrible Hurricane in 1707, and likewise by the *French* in the late Wars. 'Tis divided into five Parishes, of which *St. John's*, *Falmouth* and *Bridge-Town* are the chief, and have little Towns of the same Name. It has also several good Ports: That of *Falmouth* is defended by a Fort; and *Nonfuch* Harbour is a spacious Bay. *St. John's* Town, the Capital, has about a hundred Houses; and *Falmouth* is as big. The Number of Whites is computed at 8000, and the Blacks about 18000. The most common Fish here, are Sea-Breams, Sharks, Bucanes, a ravenous Fish whose Bite proves mortal, without immediate Application of an Antidote. There's another of the same Name, that is monstrous, but eatable. The others are those call'd Sea-Parrots, Urchins, Sword-Fish, &c. The Island abounds with Cattel, Venison, and all sorts of Fowl.

VII. *St. Christopher's* lies about sixty Miles North-west of *Antego*, Lat. 17. Long. 61. is about twenty five Miles long, and seven where broadest; but much contracted towards the South-east. It had the Name from *Christopher Columbus*, the Discoverer. Their chief Commodity is Tobacco; but the Soil is proper for Fruits of all sorts, Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, &c. 'Tis well supply'd with Springs, and has several hot ones, proper for Baths. Here are also Salt-Pits. The Valleys and Sides of the Hills are fruitful, but the Mountains of a sulphurous Composition, and for the most part over-grown with Palmettoes, Cotton-Trees, Lignum-Vitæ, and others unknown to us; nor had it any *European* sorts till transplanted thither. The Air is exceeding hot; but so temper'd with Breezes, that 'tis healthful and pleasant enough, when one is us'd to it. The Days and Nights are almost constantly equal, and the Season looks for the most part like Summer; but sometimes they have great Winds, Hurricanes, and Rain. From May to September they have store of good Tortoises, Guano's, and Land-Crabs; and large excellent Prawns, but they must be immediately dress'd. Other sorts of Fish abound here. Maiz, Pine-Apples, Plantanes, Apples, prickled Pears, and Pease, are here in plenty. And they have two sorts of Pepper, one reckon'd better than that of the *East Indies*; two sorts of Cotton, one of which is as good for Beds as Down. Here's also Indico, wild Sugar-Canes, Mastic, Manchineel, and Locust-Trees; Gourds, Musk-Melons, Water-Melons, Lettuce, Parley, and Parslane; Obaberries of the size of a Musquer-Buller, that wash as well as Soap, abundance of good Figs, and several other Fruits; a sort of Nuts like our Filberts, which grow close to the Ground; large Mustard-Trees, which bear no Seed, but their Leaves make good Mustard. Here's plenty of Cabbages, Cassavy, Potatoes, and Radishes.

Their chief Birds are *Flamengo-Pigeons*, *Turtle-Doves*, *Parrots*, wild Hawks, and abundance of Sea-Fowl unknown to us. Their Land-Fowl are *Oronoko* Eagles with black Spots, and the Ends of the Wings and Tail yellow, *Pintadoes*, and *Humming-Birds*. There's one of an amphibious Nature, nam'd a *Crane-Fowl*, as big as a large Duck, is hideous to look at, has a Bag under its Neck that will hold two Gallons of Water, and lives chiefly on Fish. Here's an Animal call'd a Rocket, which has four Feet. The Skin is like a wither'd Leaf, with yellow or blue Spots. It leaps up and down perpetually, and loves to look upon Men. The Inhabitants have certain Prognosticks of the Approach of Hurricanes. They suffer'd much by the *French*, during the late Wars, who inhabited a great part of the Island; but it was given to the *English* entirely by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

VIII. *Neris*, or *Mervis*, lies South-east of *St. Christopher's*, is about six Leagues round, and maintains about 4000 Men in the Sugar Trade; but they suffer'd much by a great Mortality in 1689, as it did in 1667 by a terrible Earthquake, and during the late Wars with the *French*. They suffer'd much likewise by a Hurricane in 1707. The Product is much the same with that of *Antego*. There's but one high Mountain, and that is in the middle of the Island, cover'd on the top with great Trees. The Plantations rise from the Sea, and ascend gradually, near the top of the Mountain, from which come several Springs of fresh Water. There are hot Baths here, as successful as those of *Somersetshire* or *Bourbon*. The Valleys are fruitful, but the rising Ground stony. They have violent Rains, Tornadoses, and Hurricanes, generally once a Year. The first *English* here, were about a hundred old Planters who came from *St. Christopher's*, who were forc'd to cut their Way thro the Woods, and were so scalded with the Dew or Rain that fell from the Trees, that they were almost mad with the Pain, till they bath'd in a neighbouring Pool. Such great Quantities of Sugar have been made here, as have laden fifty or sixty Ships in a Year to *Europe*. Here are several sorts of Lizards, and a strange Creature call'd a Land-Pike, because 'tis like that Fish; but instead of Fins, has four Feet, so weak, that it only crawls, and winds its Body like a Pike newly taken out of Water. 'Tis about sixteen Inches long, and has a Silver-grey Skin, cover'd with little Scales. The Young-ones have been taken for Salamanders. They make a Noise in the

Country, and advance their Trade. The chief Towns of the Island are, (1.) *St. Elizabeth*, in the West Part of the Island. It abounds with Plantations, and had several *Spanish Towns*, now demolish'd. North of Point *Negril* there is a large Bay, with a good safe Harbour, convenient in time of War to *Spain* for our Fleets to wait for theirs, as they come to or from *the Havanna*. This Parish sends two Representatives to the Assembly. (2.) *St. James's* Parish, toward the North-West End of the Island. It had several *Spanish Towns*, now demolish'd, is thinly inhabited, and sends two Members to the Assembly. (3.) *St. Anne's* Parish lies East from *St. James's* on the same Coast, is mountainous, and thinly inhabited, and sends two Members to the Assembly. (4.) *St. Mary's* Parish lies East from that, and sends also two Members to the Assembly. (5.) *St. George's* Parish lies East from thence, and does the like. It is mountainous, and of little Note. (6.) *St. Thomas's* Parish, in the North-east Corner, is also mountainous, sends two Members to the Assembly, and has on the East-side a Harbour call'd *Port St. George*, formerly *St. Antonio*, which is one of the best in the Island. (7.) *St. David's* Parish is separated from that of *St. Thomas* by the Blue Mountains, is well planted with Tobacco, has plenty of Cattel, Wood, and Water, a little Town at the Mouth of the River *Morant*, a Fort, and a Salt-Work. It also sends two Members to the Assembly. (8.) *St. Andrew's* Parish lies West from that on the South-side of the Island, noted for little but a Parish-Church, and sending two Representatives to the Assembly. (9.) *Port Royal* Parish, on the East-side of the Island, is the chief in the Country, and contains *Port Royal* the Capital, which lies in Lat. 17. 54. Long. 76. 4. and before it was destroyed by an Earthquake in 1692, and by a Fire in 1703, was one of the most beautiful and wealthy Towns of *America*, well fortified, and the Buildings stately. There was such a Resort of Merchants and others hither for Traffick, that it always look'd like a Fair; and sent three Members to the Assembly. But the Market and Trade is now remov'd to *Kingston*, on the other side the Bay, where the Quarter-Sessions, other Courts of Justice, and the Offices of the Secretary, Receiver-General, and Naval Affairs, are now kept. It sends three Representatives to the Assembly, and contains seven or eight hundred Houses. (10.) *St. Catherine's* Parish lies West from *Port Royal*. It contains a little Town call'd *Passage Fort*, of two hundred Houses, about five Miles North-west from *Port Royal*, and has a Fort which commands the River. This Precinct sends three Representatives to the Assembly. (11.) *Spanish-Town*, nine Miles North-west from *Port Royal*, was the Capital of the Country when possess'd by the *Spaniards*, call'd *St. Jago de la Vega*, and gave Title of Duke to the famous *Columbus*. 'Tis still the Metropolis of the Island, the Seat of the Governor and chief Courts of Justice lies very pleasantly on a fine large Stream that runs by it, and contains about five or six hundred Houses. The Inhabitants live in Pomp and Luxury, and take their Pleasure in a neighbouring *Savanna* in the Evenings. It sends three Representatives to the Assembly, and is defended by a small Fort. (12.) *St. John's* Parish lies North from *Spanish-Town*, is one of the most fruitful, pleasant, and populous Places in the Island, and sends two Representatives to the Assembly. (13.) *St. Dorothy's* Parish lies South from *St. John's*, and West from *St. Catherine's*. Here lies that call'd the *Old Harbour*, which is a good Road, and may equally serve *Spanish-Town* and *Port Royal*, being capable of four or five hundred large Ships. It sends two Members to the Assembly. (14.) *Vere* Parish lies West from *St. Dorothy's* on the Coast, has a small Village nam'd *Carlisle*, with a safe Bay, and sends two Representatives to the Assembly.

IV. *Anguilla*, Lat. 19. Long. 59. 'Tis the most Northerly of the *Cavibee* Islands possess'd by the *English*, is level and woody, yet fruitful, yields pretty good Tobacco, and abounds with tame Cattel. The Inhabitants are reckon'd poor and lazy, live without Religion or Government, care for nothing but Food and Raiment, and take their Wives without Marriage. In 1666, the *French* attack'd this Island, when the Inhabitants set fire to their Houses, and retir'd to the Woods; and in 1689, the *French* landed some Wild *Iris* here, who treated the *English* very barbarously.

V. *Barbuda*, Lat. 18. Long. 59. about ninety Miles South-east from *Anguilla*. 'Tis thirty Miles long, and fifteen broad, produces good Indico and Tobacco, Citrons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Raisins, *Indian Figs*, *Cocoa-Nuts*, whose Shells supply the Inhabitants with Cups, &c. and has about 1200 People, who make good Profit of their Cattel in the other Islands. They have several rare Kinds of Wood, Herbs, and Drugs, with *Brasil*, *Ebony*, *Cassia*, *Cinnamon*, *Pine-Apples*, *Cotton*, *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Potatoes*, and the Sensitive Plant. Here are Serpents of several sorts: some very large, which destroy Rats, and are not poisonous: others are so poisonous, that if an Antidote be not apply'd in two Hours, the Wound is incurable. The Proprietor is Mr. *Codrington*.

VI. *Antego* lies twelve Miles South-west of *Barbuda*. 'Tis seventeen Miles long, and twelve broad. King *Charles* the Second granted it by Patent to Lord *Francis Willoughby* in 1663; but 'tis now reverted to the Crown. It produces good *Muscovado Sugar*, and

VII. *St. Christopher's* lies about sixty Miles North-west of *Antego*, Lat. 17. 4. Long. 61. is about twenty five Miles long, and seven where broadest; but much contracted towards the South-east. It had the Name from *Christopher Columbus*, the Discoverer. Their chief Commodity is Tobacco; but the Soil is proper for Fruits of all sorts, *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, &c. 'Tis well supply'd with Springs, and has several hot ones, proper for Baths. Here are also Salt-Pits. The Valleys and Sides of the Hills are fruitful, but the Mountains of a sulphurous Composition, and for the most part over-grown with *Palmetoes*, *Cotton-Trees*, *Lignum-Vitæ*, and others unknown to us; nor had it any *European* forts till transplanted thither. The Air is exceeding hot; but so temper'd with Breezes, that 'tis healthful and pleasant enough, when one is us'd to it. The Days and Nights are almost constantly equal, and the Season looks for the most part like Summer; but sometimes they have great Winds, Hurricanes, and Rain. From May to September they have store of good Tortoises, Guano's, and Land-Crabs; and large excellent Prawns, but they must be immediately dress'd. Other sorts of Fish abound here. Maiz, Pine-Apples, Plantanes, Apples, prickled Pears, and Pease, are here in plenty. And they have two sorts of Pepper, one reckon'd better than that of the *East Indies*; two sorts of Cotton, one of which is as good for Beds as Down. Here's also Indico, wild Sugar-Canes, Mastic, Manchineel, and Locust-Trees; Gourds, Musk-Melons, Water-Melons, Lettuce, Parsley, and Purslane; Obazberries of the size of a Musquet-Bullet, that wash as well as Soap, abundance of good Figs, and several other Fruits; a sort of Nuts like our Filberts, which grow close to the Ground; large Mustard-Trees, which bear no Seed, but their Leaves make good Mustard. Here's plenty of Cabbages, Cassavy, Potatoes, and Radishes.

Their chief Birds are Flamingo-Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, Parrots, wild Hawks, and abundance of Sea-Fowl unknown to us. Their Land-Fowl are *Oronoko* Eagles with black Spots, and the Ends of the Wings and Tail yellow, Pintadoes, and Humming-Birds. There's one of an amphibious Nature, nam'd a Crane-Fowl, as big as a large Duck, is hideous to look at, has a Bag under its Neck that will hold two Gallons of Water, and lives chiefly on Fish. Here's an Animal call'd a Rocket, which has four Feet. The Skin is like a wither'd Leaf, with yellow or blue Spots. It leaps up and down perpetually, and loves to look upon Men. The Inhabitants have certain Prognosticks of the Approach of Hurricanes. They suffer'd much by the *French*, during the late Wars, who inhabited a great part of the Island; but it was given to the *English* entirely by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

VIII. *Nevis*, or *Mevis*, lies South-east of *St. Christopher's*, is about six Leagues round, and maintains about 4000 Men in the Sugar Trade; but they suffer'd much by a great Mortality in 1689, as it did in 1667 by a terrible Earthquake, and during the late Wars with the *French*. They suffer'd much likewise by a Hurricane in 1707. The Product is much the same with that of *Antego*. There's but one high Mountain, and that is in the middle of the Island, cover'd on the top with great Trees. The Plantations rise from the Sea, and ascend gradually, near the top of the Mountain, from which come several Springs of fresh Water. There are hot Baths here, as successful as those of *Somersetshire* or *Bourbon*. The Valleys are fruitful, but the rising Ground stony. They have violent Rains, Tornadoes, and Hurricanes, generally once a Year. The first *English* here, were about a hundred old Planters who came from *St. Christopher's*, who were forc'd to cut their Way thro the Woods, and were so scalded with the Dew or Rain that fell from the Trees, that they were almost mad with the Pain, till they bath'd in a neighbouring Pool. Such great Quantities of Sugar have been made here, as have laden fifty or sixty Ships in a Year to *Europe*. Here are several sorts of Lizards, and a strange Creature call'd a Land-Pike, because 'tis like that Fish; but instead of Fins, has four Feet, so weak, that it only crawls, and winds its Body like a Pike newly taken out of Water. 'Tis about sixteen Inches long, and has a Silver-grey Skin, cover'd with little Scales. The Young-ones have been taken for Salamanders. They make a Noise in the Night under the Rocks, worse than Toads or Frogs, and change their Notes according to the Variety of the Holes where they lurk. They are seldom seen but a little before Night; and those that meet them by Day, are apt to be frighten'd at their Motion. Here's a pretty little Bird with four Legs, call'd a Fly-Catcher. They are of various and charming Colours. They come boldly into Rooms, and clear them in a trice from Flies and all Vermin. They also lie down on Planks, waiting for the Flies, put their Heads into as many Postures as they see the Flies shift Places, stand on their Forefeet with their Mouths half open, and when they see an Advantage, leap directly on their Prey, and seldom miss it. They are so tame, that they will come upon the Table where People are eating, and catch the Flies that crawl upon it, or upon the People's Hands and Clothes. They are very neat and cleanly, lay Eggs as small as Pease, which they cover with Earth, and leave to be hatch'd with the Sun; and like a Camelion, they assume the Colour of those Things on which they stand or lie. Here are many curious Insects; but we cannot insist on them.

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IX. *Mus*

IX. Montserrat is about thirty Miles South-east from *Nevis*, three Leagues long, and almost as broad. The *Spaniards* gave it the Name from its Resemblance to a Mountain so call'd near *Barcelona*. It was discover'd by *Columbus*: But the first *European* Settlement here was in 1632, when *Sir Thomas Warner*, who was its first Governor, brought a Colony hither from *England*, consisting generally of *Irishmen*. It had the same Governors afterwards as *St. Christopher's*, and flourish'd more than *Antego* till the Time of Lord *Willoughby*. The Climate, Soil, Product, Animals, and Trade, are much the same with the other *Caribbees*; only this is fuller of Mountains cover'd with Cedar, &c. that make a lovely Prospect; and the Valleys are fruitful, and better furnish'd with fresh Water than those of *Antego*. The chief Product is *Indigo*, of which they us'd to export great Quantities to *England*. The Sugar was not so coarse as that of *Antego*, nor so fine as that of *Barbadoes*. About eighty Years ago the Inhabitants built a very fair Church, and fin'd it with Cedar. They were then three or four thousand *English*, *Scotts*, and *Irish*; since which time the Number has encreas'd, and another good Church has been built. In the Reigns of King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* the *Irish* Papists traded, and got great Estates here. In 1667, the *French*, under Monsieur *De la Barre*, took this Island by the Treachery of the Savages, and made the *Irish* Governor, who was the first Man that submitted, with his Family, and above 300 *English* Prisoners of War, took sixteen Cannon, a great Number of Negroes and Cattel, and destroy'd above forty Sugar-Houses, and several Ware-Houses full of rich Merchandise. Monsieur *De la Barre* left five hundred *Irishmen* here, who took the Oaths to the Conqueror, and with their Families made up above two thousand Souls. This Island was afterwards restor'd to the *English*; and by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the *English* were to be compensated for the Damages done them here by the *French* in the late War.

X. Barbadoes. This is reckon'd the chief of the *Caribbee* Islands. It lies in Lat. 13. Long. 58. is about twenty Miles from North to South, and almost fourteen in the middle, where broadest; but 'tis very much contracted towards the North-end. The *Portuguese*, who discover'd it, came about 1624, and call'd it *Barbadoes*, because they not only found it a woody wild Country, but believ'd it to be possess'd by Barbarians.

The first *English* Planters were *Sir William Curteen* and *Mr. John Powell*, who left his Son here as Governor. *William Earl of Pembroke* was the chief Adventurer. First they sow'd Potatoes, Plantanes, *Indian* Corn, and Tobacco, &c. but the latter would not turn to account; and Supplies from *England* not coming duly, they were often driven to Extremity. The Earl of *Carlisle* obtain'd a Grant of this Island from King *Charles I.* and it being pleasant, soon grew populous. The first Settlement was made about the Bay of the *Bridge-Town*. The Colony prosper'd, and great Quantities of *Indigo*, Cotton, Wooll, Ginger, and Tobacco, were sent to *London*, from whence there came more Ships with Necessaries; and in 1646 it became a flourishing Colony. The first Planters of *Nore* were Gentlemen from the West of *England*; some of whom retir'd thither during the Civil War. The Royalists and Parliamentarians liv'd peaceably here for many Years, till the Death of King *Charles I.* when the former proclaiming King *Charles II.* who made Lord *Willoughby* of *Pembroke* Governor, the Parliament sent *Sir George Ayscough*, who reduc'd them, and was join'd by the most leading Men in the Island against Lord *Willoughby*. But a Treaty was soon concluded on honourable Articles for that Lord, who had an Indemnity for his Person and Estate, and return'd. The Government was settled about this Time in a Governor and ten Councillors. The Island was divided into four Circuits and eleven Parishes, who were each to send Representatives to the Assembly. Ministers were settled, Churches built, and the Inhabitants drove a great Trade, and grew rich.

They had Sugar Plants from *Brasil*; which multiply'd so fast, that they set up a Mill, and learn'd to work their Sugars by Direction from some *Dutch* or *Portuguese*, who had been there. Of 60000 or 70000 Negroes, suppos'd to be in this Island, 40000 are Natives, and very well affected; tho' formerly they were so exasperated by the Severity of the *English*, that they laid Plots, especially in 1649 and 1687, when they appointed a Day to cut their Masters Throats, and in 1707, when they design'd to burn the *Bridge-Town*, and seize the Forts. But they were all three timely discover'd. The Conspirators were secur'd, and the Chief of them put to death. King *Charles II.* purchased this Island of the Earl of *Carlisle's* Heir for 1000 *l.* a Year, and restor'd Lord *Willoughby* to the Government. About 1685, it became a Custom here to make Presents to the Governors, which added to their Salary and Perquisites, made the Place worth 4000 or 5000 *l.* a Year: But in 1703, a Stop was put to this by Orders from *England*, for the Ease of the Country: and to compensate the Governor, his Salary was increased from 1200 *l.* to 2000 *l.* a Year; and there are some lawful Perquisites besides, which make his Government worth near as much again; and 500 *l.* a Year is paid by the Publick for his House-Rent. His Title is, Captain-General, and Chief Governor of the Islands of *Barbadoes*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent's*, *Dominico*, and the rest of his Majesty's Islands, Colonies and Plantations in America, known by the Name of the *Caribbee* Islands.

tain'd out of it. The Trees, Plants, and Fields, are always green, and some or other of its Product always in Blossom and Fruit. The Inhabitants are constantly planting or sowing; but especially in *May* and *November*, which are the Seasons for *Indian* Corn, Potatoes, Yams, &c. Sugar-Canes formerly thriv'd here in all Seasons; but the Ground is so much worn out, that now the only time of planting them is from *August* to the end of *January*. Here's variety of Trees, Plants, Fruits, and Herbs, which we have not room to mention; but the Orange, Lemon, and Citron-Trees, are most noted, and as plenty here as Lime and Elm-Trees with us. Here's Ginger, two sorts of red Pepper, and plenty of all sorts of excellent Pulse; but Apples, Pears, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, and others of our Shrub-Fruits, don't thrive here. The Planters never sow any *English* Wheat; and the Poor plant most of their Ground with *Indian* or *Guinea* Corn, which they sell to the Richer from half a Crown to ten Shillings a Bushel; the Dearness of which forc'd them to send for it to the Northern Colonies. Those Parts of the Island call'd the *Champion* and the *Thickets*, are entirely planted with Corn; but many thousand Acres lie uncultivate for want of Hands. This Island is said to produce above two hundred Shiploads of Sugar, *Indigo*, Cotton, and Ginger, in one Year.

The Heats here would be intolerable for eight Months, were it not for fresh Breezes from the East, or North-east, which rise and fall with the Sun: yet 'tis so moist here, that Iron will soon rust without constant use. The Sun rises and sets at Six a-clock all the Year round, except in *October*, when there's a little Variation; and 'tis dark three quarters of an Hour after Sun-set.

Their Land and Sea Animals are common to these Parts: so that we shall not insist on them, but proceed to give a brief Account of its Inhabitants, Government, Trade, and Revenues.

This was the soonest peopled of all our Colonies, because of the Wealth acquir'd by the first Planters; and more Inhabitants of this Island have been Knighted by our Kings, than of all our other *American* Plantations. In twenty Years after the first Settlement, the Militia here was more numerous than that of *Virginia* is now, tho' the Place is not a fiftieth part so big. There was then muster'd 11000 Horse and Foot, as brave Men as any in the World; and the Number so increased, that in 1676, when the Island was in its best Estate, there were 70000 *Europeans* by Birth and Decent, and 80000 Negroes; so that the Island was then reckon'd far more populous than *England*, in proportion. But in 1691, the Island was so depopulated by a fatal Sickness, that it had not above 7000 fighting Men, and 25000 *English*, nor above 70000 Negroes; but in 1708, the Colony grew healthier, and daily increased. Every Freeholder and White Servant, able to bear Arms, is list'd in the Militia, which consists of 3500 Foot, and 1200 Horse; besides which, the Government can soon arm 10000 stout Negroes.

Those born here of *English* Parents are nam'd *Crolicans*. The Masters, Merchants, and Planters, live like petty Sovereigns, have variety of Dainties, keep their Coaches, Pleasure-Boats, &c. and have more Attendants than any of our Nobility in *England*, some of 'em having no less than seven or eight hundred Negroes apiece, who with their Pollerity are perpetual Slaves. Their Drink is chiefly Water and *Madera* Wine, Lemonade, and Punch. They have all other sorts of Wines, Malt Liquors, and Cyder, from *England*. The White Men-servants are sold here for about twenty Pounds apiece, but for much more if they are Mechanicks; and handsome Women for ten Pounds. They are not only better treated than the Blacks during their Service, but when their Time is out, are their own Masters; and if *British* Servants, they have five Pounds; if others, but forty Shillings. Female Servants they have none, besides Natives of the Country, and those that are hir'd for Household Service. There's great Care taken of the Negroes, tho' they are perpetual Slaves, because if one dies, the Owner loses forty or fifty Pounds; whereas by the Death of a White Man he only loses two or three Years Wages to another. A Slave that is a good Mechanick is worth a hundred and fifty or two hundred Pounds; and four hundred Pounds has been bid for a Boiler of Sugar. The Slaves are purchased by Lots out of the *Guinea* Ships, are all view'd stark naked, and are allow'd two or three Wives, that they may increase the Planter's Stock. The Women are very constant to him that passes for their Husband; and both Sexes, tho' gross Idolaters, reckon Adultery the worst of Crimes. Their chief Fare is boiled or roasted Plantanes, and twice or thrice a Week they are allow'd salt Fish, Mackerel, or salt Pork. Every Family of Negroes has a Cabin built with Sticks, &c. round the Planter's House, with a Garden, where they plant Potatoes, Yams, Cassavy-Roots, &c. and they have a sort of Food call'd *Loblolly*, made of Maiz. Both the White and Negroe Servants make Cassavy and Potatoe Bread; but the Masters eat white Bread of *English* Flower. The Servants drink a Water brew'd of Potatoes and Sugar, or Molasses, Water and Ginger, and another of Cassavy-Root, which the old Women chew, and spit into Water. The Negroes, when at Work, support themselves with Rum and a Pipe of Tobacco. They are rung up at Six every Morning, and sent out to the Fields, return from Work at Eleven, and after Dinner are rung at One, and work till Six. Both Sexes wear *Monmouth* Caps. On Sundays they generally divert themselves with Dancing and barbarous Musick; yet some work that Day for themselves.

eruit every four or five hundred Acres once a Year with twenty or thirty Negroes. Every Infant-Negro is commonly valued at six Pounds. Every Plantation has a chief Overseer, with a hundred or a hundred and fifty Pounds a Year for Maintenance. The Country being not fit for Hunting and Hawking, they are oblig'd to such sedentary Diversions at home as Cards, Dice, Tables, &c. Those that drink abundance of Madera Wine here, find Sweating their best Relief. That Wine, contrary to its Nature elsewhere, will not keep in a cool Cellar here.

The Revenues are rais'd by Imposts upon Goods sent out, and brought in, and amount to about 39600 l. per Ann. of which the Crown has 10000 l. and the rest is appropriated to the Defence of the Island, as maintaining the Forts, Stores, &c.

All Church-Affairs are under the Direction of a Surrogate appointed by the Bishop of London, who is the Ordinary of all the English Colonies in America. There are eleven Parishes here, whose Ministers have a hundred and fifty or two hundred Pounds a Year; and he of Bridge-Town six or seven hundred Pounds. There's a Chappel of Ease in St. Peter's Parish.

Barbados trades with England for most of its Subsistence and Clothing; with New England and Carolina for Provisions; with New York, and Virginia for Bread, Pork, Flower, Indian Corn, and Tobacco; with Guinea for Negroes; with Madera for Wine; and with Tercera and Fial for Wine and Brandy; with the Isles of May and Cawassaw for Salt; and with Ireland for Beef and Pork. Before the last War it loaded four hundred Sail of Ships a Year for England, and two hundred and fifty during the War, which is more than all the other Sugar-Islands together. They export great Quantities of Ginger, Cotton-Shrubs, Lignum-Vita, Succats, Citron-Water, Molasses, Rum, and Lime-Juice, for England. The Goods which they receive from Great Britain or Ireland are Ozenbergs for the Servants and Slaves, Linnen of all sorts for their Masters and Families, Broad Cloth and Kerseys for the Planters and their Overseers, Silks and Stuffs for the Ladies and Household Servants, red Caps for the Slaves, Stockings and Shoes for both Masters and Servants, Gloves and Hats, Millinary Ware and Perriwigs, Laces of all sorts, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions, and Saws and other Instruments for the Sugar-Works and Agriculture; all sorts of Brass Ware, Lead Ware, Powder, and Shot. All sorts of India Goods and Toys, Coals, Pantiles, Hearth-Stones, Hoops, and every Thing proper for an English Market, will sell here. The Voyage hither is generally five or six Weeks from England, and six or seven homewards; but the Packets commonly make it in a Month.

Places of Note are,

1. Bridge-Town, the Capital, formerly call'd St. Michael's, from its Church. It lies in the South-west Corner of the Island, on Carlisle Bay. It has 1200 handsome Stone-Houses. The Streets are broad; and the Houses in Cheapside here, almost as high rented as those of Cheapside in London; and the Storehouses and Shops as well furnish'd. The Wharfs and Keys are very neat and convenient. The Bay is capable of five hundred Ships; and the Harbour safe against all Winds but the South and West. The Winds here generally blow East, which is therefore called the Windward, and the West the Leeward. The Harbour is defended by two Forts opposite to one another, and a Platform betwixt them, which commands the Road, and defends the Town. The Coast of Carlisle Bay is fortified by three Batteries, and a Line which runs South-east to Needham's Point, about a Mile and a half; and there's a Fort mounted with twenty Guns. From thence there are Lines which run along the Coast as far as Christ-Church, which is four Miles; and on the West-side of Bridge-Town, and all along the West-side of the Island, as far as Mucok's Bay, which is about thirteen Miles, there are Lines and Forts which defend the Island where 'tis accessible; and the other Parts are so fortified by Rocks, that 'tis the strongest Island belonging to England, and is a great Defence to our other Islands and Plantations in the Neighbour-

hood. Sir Nevil Granville, when Governor, began a Citadel call'd St. Anne's Fort, about a Mile and a half South-east from the Town, which, if finish'd, would be the strongest in the Island.

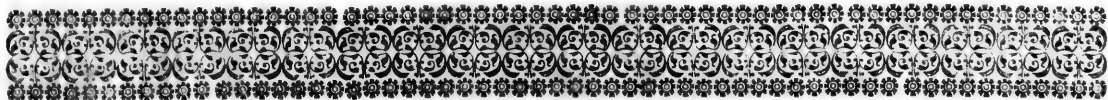
To return to the Town: Here's a large Church with a fine Organ, a good Ring of Bells, and a curious Clock; a fine Council-House, large Taverns, and a Post-House. On the East-side of the Town there's a Magazine built with Stone, where the Powder and Stores for the Island are kept under a strong Guard; and about a Mile from the Town, towards the North-east, there's a stately House built for the Governor.

2. The Hile, or James-Town, in St. James's Parish, on the Coast, about six Miles N. from Bridge-Town, has a hundred Houses. It is a pretty Town, with several Streets, and in St. Thomas's Parish, which lies a little N. from it, there's a good Port defended by a Fort with twenty eight Guns, several Breast-Works, and a Battery of eight Guns at Church-Point. Here's a handsome Church; and the Monthly Sessions for St. James's Precinct is held in this Town. From hence a Line and a Parapet are carried on to Mucok's Bay, about six Miles along the West Coast, in which Distance there are five Forts, which together are mounted with 48 Guns.

3. Speight's-Town lies on the West Coast, four Miles North from James-Town, and consists of four Streets, and three hundred Houses. 'Tis much frequented by Bristol Merchants, and upon that account call'd Little Bristol. The Planters in Scotland Precinct us'd to ship off their Goods here for England, which occasion'd the building of Storehouses, and made the Town flourish: But the Trade has been since remov'd to Bridge-Town. Here's a handsome Church, which has a fine Chappel of Ease at All-Saints, two Miles and half up the Country to the North-east. The Town is the Place of the Quarterly Sessions for St. Peter's Precinct, and is defended by two Forts with thirty nine Guns, besides that to the South, on Heathcote's Bay, one of which stands in the middle of the Town, and is mounted with eleven Guns, and the other at the North-end with twenty eight.

4. Christ-Church, at Offines Town and Bay, otherwise call'd Charles-Town, about five Miles East from the Bridge-Town. The Bay is flank'd by a good Fort on the Sea-side, and another on the Land-side, which have a Communication by a Platform. They are a strong Defence to the Town, which has one long Street, a Lane in the middle, and has a Monthly Sessions for the Precinct, a good Weekly Market, and Storehouses.

XI. Tobago Island, Lat. 11. Long. 58. is about twenty eight Miles long, and twelve where broadest. It had its Name from the Quantities of Tobacco planted here. It has many high Woody Mountains, from whence proceed about eighteen Streams, that fall into the Sea, several of which abound with Fish. The Air is so tempered by gentle Breezes, that they have a perpetual Spring. The vendible Commodities are Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, Ginger, Balm, Balsam, Sassa-parilla, Silk-Grafs, Tar, &c. The Soil bears no English Grain but Pease and Beans; yet they have store of Guinea Corn, Boneris, the Kidney and Pigeon Pea. Here are several sorts of Roots and Plants, as Potatoes, Eddies, Yams, English Roots, Tea, Cinnamon, Round and Jamaica Pepper, several sorts of Apples, Bananas, Cherries, Plums, Spanish Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Melons; but chiefly Cocones, Macaw-Nuts, Physick-Nuts, Lignum-Vita, Brazil Wood, Ebony, Yellow Sanders, Cedar, Box, Sassafras, and many others. Here are numerous Herds of wild and tame Beasts, as wild Boars, Opaffums, Javarises, Musk-Rats, Tatous, Agoutis, Apollas, a Creature so in Love with Men, that it follows and delights to gaze on them, Armadillos, Guanoes, Coneys, Deer, Horses, Black Cattel, Afinegros, Sheep, Swine, Goats, and Land-Tortoises. The Fish and Fowl here are common to those of the other Islands, and particularly the Billbird, so call'd because its Bill is as big as its whole Body. It has been several times taken and retaken by the French, English, and Dutch, but belongs now to the English.



II. The French Dominions in AMERICA are,

1.  CANADA, or New France. French Authors bound it with Terra di Laborador, or New Britain, on the North, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, New England, and New Scotland on the East, Florida and New Spain on the South, and unknown Countries on the West. La Fontaine extends it from Lat. 39. to 65. But the Boundaries of it are controverted by the English and Spaniards, and are therefore very uncertain: Only this may

their Sloops. 3. Black and Silver-colour'd Foxes; the first so scarce, that they are very dear. 4. Squirrels, that have black and white Streaks. 5. And wild Cats, so fierce, that the Natives call 'em the Devil's Children. The French truck Corn, and Flax, Hard Ware, Strong Liquors, Cloth, and Fire-Arms, with the Savages, for their Furs, Cod, and Whale-Oil.

The Savages are well enough shap'd, and would be white if they

took this Island by the Treachery of the Savages, and made the *English* Governor, who was the first Man that submitted, with his Family, and above 300 *English* Prisoners of War, took fifteen Cannon, a great Number of Negroes and Cattel, and destroy'd above forty Sugar-Houses, and several Ware-Houses full of rich Merchandise. Monsieur *De la Barre* left five hundred *Frenchmen* here, who took the Oaths to the Conqueror, and with their Families made up above two thousand Souls. This Island was afterwards restor'd to the *English*; and by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the *English* were to be compensated for the Damages done them here by the *French* in the late War.

N. Barbadoes. This is reckon'd the chief of the *Caribbee* Islands. It lies in Lat. 13. Long. 58. is about twenty Miles from North to South, and almost fourteen in the middle, where broadest; but 'tis very much contracted towards the North-end. The *Portuguese*, who discover'd it, came about 1624, and call'd it *Barbadoes*, because they not only found it a woody wild Country, but believ'd it to be possess'd by *Barbarians*.

The first *English* Planters were Sir *William Curten* and Mr. *John Powell*, who left his Son here as Governor. *William* Earl of *Pembroke* was the chief Adventurer. First they sow'd Potatoes, Plantanes, *Indian* Corn, and Tobacco, &c. but the latter would not turn to account; and Supplies from *England* not coming duly, they were often driven to Extremity. The Earl of *Cathel* obtain'd a Grant of this Island from King *Charles I.* and it being pleasant, soon grew populous. The first Settlement was made about the Bay of the *Bridge-Town*. The Colony prosper'd, and great Quantities of Indico, Cotton, Wool, Ginger, and Tobacco, were sent to *London*, from whence there came more Ships with Necessaries; and in 1646 it became a flourishing Colony. The first Planters of Note were Gentlemen from the West of *England*; some of whom retir'd thither during the Civil War. The Royalists and Parliamentarians liv'd peaceably here for many Years, till the Death of King *Charles I.* when the former proclaiming King *Charles II.* who made Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* Governor, the Parliament sent Sir *George Ayscough*, who reduc'd them, and was join'd by the most leading Men in the Island against Lord *Willoughby*. But a Treaty was soon concluded on honourable Articles for that Lord, who had an Indemnity for his Person and Estate, and return'd. The Government was settled about this Time in a Governor and ten Councillors. The Island was divided into four Circuits and eleven Parishes, who were each to send Representatives to the Assembly. Ministers were settled, Churches built, and the Inhabitants drove a great Trade, and grew rich.

They had Sugar Plants from *Brasil*; which multiply'd so fast, that they set up a Mill, and learn'd to work their Sugars by Direction from some *Dutch* or *Portuguese*, who had been there. Of 60000 or 70000 Negroes, suppos'd to be in this Island, 40000 are Natives, and very well affected; tho' formerly they were so exasperated by the Severity of the *English*, that they laid Plots, especially in 1649 and 1687, when they appointed a Day to cut their Masters' Throats, and in 1707, when they design'd to burn the *Bridge-Town*, and seize the Forts. But they were all three timely discover'd: The Conspirators were secur'd, and the Chief of them put to death. King *Charles II.* purchas'd this Island of the Earl of *Carlisle's* Heir for 1000 *l.* a Year, and restor'd Lord *Willoughby* to the Government. About 1685, it became a Custom here to make Presents to the Governors, which added to their Salary and Perquisites, made the Place worth 4000 or 5000 *l.* a Year: But in 1703, a Stop was put to this by Orders from *England*, for the Ease of the Country: and to compensate the Governor, his Salary was increased from 1200 *l.* to 2000 *l.* a Year; and there are some lawful Perquisites besides, which make his Government worth near as much again; and 500 *l.* a Year is paid by the Publick for his House-Rent. His Title is, *Captain-General, and Chief Governor of the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, Dominico, and the rest of his Majesty's Islands, Colonies and Plantations in America, known by the Name of the Caribbee Islands, lying and being to windward of Guadaloup.* The nearest Part of the Continent to this Island is *Surinam*, which lies but a day and a half's Sail from it. The Ground is in general a gradual Rising, with some high Hills which are always verdant. There are several vast Caves here, to which the Negroes often fly from their Masters, and hide themselves for Weeks together. The Churches here in general are handsome Stone Buildings, and the Pews and Pulpits of Cedar. The private Buildings are not very lofty, tho' the Planters are rich; for after the great Storm, which threw down so many in 1676, many, for fear of another, lower'd their Houses. Yet there are some three or four Stories high, with lofty Rooms; but the Walls are too damp for Hangings. The Planters Houses are more for Convenience than Splendor, cover'd with Pantiles, and their Outhouses and Negroes Huts with Shingles.

'Tis comput'd that every Acre planted with Sugar, yields, one Year with another, ten Shillings a Year Profit to the national Stock of *England*, besides what the Planter gets, and the Thousands that are main-

tain'd for their Breeds from the East, or *Northern* parts, when the Sun fall with the Sun: yet 'tis so moist here, that Iron will soon rust without constant use. The Sun rises and sets at Six a-clock all the Year round, except in *October*, when there's a little Variation; and 'tis dark three quarters of an Hour after Sun-set.

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Guinea for Negroes; with *Madera* for Wine; and with *Terebras* and *Eudora* for Wine and Brandy; with the Isles of *May* and *Curaçaw* for Sale; and with *Ireland* for Beef and Pork. Before the last War it loaded four hundred Sail of Ships a Year for *England*, and two hundred and fifty during the War, which is more than all the other Sugar-Islands together. They export great Quantities of Ginger, Cotton-Shrubs, Lignum-Vita, Succats, Citron-Water, Molasses, Rum, and Lime-Juice, for *England*. The Goods which they receive from *Great Britain* or *Ireland* are *Oxenbrijs* for the Servants and Slaves, Linnen of all sorts for their Masters and Families, Broad Cloth and Kerseys for the Planters and their Overseers, Silks and Stuffs for the Ladies and Household Servants, red Caps for the Slaves, Stockings and shoes for both Masters and Servants, Gloves and Hats, Millinery Ware and Perriwigs, Laces of all sorts, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions, and Saws and other Instruments for the Sugar-Works and Agriculture; all sorts of Brass Ware, Lead Ware, Powder, and Shot. All sorts of *India* Goods and Toys, Coals, Pantiles, Hearth-Stones, Hoops, and every Thing proper for an *English* Market, will sell here. The Voyage hither is generally five or six Weeks from *England*, and six or seven homewards; but the Packets commonly make it in a Month.

Places of Note are,

1. *Bridge-Town*, the Capital, formerly call'd *St. Michael's*, from its Church. It lies in the South-west Corner of the Island, on *Carlisle Bay*. It has 1200 handsome Stone-Houses. The Streets are broad; and the Houses in *Cheapside* here, almost as high rent'd as those of *Cheapside* in *London*; and the Storehouses and Shops as well furnish'd. The Wharfs and Keys are very neat and convenient. The Bay is capable of five hundred Ships; and the Harbour safe against all Winds but the South and West. The Winds here generally blow East, which is therefore call'd the Windward, and the West the Leeward. The Harbour is defended by two Forts opposite to one another, and a Platform betwixt them, which commands the Road, and defends the Town. The Coast of *Carlisle Bay* is fortified by three Batteries, and a Line which runs South-east to *Needham's Point*, about a Mile and a half; and there's a Fort mounted with twenty Guns. From thence there are Lines which run along the Coast as far as *Christ-Church*, which is four Miles; and on the West-side of *Bridge-Town*, and all along the West-side of the Island, as far as *Mooch's Bay*, which is about thirteen Miles, there are Lines and Forts which defend the Island where 'tis accessible; and the other Parts are so fortified by Rocks, that 'tis the strongest Island belonging to *England*, and is a great Defence to our other Islands and Plantations in the Neighbour-

Little Bristol. The Planters in *Scotland* Preferr'd us to ship off their Goods here for *England*, which occasion'd the building of Storehouses, and made the Town flourish: But the Trade has been since remov'd to *Bridge-Town*. Here's a handsome Church, which has a fine Chappel of Ease at *All-Saints*, two Miles and half up the Country to the North-east. The Town is the Place of the Quarterly Sessions for *St. Peter's* Precinct, and is defended by two Forts with thirty nine Guns, besides that to the South, on *Heathcote's Bay*, one of which stands in the middle of the Town, and is mounted with eleven Guns, and the other at the North-end with twenty eight.

4. *Christ-Church*, at *Offlines Town* and Bay, otherwise call'd *Charles-Town*, about five Miles East from the *Bridge-Town*. The Bay is flank'd by a good Fort on the Sea-side, and another on the Land-side, which have a Communication by a Platform. They are a strong Defence to the Town, which has one long Street, a Lane in the middle, and has a Monthly Sessions for the Precinct, a good Weekly Market, and Storehouses.

XI. *Tobago Island*, Lat. 11. Long. 58. is about twenty eight Miles long, and twelve where broadest. It had its Name from the Quantities of Tobacco planted here. It has many high Woods Mountains, from whence proceed about eighteen Streams, that fall into the Sea, several of which abound with Fish. The Air is so tempered by gentle Breezes, that they have a perpetual Spring. The vendible Commodities are Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, Ginger, Balm, Balsam, Sarsaparilla, Silk-Grafs, Tar, &c. The Soil bears no *English* Grain but Pease and Beans; yet they have store of *Guinea* Corn, Bonevis, the Kidney and Pigeon Pea. Here are several sorts of Roots and Plants, as Potatoes, Eddies, Yams, *English* Roots, Tea, Cinnamon, Round and *Jamaica* Pepper, several sorts of Apples, Bananas, Cherries, Plums, *Spanish* Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Melons; but chiefly Cocoas, Macaw-Nuts, Physick-Nuts, Lignum-Vita, *Brazil* Wood, Ebony, Yellow Sanders, Cedar, Box, Sassafras, and many others. Here are numerous Herds of wild and tame Beasts, as wild Boars, Opasums, Javaries, Musk-Rats, Tatous, Agoutis, Apollas, a Creature so in Love with Men, that it follows and delights to gaze on them, Armadilloes, Guanoes, Coneys, Deer, Horses, Black Cattel, Affnegros, Sheep, Swine, Goats, and Land-Tortoises. The Fish and Fowl here are common to those of the other Islands, and particularly the Billbird, so call'd because its Bill is as big as its whole Body. It has been several times taken and retaken by the *French*, *English*, and *Dutch*, but belongs now to the *English*.



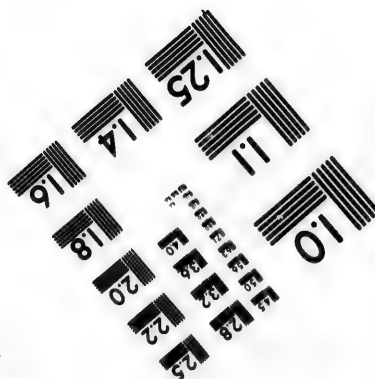
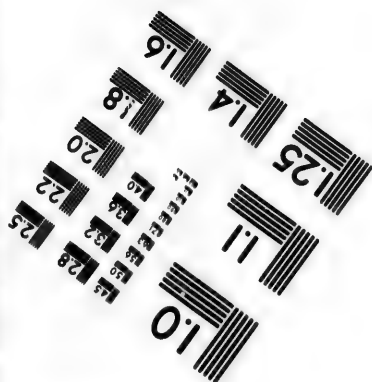
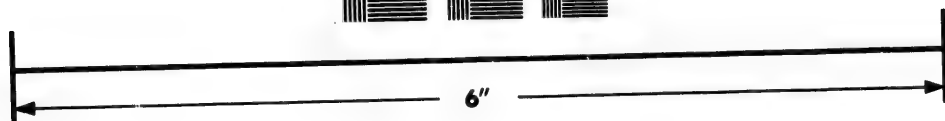
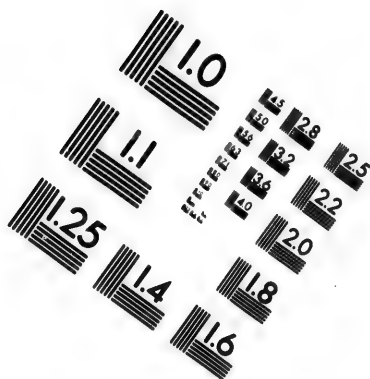
II. The French Dominions in AMERICA are,

1.  **ANADA**, or *New France*. French Authors bound it with *Terra di Labrador*, or *New Britain*, on the North, the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, *New England*, and *New Scotland* on the East, *Florida* and *New Spain* on the South, and unknown Countries on the West. *La Hontan* extends it from Lat. 39. to 65. But the Boundaries of it are controverted by the *English* and *Spaniards*, and are therefore very uncertain: Only this may be said of it, That this Country, together with the Territories of the Natives that tricke to the *French*, is of a very great Extent. The *French* make the Length of it almost 2000 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 840; but then they reckon in a great many independent Countries possess'd by their Neighbours, to which they claim a Right. The Name came from a little Country on the North-side of the River of *Canada*, or *St. Lawrence*. It is full of Woods, Lakes, and Rivers, which make it colder than the Climate would otherwise be. The Soil produces only a little Corn, Flax, and Pulse, in those Parts which the *French* have clear'd. Their Forests are full of Elks, which are good Meat, and their Skin is prefer'd to that of Buffaloes. Their Lakes and Ponds abound with Bevers. *La Hontan* says, the Animals not common with us are, 1. *Michi Bichi's*, a sort of Tyger, which runs up Trees at the sight of Men. And when the Savages pursue Bears or wild Beeves, it sallies with Fury upon those Beasts; so that they take it to be a good Spirit that is friendly to Men, and therefore never kill it. 2. Red and White Bears, so fierce, that they attack Men in

their Sloops. 3. Black and Silver-colour'd Foxes; the first so scarce, that they are very dear. 4. Squirrels, that have black and white Streaks. 5. And wild Cats, so fierce, that the Natives call 'em the Devil's Children. The *French* truck Corn, and Flax, Hard Ware, Strong Liquors, Cloth, and Fire-Arms, with the Savages, for their Furs, Cod, and Whale-Oil.

The Savages are well enough shap'd, and would be white if they did not anoint themselves with Oil, which makes them tawny. They go for the most part bare-headed, and never cut their Hair. Their chief Delight is in Dancing, Feasting, smoking Tobacco, Hunting, and Fishing. Their Clothes are the Skins of the Beasts above mention'd. They wear coarse Stockings in Winter, and paint their Faces with several Colours. Most of 'em are idolatrous Pagans, except a few converted by the Missionaries. One Man has several Wives, who are for the most part barren; which is ascrib'd to their eating a certain Root, because their Husbands decline their Company when they are with Child. The young Women are very free of their Favours; and married Women are only chaste for fear of the severe Punishments inflicted by their Husbands, who mark them on the Face for the first Fault, cut a Piece out of their Forehead for the second, and kill them without Mercy for the third. The People with whom the *French* trade, besides those of *Canada* Proper, are the *Hurons*, the *Algonquins*, the *Illinesi*, and *Iroquese*. They are all cunning and warlike, especially the latter. But the mix'd Breed, or *Crolians*, one of whose Parents is





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a *European*, are generally lazy and cowardly, unless animated by strong Liquor, or when their Habitations are attack'd.

Their chief Rivers are,

1. The River of *St. Lawrence*, or *Canada*, which rises, as some say, from a Lake call'd *Piscoutagami*, in Lat. 52. Long. 85. at the East-end of which the *French* have a Factory, near another River which runs from thence into *Hudson's Bay*, after joining with that call'd *Albany* River, which runs from the Lake *Tabitibi*, South of *Piscoutagami*, with which it communicates.

2. The River of *Canada* falls into the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, Lat. 50. Long. 60. and encompasses one side of the Country on the North of it like a Half-Moon, after a Course of above 2640 Miles, says *La Hontan*. It receives many other Rivers on both sides, and has a Communication with all the great Lakes West of it, as may be seen by the Map. But there are many Cataracts in those Rivers; so that none but the *Convois de Bois*, a sort of native Rangers or Pedlars, whom the *French* employ to bring their Furs, know how to trade in them, by having Canoes, or other little Vessels, ready at the several Falls for their Goods and Passages. By these Rivers and Lakes the *French* have found out a Communication betwixt the River of *Canada* and that of *Mississippi*.

The chief Lakes are,

1. That call'd the *Upper Lake*, or *Nadousious*, or *Traci*. It lies betwixt Lat. 49 & 52. and Long. 88 & 97. 'Tis six hundred Leagues in Compas, receives ten navigable Rivers, contains several Islands full of Elks and wild Asles, falls into the Lake of *Hurons*; but is unnavigable because of its Rocks and rapid Stream. It is intolerably cold here half the Year, and freezes the Lake for ten or twelve Leagues over. 'Tis calmest from the beginning of *May* to the end of *September*; and the South-side is safest in case of a Storm, because of many Bays and Rivulets. Several Northern Nations come hither in Summer to hunt and fish, and bring with them Beaver-Skins to truck with the *French* Pedlars. The *French* had a Fort on the North-side, which, before they abandon'd it, did great Diservice to our Settlement in *Hudson's Bay*, because it hinder'd several Nations from transporting their Skins thither. There are Mines of very fine Copper about this Lake; and it abounds with Sturgeons, Trouts, and White Fish.

2. The *Minorecks*, *Illinse*, or Lake *Dauphin*, lies betwixt Lat. 42 & 47. and Long. 89 & 93. sixty Miles South of the former, is five hundred Leagues round, falls into that of the *Hurons*, and lies in an admirable Climate, with Meadows, and fine tall Trees on its Banks, which are very steep. A River of the same Name rises South from the Lake, and falls into that of *Mississippi*. Its Banks abound with delicious Vines and other Fruit-Trees, Deer, Turkeys, and other Beasts and Fowls.

3. The Lake of *Hurons*, *Algonquins*, or *Orleans*, East of the *Illinse*, lies betwixt Lat. 42 & 48. and Long. 83 & 88. and communicates with the two former. It falls into the Lake of *Erie*, and is reckon'd 300 Leagues in Compas. It lies in a fine Climate, and has a Number of Islands on the North-side, which afford Shelter to the Canoes in bad Weather. The South-side is pleasant, and abounds with Deer. Its chief Island is *Manitoulin*, twenty five Leagues long, and ten broad, whose ancient Natives the *Iroque*s oblig'd to retire to *Missilimakinac*, a Country on the Banks of this Lake and that of the *Illinse*. There's a River at the East-end of this Island call'd *St. Francis*, which is as broad as the *Seine* at *Paris*, runs about forty Leagues from Lake *Nepisewin*, and has five Cataracts, which oblige Passengers to carry their Goods by Land. Here are abundance of Bees, and such vast Shoals of Fish, especially Trouts as big as one's Thighs, about the Island *Missilimakinac*, on the North-west-side of the Lake, that the Natives catch great Quantities here both in Winter and Summer, and make Holes for their Nets in the Ice when the Channel is froze, which is often the Case, tho the Currents are so strong, that sometimes they suck in Nets two or three Leagues off. At certain Seasons these Currents run three Days East, two Days West, one to the South, and four to the North, more or less; and in calm Weather they vary to all Points of the Compas in a Day. There's a Ridge of Mountains that begins betwixt this and the *Illinse* Lake, extends South 1140 Miles, almost to the Cape of *Florida*, and has Plains on the top like Terras-Walks, for 200 Miles long.

Places of Note belonging to the *French* in *Canada* are,

1. *Quebec*, the Capital, on the River of *St. Lawrence*, Lat. 40. 31. Long. 60. 40. three hundred Miles from the Mouth of the River. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower. The Merchants live in the latter for the sake of the Harbour, upon which they have fine Stone-Houses three Stories high. The Upper Town is as populous and fine as the other. Both together are a League round, commanded by a Castle on the highest Ground. The Way betwixt the two Towns is pretty broad, but steep, and adorn'd with Houses on both sides. The Situation is uneven, and the Houses not uniform. The Governor lives in the Castle, where he has convenient Apartments. 'Tis also the Seat of an Intendant, and of a Sovereign Council, which meets four times a week at his House, near which lie the Magazines for Ammunition and Provisions. The Chapter-House, where the twelve Prebendaries live, is a noble Structure. The Jesuits Church is the like. They have a College for fifty Scholars, with convenient Apartments and large Gardens. There are three other Churches in the Lower Town, and six in the Upper. The Sovereign Council decides all Causes, and every Man pleads his own. Here's also a Lieutenant-General, both Civil and Military. The way of travelling in Winter is by Sleddes

vernor, who is maintain'd by trading with the Natives for Beavers. This Place is much infested with Fleas. The River here is full of Shelves, and abounds with large Eels, of which the Inhabitants make great Profit.

4. *St. Peter's Lake* lies three Leagues higher, is ninety six Leagues long, almost as broad, and receives three or four Rivers that abound with Fish; at the Mouths of which there are fine Houses.

5. *Sorel*, two Leagues higher on the other side the River, is a Canton four Leagues in front. All along from *Quebec* hither, which is sixty Leagues, the Banks on both sides the River are so populous, that they look continued Villages.

6. *Montreal*, on an Island of the same Name, 120 Miles South-west from *Quebec*, is the Seat of a Governor, who has a thousand Crowns *per Ann.* and makes great Advantage by trading with the Natives, who come hither from the great Lakes of *Canada* with Furs, which they exchange for Arms, Cattle, Axes, Knives, &c. by which the Merchants commonly clear two hundred *per Cent.* The Merchants here are generally Factors to those of *Quebec*. Every one is allow'd to trade in this Place, which is the best for getting an Estate. The Governor-General comes hither once a Year from *Quebec* to share the Profits, and receive Presents from the Natives. Here are Pedlarsnam'd *Convois de Bois*, who export Goods in Canoes, and make Voyages sometimes of a Year and half among the Savages for Furs; make great profit, but generally spend it at their Return in rioting and whoring. The Merchants here have two licensed Canoes, on which they load a thousand Crowns worth of Goods apiece. They are manag'd by these Pedlars, and commonly bring in seven hundred *per Cent.* clear Profit. The River of *St. Lawrence* is navigable no further than this Place, because of Cataracts. There are three or four of 'em betwixt *Montreal* and *Frontenac*, where the Savages and Pedlars carry their Goods over Land above the Cataracts, and drag their Boats against the Stream.

7. *Chambli* is a *French* Fort five or six Leagues from *Montreal*, where the Lake of *Champlain*, after a Cataract a League and a half long, falls into a Basin which empties it self into the River of *St. Lawrence*. *Champlain Lake*, above that Water-fall, is eighty Leagues round, and has another Lake at the South-end, by which one may easily go to *New York*, there being only two Leagues of Land Carriage from hence to *Hudson's River*. The Savages hereabouts are for the most part retir'd to the *English* Colonies, where they have an hundred and sixty *per Cent.* more for their Goods than the *French* give.

8. *Fort Frontenac* lies at the North-east End of the Lake *Ontario*, about an hundred and fifty Miles South-west from *Montreal*. It lies well for Traffick, because they transport their Furs to the *French* Colonies by Water, with more Ease than by Land, to *New York*: But it cannot be defended in time of War, because of the Cataracts and Currents: where fifty *Iroque*s are able with Stones to beat five hundred arm'd Men, and are better affected to the *English* than the *French*. They inhabit the South-side of the Lake, are divided into five Cantons within 30 Leagues of one another, and each Canton consists of 14000 People, of whom there are 1500 Men who bear Arms. They have had an ancient Alliance with the *English*, who take their Furs at *New York* in exchange for Necessaries, cheaper than the *French* can afford to do. Their Villages are palisado'd, and their Houses three Stories high: From the lower they discharge Arrows thro Loop-Holes; from the upper they throw Stones; and the Women and Children retire to the middle Story, in case of an Attack. Father *Hennepin* says, they have cut off above two Millions of other Savages, and extended their Conquests six hundred Leagues. He was sent on an Embassy to them from the *French* Governor of *Canada*, to propose furnishing them with Commodities cheaper than they have from the *English* and *Dutch*, and to drive the two latter out of *America*. They accepted his Proposals of Trade and Peace, but would not join against the *English* and *Dutch*. Their Country is fruitful and pleasant. They are supply'd with Fish by the Lake, and subsist chiefly by hunting Beavers.

We can't insist on the several Nations of Savages which *La Hontan* mentions in this Country; but can't omit taking notice that the *French* by the above mention'd Lakes and Rivers encompass all our Plantations on the Continent of *America*, from Cape *Breton* to the River of *Mississippi*: that he propos'd to *Louis XIV.* a Scheme for building Forts on the great Lakes of *Canada*, by which the *Iroque*s would be forc'd to abandon the Country, or submit to the *French*; and with the other Savages in Alliance with *France*, would be able to drive us out of all our Plantations on the Continent. But on the other hand he owns, that the *English* by building Forts on the same Lakes, might, with the Assistance of the *Iroque*s, drive the *French* and their Allies out of *Canada*.

II. *Louisiana*, or what the *French* call *West Canada*, was by the Spanish Discoverers call'd by the general Name of *Florida*. How far their Discoveries reach'd appears by our Map, where the Courses of the Discoverers are set down. The *French* do now call it *Louisiana*, or *West Canada*; and the Account they give of their modern Discoveries, by which they claim the Title, is thus: They say, that *M. Jolivet*, a *Frenchman*, first discover'd the River of *Mississippi* in 1673, into which he descended by the River of the *Ouisconsing*; but having enter'd no farther into the Country, the Discovery was ascrib'd to *M. Robert Cavalier de la Salle*, a Native of *Roan*, and Governor of *Fort Frontenac*, who discover'd the greatest Part of this Country, from 1678 to 1687. To that end he set out from *Fort Frontenac*, November 18. 1678, in a

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2. The *Winnebeck*, *Illinefe*, or Lake *Dauphin*, lies betwixt Lat. 42 & 47. and Long 89 & 93. sixty Miles South of the former, is five hundred Leagues round, falls into that of the *Hurons*, and lies in an admirable Climate, with Meadows, and fine tall Trees on its Banks, which are very steep. A River of the same Name rises South from the Lake, and falls into that of Mississippi. Its Banks abound with delicious Vines and other Fruit-Trees, Deer, Turkeys, and other Beasts and Fowls.

3. The Lake of *Hurons*, *Algonquins*, or *Orleans*, East of the *Illinefe*, lies betwixt Lat. 42 & 48. and Long 83 & 88. and communicates with the two former. It falls into the Lake of *Erie*, and is reckon'd 300 Leagues in Compass. It lies in a fine Climate, and has a Number of Islands on the North-side, which afford Shelter to the Canoes in bad Weather. The South-side is pleasant, and abounds with Deer. Its chief Island is *Manitoulin*, twenty five Leagues long, and ten broad, whose ancient Natives the *Iroquese* oblig'd to retire to *Mississimakinac*, a Country on the Banks of this Lake and that of the *Illinefe*. There's a River at the East-end of this Island call'd *St. Francis*, which is as broad as the *Seine* at *Paris*, runs about forty Leagues from Lake *Nepisferini*, and has five Cataracts, which oblige Passengers to carry their Goods by Land. Here are abundance of Peeces, and such vast Shoals of Fish, especially Trout as big as one's Thighs, about the Island *Mississimakinac*, on the North-west-side of the Lake, that the Natives catch great Quantities here both in Winter and Summer, and make Holes for their Nets in the Ice when the Channel is froze, which is often the Case, tho the Currents are so strong, that sometimes they suck in Nets two or three Leagues off. At certain Seasons these Currents run three Days East, two Days West, one to the South, and four to the North, more or less; and in calm Weather they vary to all Points of the Compass in a Day. There's a Ridge of Mountains that begins betwixt this and the *Illinefe* Lake, extends South 1140 Miles, almost to the Cape of *Florida*, and has Plains on the top like *Terrais-Walks*, for 200 Miles long.

Places of Note belonging to the French in Canada are,

1. *Quebec*, the Capital, on the River of *St. Lawrence*, Lat. 40. 32. Long. 60. 40. three hundred Miles from the Mouth of the River. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower. The Merchants live in the latter for the sake of the Harbour, upon which they have five Stone-Houses three Stories high. The Upper Town is as populous and fine as the other. Both together are a League round, commanded by a Castle on the highest Ground. The Way betwixt the two Towns is pretty broad, but steep, and adorn'd with Houses on both sides. The Situation is uneven, and the Houses not uniform. The Governor lives in the Castle, where he has convenient Apartments. 'Tis also the Seat of an Intendant, and of a Sovereign Council, which meets four times a week at his House, near which lie the Magazines for Ammunition and Provisions. The Chapter-House, where the twelve Prebendaries live, is a noble Structure. The Jesuits Church is the like. They have a College for fifty Scholars, with convenient Apartments and large Gardens. There are three other Churches in the Lower Town, and six in the Upper. The Sovereign Council decides all Causes, and every Man pleads his own. Here's also a Lieutenant-General, both Civil and Military. The way of travelling in Winter is by Sledges over the Ice and Snow, drawn by Horses or Maltiffs, which run fifteen Leagues in a Day. In Summer they travel in Canoes. The East Wind commonly reigns here in Spring and Autumn, and the West in Summer and Winter. There are two Indian Villages near the Town, inhabited by five hundred Converts.

2. The Island of *Orleans*, in the River, a League and a half North-east from *Quebec*. 'Tis seven Leagues long, and three broad, produces all sorts of Corn, and pays a thousand Crowns per Ann. Rent. The Canal on the South of it is navigable by Ships; but that on the North only by small Boats.

3. *Trois Rivieres*, a small City, thirty Leagues South-west from *Quebec*, on the same River, where three others fall into it. The Inhabitants are rich, and have stately Houses; and 'tis the Residence of a Go-

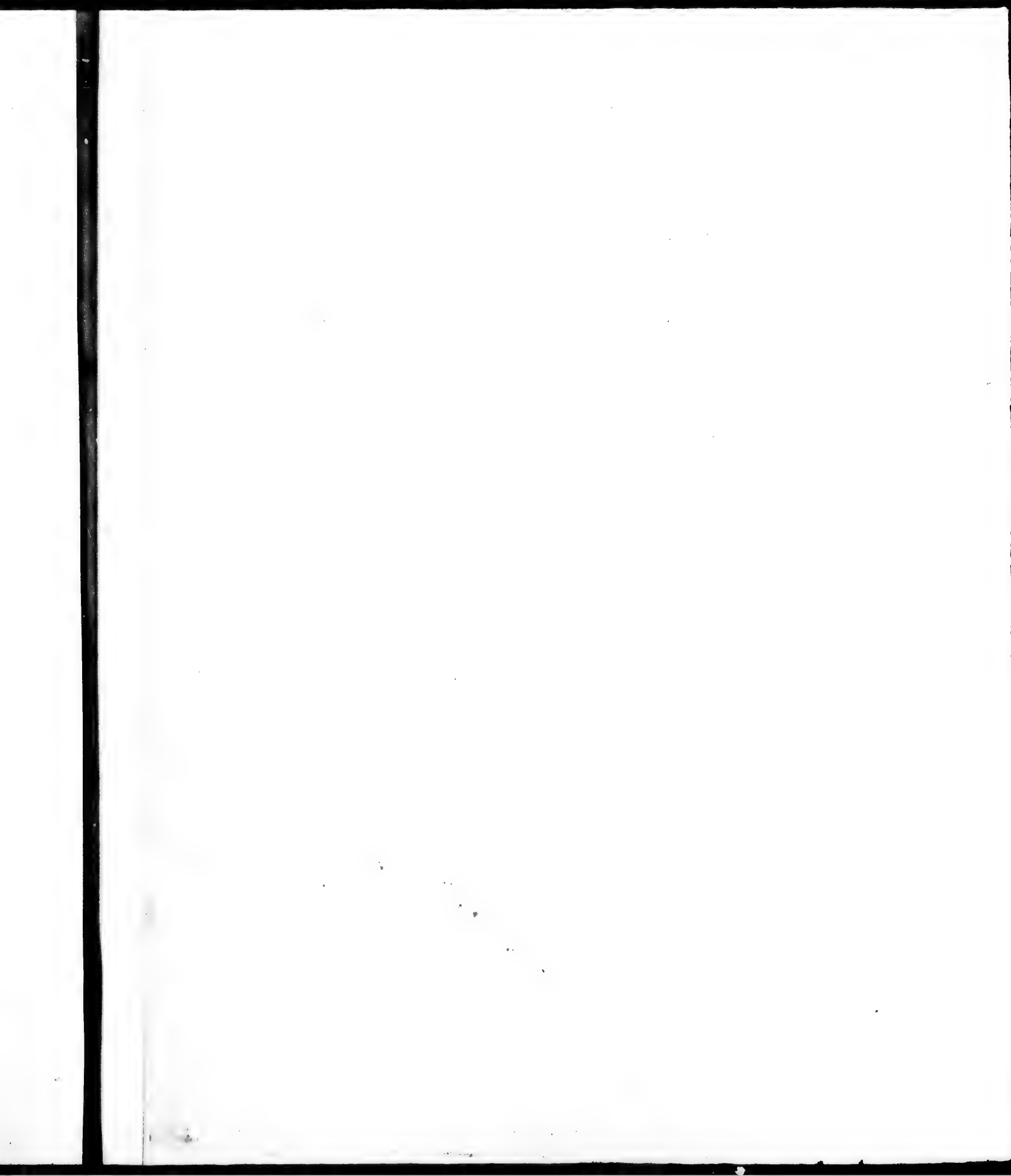
vernment. The French come hither once a Year from *Quebec* to make the *Portage*, and receive Presents from the Natives. Here are Pedlars nam'd *Coueurs de Bois*, who export Goods in Canoes, and make Voyages sometimes of a Year and half among the Savages for Furs; make great profit, but generally spend it at their Return in rioting and whoring. The Merchants here have two licenfed Canoes, on which they load a thousand Crowns worth of Goods apiece. They are manag'd by these Pedlars, and commonly bring in seven hundred per Cent. clear Profit. The River of *St. Lawrence* is navigable no further than this Place, because of Cataracts. There are three or four of 'em betwixt *Montreal* and *Frontenac*, where the Savages and Pedlars carry their Goods over Land above the Cataracts, and drag their Boats against the Stream.

7. *Chamblé* is a French Fort five or six Leagues from *Montreal*, where the Lake of *Champlain*, after a Cataract a League and a half long, falls into a Basin which empties it self into the River of *St. Lawrence*. *Champlain Lake*, above that Water-fall, is eighty Leagues round, and has another Lake at the South-end, by which one may easily go to *New York*, there being only two Leagues of Land Carriage from hence to *Hudson's River*. The Savages hereabouts are for the most part retir'd to the English Colonies, where they have an hundred and sixty per Cent. more for their Goods than the French give.

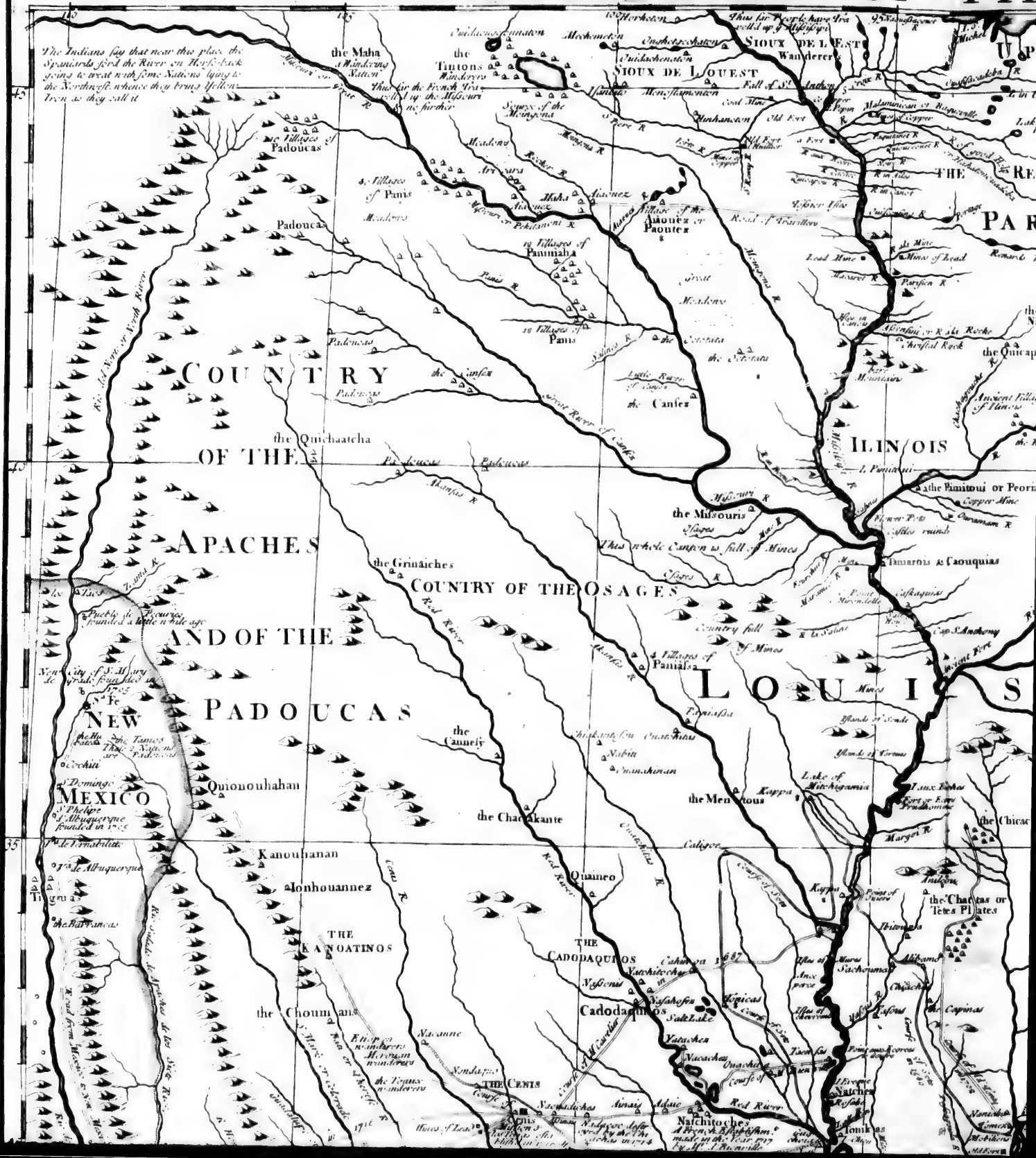
8. *Fort Frontenac* lies at the North-east End of the Lake *Ontario*, about an hundred and fifty Miles South-west from *Montreal*. It lies well for Traffick, because they transport their Furs to the French Colonies by Water, with more Ease than by Land, to *New York*: But it cannot be defended in time of War, because of the Cataracts and Currents, where fifty *Iroquese* are able with Stones to beat five hundred arm'd Men, and are better affected to the English than the French. They inhabit the South-side of the Lake, are divided into five Cantons within 30 Leagues of one another, and each Canton consists of 14000 People, of whom there are 1500 Men who bear Arms. They have had an ancient Alliance with the English, who take their Furs at *New York* in exchange for Necessaries, cheaper than the French can afford to do. Their Villages are palisado'd, and their Houses three Stories high: From the lower they discharge Arrows thro Loop-Holes; from the upper they throw Stones; and the Women and Children retire to the middle Story, in case of an Attack. Father *Hennepin* says, they have cut off above two Millions of other Savages, and extended their Conquests six hundred Leagues. He was sent on an Embassy to them from the French Governor of *Canada*, to propose furnishing them with Commodities cheaper than they have from the English and Dutch, and to drive the two latter out of *America*. They accepted his Proposals of Trade and Peace, but would not join against the English and Dutch. Their Country is fruitful and pleasant. They are supply'd with Fish by the Lake, and subsist chiefly by hunting Bevers.

We can't insilt on the several Nations of Savages which *La Hontan* mentions in this Country; but can't omit taking notice that the French by the above mention'd Lakes and Rivers encompass all our Plantations on the Continent of *America*, from Cape *Breton* to the River of Mississippi: that he propos'd to *Louis XIV.* a Scheme for building Forts on the great Lakes of *Canada*, by which the *Iroquese* would be forc'd to abandon the Country, or submit to the French; and with the other Savages in Alliance with France, would be able to drive us out of all our Plantations on the Continent. But on the other hand he owns, that the English by building Forts on the same Lakes, might, with the Assistance of the *Iroquese*, drive the French and their Allies out of *Canada*.

II. *Louisiana*, or what the French call *West Canada*, was by the Spanish Discoverers call'd by the general Name of *Florida*. How far their Discoveries reach'd appears by our Map, where the Courses of the Discoverers are set down. The French do now call it *Louisiana*, or *West Canada*; and the Account they give of their modern Discoveries, by which they claim the Title, is thus: They say, that *M. Joliver*, a Frenchman, first discover'd the River of Mississippi in 1673, into which he descended by the River of the *Ouisconsing*; but having enter'd no farther into the Country, the Discovery was ascrib'd to *M. Robert Cavalier de la Salle*, a Native of *Rean*, and Governor of *Fort Frontenac*, who discover'd the greatest Part of this Country, from 1678 to 1687. To that end he set out from *Fort Frontenac*, November 18. 1678, in a Vessel of forty Tun, and in six Weeks time arriv'd at *Niagara*, a Village of the *Iroqueis*, on Lake *Erie*, where he built a Fort, and staid till August next Year, when he continued his Journey, enter'd the Lake of *Hurons*, and October 8. landed at the Bay of *Puamti*, which lies between Lat. 43 & 45. and Long. 89 & 90. He afterwards came to the River of the *Miamis*, November 1. where he built another Fort. In December following he travell'd by Land to the River of the *Illinois*, where he embark'd, and entering the Country of those People, built a Fort call'd *Crevecoeur* on that River, Lat. 40. After which he divided his small Company into two, and gave the Conduct of one to *M. Dacan*, who, accompany'd by Father *Hennepin*, four French, and two Savages, in February, 1680, sail'd down the River *Illinois* to that of Mississippi, which he sail'd up four hundred and fifty Leagues towards the North to the Country of the *Issauis*. They staid there some time, engrav'd the Arms of France upon

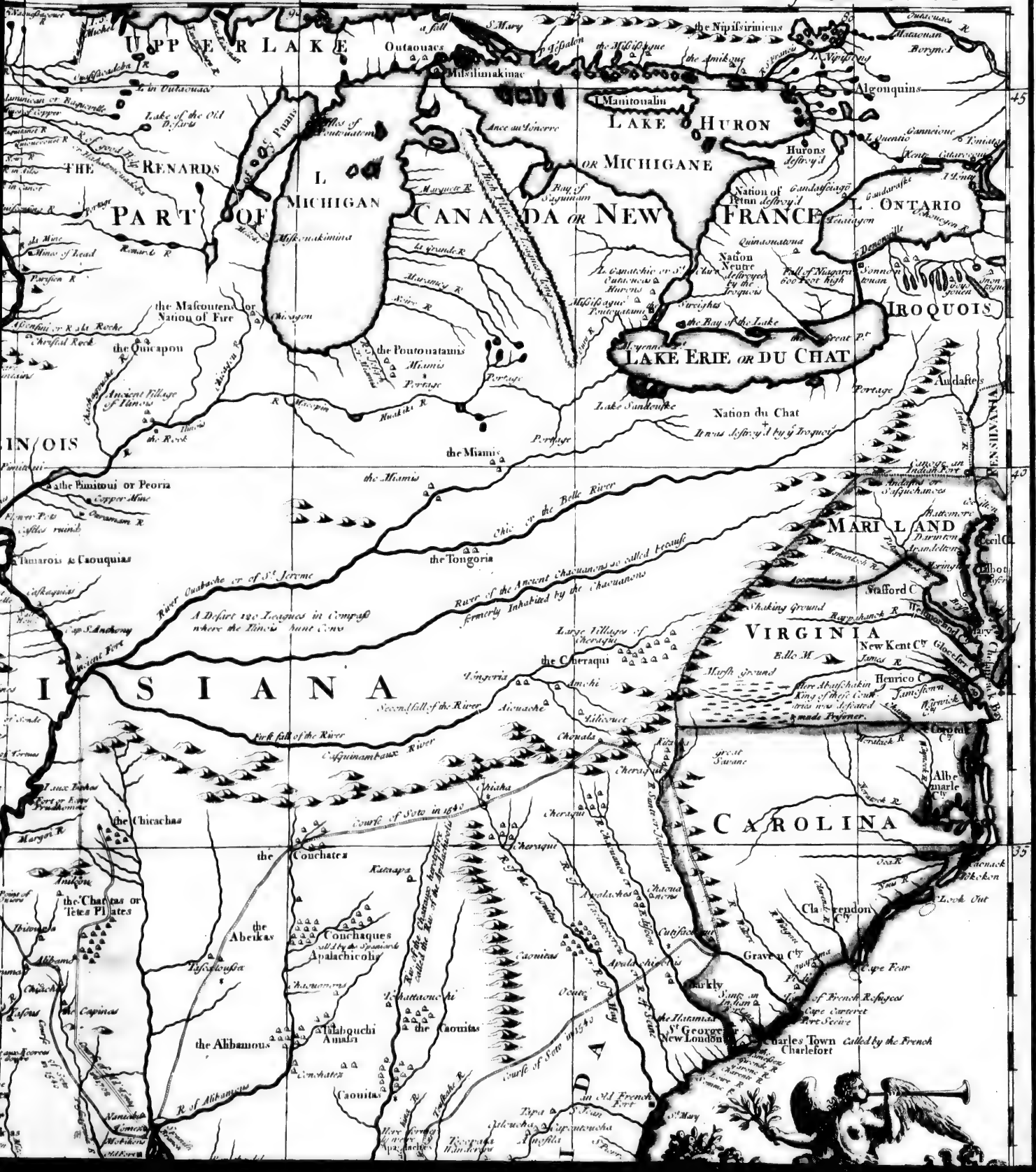


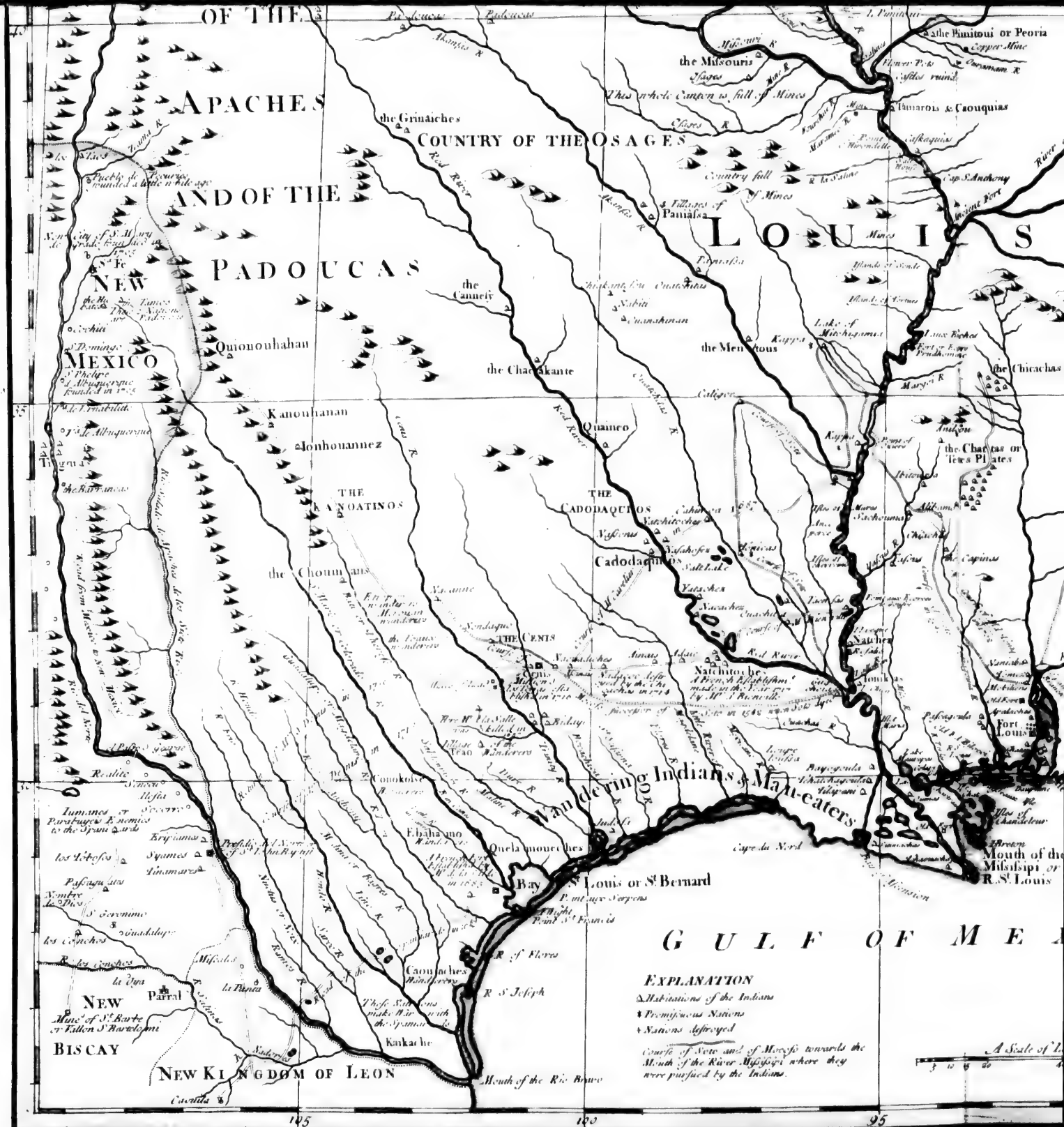
A MAP OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE



OF THE RIVER MISSISSIPPI

By John Senex







Upon a large Tree, from whence they went to the Lake of the *Assiniboins*, and from thence to the *Chongas-Kates*, beyond Lat. 60. While *M. Dacan* discover'd the North of the River, *M. Cavalier*, alias *De la Salle*, made Settlements among the Nations who inhabit the great Lakes which separate the East Part of *Canada* from *Louisiana*, and made several Journeys afterwards to *Fontenac* and other Places. In January, 1683, he embark'd again on the River *Illinois*, and arriv'd in that of *Mississippi*; and as he came down it, he observ'd that he had on his Left the River *Oubache*, now *St. Jerome's*. He visited several Nations; and on the Left of *Mississippi* built a Fort, which he call'd *Prud'homme* from one of his Adventurers, in Lat. 36. Long. 96. From thence he came down to the *Taenkas*, with whom he made an Alliance. From thence he pass'd by the Mouth of the River *Sablaniere*, and arriv'd at that of *Mississippi*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*, the 7th of April, when he planted a Cross, and engrav'd the Arms of *France* upon a Tree. The 11th he sail'd up the River in a Canoe, in order to acquaint the Governor of *Quebec* with his Discoveries; but falling sick by the way, he did not arrive there till the end of 1683; from whence he set out for *France*, and was well receiv'd by the King, who gave him four Ships to prosecute his Discoveries. He set out from *Rochel* in 1684. Three of his Vessels missing the Mouth of *Mississippi*, were cast away; but the greatest part of the Men and Goods sav'd. He himself was taken ill; but after his Recovery view'd the Country, and call'd the fatal Bay, where he lost his three Ships, *St. Louis*, and a River which falls into it, he call'd the River of *Cowas*. He built a Fort, and then went in quest of the Mouth of *Mississippi*, which he discover'd by the Marks he had left in his first Voyage. Then he went upon discovering the Nations betwixt that River and the Mouth of the *Illinois*, with a design to return that Way to *Canada*. To which end he set out from the Bay of *St. Louis* in April, 1685, with twenty Men, and cross'd several Rivers and fine Countries, where he found People on horseback with Accoutrements, which shew'd they had Commerce with *Europeans*. Then marching two Days more over vast Meadows, he found great Herds of wild Black Cattel. After several Days March thro a delicious Country, he came to a Settlement of the People call'd *Cenis*, which extended twenty Leagues; and the Hamlets so close, that they look'd like a continued Village. Here he found several *European* Goods, and a Bull of the Pope, exempting the People of *New Mexico* from fasting in Summer; and the Inhabitants told them they were six Days Journey from the *Spanish* Settlements. He continu'd his March thro the Country of the *Nassonis*; where being reduc'd to great Distress, he agreed to return to his Fort at the Mouth of the River *Mississippi*. From thence, in 1687, he set out again toward the Country of the *Illinois*; and having cross'd the River *Sablaniere* and others, came to a fine Country, where his Men prov'd mutinous, and murder'd both him and his Nephew. But Father *Hennepin* and some others obtaining Guides from the *Cenis*, march'd North-east thro a very fine Country, and on the 5th of September arriv'd at the Mouth of the *Illinese* River; from whence they came to *Quebec* in 1688.

Upon these Discoveries, the French King gave a Grant of this Country to Monsieur *Croizat*, dated September 14. 1712. N.S. The River *Mississippi* was call'd *St. Louis*, and the Country *Louisiana*. This Country is now given to the United French East and West India Companies, the Shares of whose Stock, by the Management of Mr. *Laws*, a Scotch Gentleman, rose in 1719, to 1200 per Cent. by which many People in *France* and elsewhere got vast Estates. The United Companies have sent People to make Settlements in the Colony, and have begun a handsome Town call'd *Orleans*; the Illue of which must be left to Time.

Authors are not agreed about the Extent of *Louisiana*. Some bound it the same as *Canada* on the North, with unknown Countries, with *Canada* on the East, the Gulph of *Mexico* on the South, and *New Mexico* on the West. Our Map extends it to Lat. 46. and betwixt West Long. 82 & 102. The Air is said to be very temperate, and the Soil very fruitful, and would produce all Necessaries if cultivated. Here are the same Beasts and Birds as are usual in *North America*; and 'tis thought here are Mines of Silver, as well as Iron and Lead. Monsieur *La Salle's* Account makes the River *Mississippi* eight hundred Leagues long, including Windings and Turnings. It falls into the Bay of *Mexico* by several Mouths, in Lat. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; where it forms several Islands. The Mouth of it is so deep and free from Sands, that 'tis said great Ships may go up to the *Illinois* River, which is two hundred and fifteen Leagues. It is much infested by Crocodiles, especially towards the Mouth. The Maiz on the Banks of this River ripens in sixty Days after 'tis sown. They have three Crops in a Year, and no other Winter but some Rain. Here are all sorts of *European* Trees, and many others unknown to us; with the finest Cedars and Cotton-Trees so tall, that the Savages make Pirago's of a hundred Foot long out of one Piece of their Trunks. Many of the Savages were naked, and fierce; but soon appeas'd by Presents of Hatchets, Tobacco, and Knives; and they treated the French with Bevers Fleish. This River receives several other navigable ones on both sides; and *Hennepin* and *Dacan* sail'd four hundred and fifty Leagues up the *Mississippi* to the Country of the *Istatis*. When the *Spaniards* discover'd this Country, they found it govern'd by several Princes, some of whom made them Presents of Silver, Gold, and rich Furs; and those Princes and their Queens were adorn'd with Chains of Pearl. They found likewise *Turquoises*, Emeralds, Coral, &c. here; but what further Commodities it affords, must be left to new Discoveries.

65 & 75. The Air is temperate, and the Soil abounds with Maiz, Fruits of all sorts, Sugar, Ginger, Tobacco, Oranges, small Lemons, Citrons, Toronia's, Lima's, Dates, Palm-Trees of several sorts, Apricocks, Caramite, Jenipah-Trees, Cedars, &c. In the Mountains there are Mines of Gold and Silver; but neglected for want of Hands. Their Fields abound with Cattel and wild Horses. Here are all the Birds common to the *West Indies*; and there are many particular sorts of Fish on their Coasts, some of which are excellent Meat. The Soil is one of the richest in the World, and the Trees and Herbage continually green; so that they have excellent Fruit all the Year. Gold Dust is found in the Sands of their Rivers. Here are so many Harbours, that Sailors can scarce miss one, where they may have fresh Water and Provisions. Here are many Sugar and Salt-Works, and several Rivers, of which that call'd *Ocoa* is the chief. The Insects are Musketoes of three sorts, and one call'd *Cucujo*, which has four Eyes, two on its Side, and two on its Wings, which shine so by Night, that the Inhabitants use them instead of Candles. This is the greatest Island of all the *Antilles*, next to *Cuba*. The chief French Settlements here are *Great* and *Petit Guayus*, near the West-side of the Island, on a Bay, where they us'd to have some Men of War. The French Part of the Island is chiefly inhabited by *Buccaniers* and Free-Booters of several Nations, most of 'em French, under a General of their own Country. The Eastern Part, possess'd by the *Spaniards*, is the largest, and has most Towns: The chief is *St. Domingo*, from whence the Island had its Name. It lies on the South-side of the Island, Lat. 20. Long. 70. at the Mouth of the River *Hayna*. It is well fortified, has a strong Castle and several other Works to defend the Harbour, which is safe and large. 'Tis not so considerable as formerly, since the *Havanna* was made the chief Place for the *Spanish* Trade. They have still some Commerce in Hides, Tallow, Sugar, Cassia, Horses, and Hogs. Its chief Splendor now consists in its Royal Audience, or Court of Judicature, the oldest in *America*. Here is a Mint, and a College with 4000 Ducats Revenue. Here are reckon'd 2000 Families, of which, according to the *Sansons*, only 600 are *Spaniards*, and the rest *Melitzo's*, *Mulatto's*, *Negroes*, and *Canarians*. The City is in a delightful Situation, with the Sea on the South, the River on the East, and pleasant Fields on the North and West. 'Tis almost square, with long straight Streets, and fair Houses, most of Stone. There's a square Market-Place in the Middle, with a handsome Church. The King's Collectors dwell in stately Palaces, and the *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, and Monks of *la Merced* have brave Cloisters; besides which there are two Nurseries. Here is a Latin School, and an Hospital endowed with 20000 Ducats a Year. The Archbishop of *St. Domingo* has Jurisdiction over the Bishops of *Concepcion*, *La Vega*, *Cuba*, *Venezuela*, *Honduras*, and *Porto Rico*. Here is also an University. The Governor's Authority extends over all the *Spanish* Islands. The *Spaniards* have several other Towns here, which we can't insist upon.

2. *Torunga*, over against the North-west End of *Hispaniola*, belongs to the French. 'Tis about sixty Leagues round, full of tall Trees, and produces yellow Saunders, Guaiacum, Gum, Elemi, China-Roots, Aloes, and most of the Fruits and Roots that grow in the neighbouring Islands. Here are great Numbers of tall Palm-Trees, many wild Boars, and great Flocks of wild Pigeons. It produces also some Tobacco. It has but one Harbour, capable of large Ships, with a little Town, and a Fort.

3. *St. Croix*, or *St. Cruz*, lies South-east from *Porto Rico*, Lat. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. 64. 'Tis about ten Leagues long, and two broad. The Product is much the same with the other Islands. It has good Timber for Building, and Dyers Wood; and a peculiar sort of Tree call'd *Mamoa*, which bears excellent Fruit once a Month, shap'd like a Woman's Breast. It has a good Harbour on the North-side, with a little Town, and a handsome House for the French Governor.

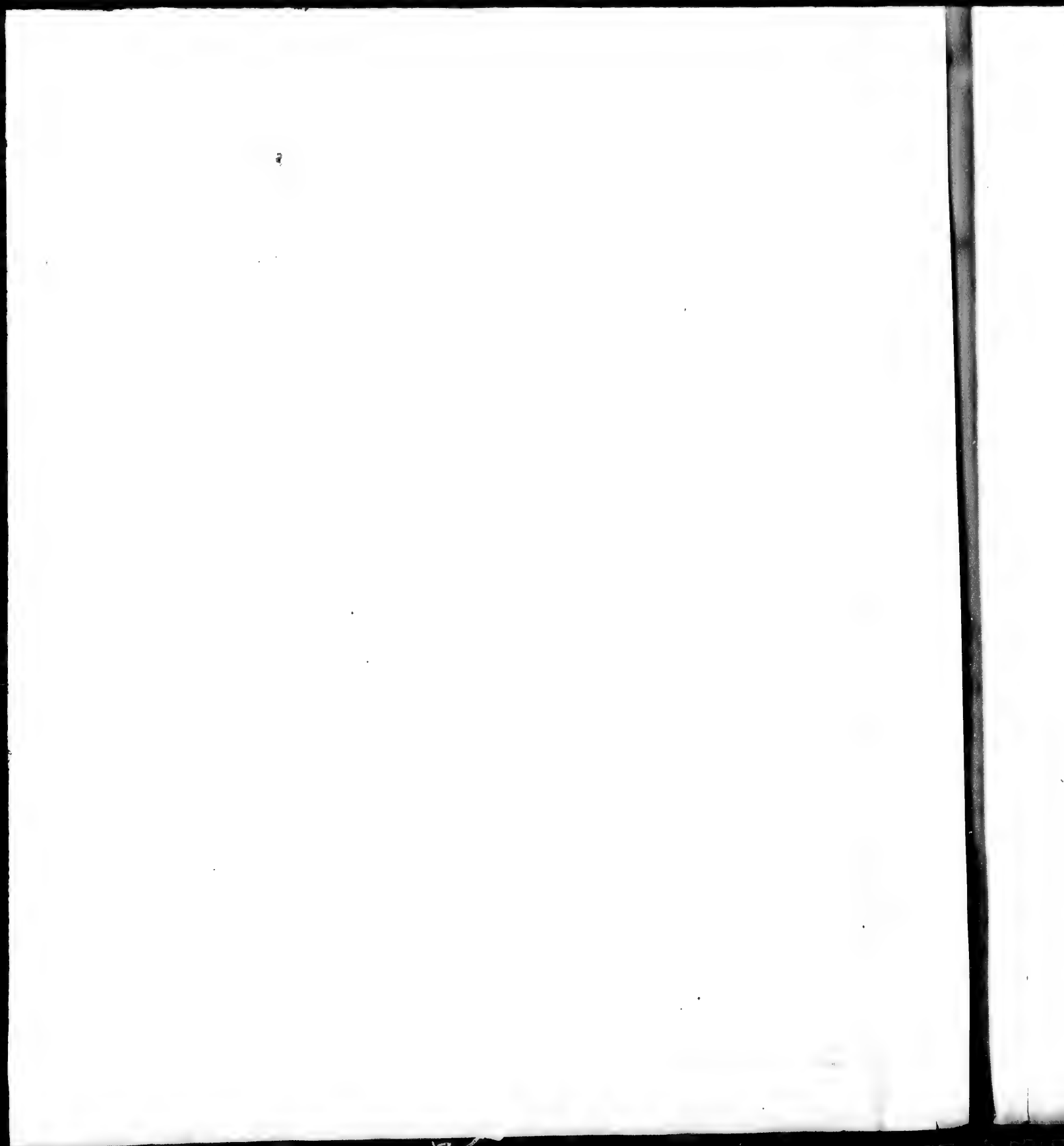
4. *St. Bartholomew* lies South-east from *St. Croix* and *St. Martin* Islands, Lat. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis five Leagues round, encompass'd with Rocks, and cover'd with Trees. It produces Tobacco and Cassava, and a particular Tree call'd the Canopia, which yields a pleasant Fruit, and store of pleasant Gum that is us'd as an opening Medicine in Physick. Here are many wild Hogs. It has a good Harbour, well fortified.

5. *St. Martin* lies North-west of *St. Bartholomew*, seven Leagues long, and five broad; and has famous Salt Mines. It has a Town with a good Fort, a strong Castle, and several Bulwarks. The Governor has a good Palace; and here are several Churches and Monasteries. This Island is divided betwixt the French and Dutch.

6. *Guadalupa* lies South from *Antego*, and South-east from *Monferrat*, Lat. 18. Long. 61. 'Tis about sixty Leagues round, divided into two Parts by a narrow Channel. It produces store of Rice, Maiz, Mandioca, Potatoes, Pine-Apples, Sugar-Canes, Plantanes. Here the French make excellent Sugar, Indico, and Tobacco. Here's a sort of yellow Plums, which fatten their Hogs. Here are several Towns and Forts. The chief Town lies in the Low Country, is a pretty handsome Town, has many Storehouses, and a Castle with four Bulwarks, besides a Fort and a Garison on a neighbouring Mountain. Here's a Bath so hot, as to boil Meat.

7. *La Desfada*, fifteen Miles East from *Guadalupa*. 'Tis small, but fruitful, well cultivated, and abounds with Fowls.

8. *Marigalante*, a little South of *Guadalupa*, produces abundance of Tobacco, and Cinnamon-Trees that are always green. 'Tis about five Leagues and a half long, and four broad. It has many large and



found great Herds of wild Black Cattel. After several Days March thro a delicious Country, he came to a Settlement of the People call'd *Conis*, which extended twenty Leagues; and the Hamlets so close, that they look'd like a continued Village. Here he found several *European Goods*, and a Bull of the Pope, exempting the People of *New Mexico* from fasting in Summer; and the Inhabitants told them they were six Days Journey from the *Spanish Settlements*. He continu'd his March thro the Country of the *Nassonis*; where being reduc'd to great Distress, he agreed to return to his Fort at the Mouth of the River *Mississippi*. From thence, in 1687, he set out again toward the Country of the *Illinois*; and having cross'd the River *Sabloniere* and others, came to a fine Country, where his Men prov'd mutinous, and murder'd both him and his Nephew. But Father *Hennepin* and some others obtaining Guides from the *Conis*, march'd North-east thro a very fine Country, and on the 5th of September arriv'd at the Mouth of the *Illinese River*; from whence they came to *Quebec* in 1688.

Upon these Discoveries, the French King gave a Grant of this Country to Monsieur *Cavelar*, dated September 14. 1712. N.S. The River *Mississippi* was call'd *St. Louis*, and the Country *Louisiana*. This Country is now given to the United French East and West India Companies, the Shares of whose Stock, by the Management of Mr. *Lariv*, a Scotch Gentleman, rose in 1719, to 1200 per Cent. by which many People in France and elsewhere got vast Estates. The United Companies have sent People to make Settlements in the Colony, and have begun a handsome Town call'd *Orleans*; the Issue of which must be left to Time.

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The French Settlements here are,

1. A Fort erected by Monsieur *De la Salle* in 1685, near *St. Louis's* Bay, Lat. 28. Long. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2. Fort *Louis*, Lat. 31. 6. Long. 92.
3. *Penascola*, Lat. 29. Long. 91. the best Harbour in the Bay, taken from the *Spaniards* in 1719.

The other French Dominions in America are Islands, among those call'd the *Barlovento* and *Sotovenito*, or the Leeward and Windward Islands.

1. The West Part of the Island of *Hispaniola*, or *St. Domingo*. This Island is about a hundred and fifty Miles long, and a hundred and twenty where broadest. It lies in Lat. 19 & 20, and betwixt Long.

according to the *Sunsons*, only 600 are *Spaniards*, and the rest *Alfonsos*, *Milanos*, *Negrees*, and *Canarins*. The City is in a delightful Situation, with the Sea on the South, the River on the East, and pleasant Fields on the North and West. 'Tis almost square, with long straight Streets, and fair Houses, most of Stone. There's a square Market-Place in the Middle, with a handsome Church. The King's Collectors dwell in stately Palaces, and the *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, and Monks of *la Merced* have brave Cloisters; besides which there are two Nunneries. Here is a Latin School, and an Hospital endowed with 20000 Ducats a Year. The Archbishop of *St. Domingo* has Jurisdiction over the Bishops of *Conception*, *La Vega*, *Cuba*, *Venezuela*, *Honduras*, and *Porto Rico*. Here is also an University. The Governor's Authority extends over all the *Spanish Islands*. The *Spaniards* have several other Towns here, which we can't insist upon.

2. *Tortuga*, over against the North-west End of *Hispaniola*, belongs to the French. 'Tis about sixty Leagues round, full of tall Trees, and produces yellow Saunders, Guaiacum, Gum, Elemi, China-Roots, Aloes, and most of the Fruits and Roots that grow in the neighbouring Islands. Here are great Numbers of tall Palm-Trees, many wild Boars, and great Flocks of wild Pigeons. It produces also some Tobacco. It has but one Harbour, capable of large Ships, with a little Town, and a Fort.

3. *St. Croix*, or *St. Cruz*, lies South-east from *Porto Rico*, Lat. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. 64. 'Tis about ten Leagues long, and two broad. The Product is much the same with the other Islands. It has good Timber for Building, and Dyers Wood; and a peculiar sort of Tree call'd *Mamon*, which bears excellent Fruit once a Month, shap'd like a Woman's Breast. It has a good Harbour on the North-side, with a little Town, and a handsome House for the French Governor.

4. *St. Bartholomew* lies South-east from *St. Croix* and *St. Martin* Islands, Lat. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis five Leagues round, encompass'd with Rocks, and cover'd with Trees. It produces Tobacco and Cassia, and a particular Tree call'd the Canopia, which yields a pleasant Fruit, and store of pleasant Gum that is us'd as an opening Medicine in Physick. Here are many wild Hogs. It has a good Harbour, well fortified.

5. *St. Martin* lies North-west of *St. Bartholomew*, seven Leagues long, and five broad; and has famous Salt Mines. It has a Town with a good Fort, a strong Castle, and several Bulwarks. The Governor has a good Palace; and here are several Churches and Monasteries. This Island is divided betwixt the French and Dutch.

6. *Guadaloupa* lies South from *Antego*, and South-east from *Monserat*, Lat. 18. Long. 61. 'Tis about sixty Leagues round, divided into two Parts by a narrow Channel. It produces store of Rice, Maiz, Mandioca, Potatoes, Pine-Apples, Sugar-Canes, Plantanes. Here the French make excellent Sugar, Indico, and Tobacco. Here's a sort of yellow Plums, which fatten their Hogs. Here are several Towns and Forts. The chief Town lies in the Low Country, is a pretty handsome Town, has many Storehouses, and a Castle with four Bulwarks, besides a Fort and a Garison on a neighbouring Mountain. Here's a Bath so hot, as to boil Meat.

7. *La Desfada*, fifteen Miles East from *Guadaloupa*. 'Tis small, but fruitful, well cultivated, and abounds with Fowls.

8. *Marigalante*, a little South of *Guadaloupa*, produces abundance of Tobacco, and Cinnamon-Trees that are always green. 'Tis about five Leagues and a half long, and four broad. It has many large and deep Grotto's, some of which have Springs, and in one of them is a little River. The Rocks abound with Tropick Birds.

9. *Martineco*, Lat. 17. Long. 61. is forty five Leagues round, and at a distance looks like three Mountains. 'Tis the most considerable of the French Islands, and the Seat of their chief Governor. The Air is hot; but the Hurricanes not so violent as in the other *Barlovento's*. It abounds with Sugar, Tobacco, Mandioca, Cassia, Indian Figs, Eanana's, Potatoes, wild Pigeons, and other Birds. The French here are reckon'd 15000, besides the Natives and Negroes. Here's a handsome Town, with an Hospital, and a large strong Fort, and Castle.

10. *St. Lucia* lies South from *Martineco*. It consists of two high Mountains, with pleasant Valleys cover'd by large Trees, and well water'd. The Air is healthful, and the Soil fruitful.

11. *Granada* is Lat. 12. Long. 62. 'Tis about six Miles long, and

twenty four Leagues round, produces excellent Tobacco, and is capable of producing all Necessaries for Life. The East Coast is safe, and navigable close by the Shore. The Harbour lies in the middle of a great Bay, defended by a strong Fort.



III. The Dutch Dominions in AMERICA.

1.  *T. VINCENT's* Island, about sixty Miles West from *Burbadocs*, is divided betwixt the *Dutch* and *English*. 'Tis eight Leagues long, and six broad; and has several Mountains, seen at a great distance. It abounds with wild Sugar-Canes, and a pleasant Fruit which resembles a green Cucum^{ber}. It has convenient Bays for Anchorage on the West and South Sides; and produces Sugar, &c. Most of it is possess'd by the *Dutch*.

2. *Bonaire* Island, in Lat. 12. Long. 68. is seventeen Leagues round, and has a good Harbour in a deep Bay, about the middle of the Island, on the South-side. It abounds with Cotton-Trees, Guaiacum, Maiz, and Guinea Corn; Sheep and Black Cattel. The *Dutch* have a Garrison here; and there are some Villages inhabited by Natives, who live peaceably. Here's also a good Salt-Pond.

3. *Curassaw* about forty Miles West from *Bonaire*, is about thirteen Leagues round, and the chief Plantation the *Dutch* have in *America*. The Soil is even, and feeds a good Number of Cattel, which yield good Cheese for Consumption and Export. It has many Plantations of Sugar, and a Town with a good Harbour, a strong Citadel, and wealthy Merchants. It lies on the North-side of the Island. The Town is neatly built, and fortified. 'Tis the Residence of the *Dutch* Governor; and Liberty of Conscience being allow'd here, 'tis inhabited by *Dutch*, *Jews*, and divers other Nations, who drive a vast Trade in *European* Goods all over the *West Indies*, and particularly with the *Spaniards* of *Terra Firma* in Negroes and *Dutch* Manufactures, for Pearl, Precious Stones, Indico, Cocoa, Cochineal, and Tobacco.

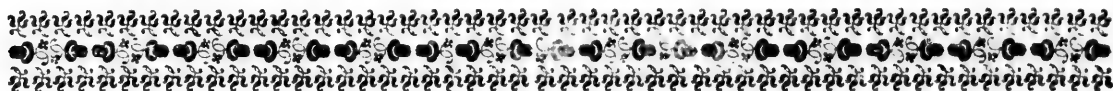
4. *Oruba*, or *Avuba*, about twenty two Miles W. from *Curassaw*; but

not quite so big. The chief Product is Goats, Sheep, and some Sugar, with which they supply *Curassaw*.

5. *Saba*, Lat. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is a small Island, about thirty Miles South-west of *St. Bartholomew's*, and fifteen North-west of *Eustache*. It was formerly subject to the *Danes*, tho the *Dutch*, its present Possessors, first planted it. 'Tis pleasant and fruitful. The Sea about it is so clear, that Stones are seen at the bottom; and it abounds with those Fish call'd Boneta's.

6. *St. Eustache*, or *Eustace*. Tho small, it has a *Dutch* Colony of 1600 People. 'Tis so strong by Nature, that a few Men are able to keep off a great Number. Besides, it has a strong Fort, which commands the Harbour. The Inhabitants make great profit of their Tobacco, Fowls, Hogs, and Goats, with which they supply their Neighbours. There's a Mountain in the middle of the Island, which is over-grown with Trees, and rises like a Pyramid. It has a pleasant Plain round it, but no fresh Water; so that they are forc'd to preserve Rain in Cisterns. The Air is wholesome, and the Soil fruitful; but they have terrible Thunderclaps, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes, the latter especially in *August* and *September*. At their Approach the Birds fall flat to the Ground, and the Rain that precedes them is always bitter and salt. It was several times taken by the *English* and *French*; but restored to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Reswick*.

The *Danes* are possess'd of *St. Thomas*, one of those call'd the *Virgin Islands*, Lat. 19. Long. 63. 'Tis a free Port, a Sanctuary for Privateers; produces Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, &c. as the rest; and the neighbouring Sea abounds with Fish. It has a Bay capable of a hundred Ships; and Trees, whose Bark tastes like Cinnamon.



IV. The Spanish Dominions in AMERICA.

 *HEY* consist of two general Parts, *North* and *South America*, separated from one another by the *Isthmus of Darien*: The North goes under the general Name of *Mexico*, and the South under that of *Peru*; but each of them has many Subdivisions. And tho the *Spaniards* have the Sovereignty of the greatest part, there are many Nations over whom they have no Dominion; and the large Country of *Brasil* in *South America* is subject to the *Portuguese*.

We begin at the Northern Parts, where we have,

I. CALIFORNIA.

IT lies betwixt Lat 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. about 1380 Miles long, and 300 where broadest in the North, but narrow on the South. 'Tis not yet certain whether it be an Island, or part of the Continent: But the latter is more probable; because Captain *Woodes Rogers*, who was here in 1709, says, the *Spaniards* told him that several of their Countrymen had sail'd up the Straits betwixt it and the Main, as far as Lat. 42. where they durst venture no farther, because of the shallow Water and many Islands; which is a general Sign of being near some main Land. And *Dampier* says, the *Spaniards*, in some of their late Draughts, join it to the Continent. Sir *Francis Drake* was here in 1579, and was very kindly receiv'd by the Natives in that part of the Country, in Lat. 38. where the King, a comely Majestick Person, with warlike Attendants clad in Skins, met Sir *Francis*, invested him with the Sovereignty of the

Pieces of Skins, and look'd very coarse and wrinkled; and some had Pearls about their Arms and Necks. They liv'd in Huts of Branches of Trees or Reeds, not capable of keeping out Rain, and made Fires in the middle of them. They liv'd chiefly on Fish, which they struck very dextrously with wooden Instruments; but he saw no other Tackle. They were excellent Divers, had abundance of Deer-Skins, and paid extraordinary Respect to one Person, who had a Cap of Feathers on his Head. For Bread, they ground a black Seed, which tasted like Coffee; and they had others which tasted like Pease, Currants, and Gooseberries, and made very good Sauce. They did not value Toys, as Glass-Beads, &c. but were very covetous of Knives, and other cutting Instruments, for which they gave Fish; and when they had what they wanted, would give no more Fish; and were so lazy, that they would not help his Men to cut Wood, or fill Water, for any Reward. They had long Bows with Strings of Silk-Grafs, Arrows of Cane four Foot and a half long, pointed with Fish-Bones, and shot Birds flying. All their cutting Instruments were made of Sharks Teeth. The Air was clear and pleasant; and while he was here, there fell no Rain, but great Dews by Night, when 'twas very cool. This Bay had good fresh Water, and Anchorage from ten to twenty five Fathom, abundance of Fish and Samphire. Some of the neighbouring Islands had tall Cedars, with store of Fowl, Hares, and a wholesome Fruit call'd Penguin, as large as a Pullet's Egg.

II. New Mexico, or New Granada.

Horse in several Garisons, besides Foot, to keep them in awe; that they have conquer'd about a hundred and fifty Leagues to the West, but being at a great distance from *Old Mexico*, the Savages often revolt, because they know the *Spaniards* cannot speedily be supply'd with fresh Troops. Our Maps place this Country betwixt Lat. 28 & 38. seven hundred and ten Miles South and North, and seven hundred and seventy East and West, where longest, from the Straits of *California*, to the Frontiers of *Florida*, now call'd *Louisiana*. Some divide it into eighteen Provinces, inhabited by People of different Languages and Customs. Many Places of it are fertile, and produce all our Fruits, besides others: and here are likewise Mines of Gold and Silver. But there are such wide Defarts, that the Soldiers and Travellers encamp every Night, and keep strong Guards, to prevent a Surprise by the Savages. Travellers carry on horseback Mattresses and Pillows of Leather, which at Night they blow full of Wind, and lie upon them, and let it out in the Morning when they pack them up; for they travel in some Places several Days without seeing a Cottage; so that upon the whole, it seems to be one of the worst Countries in that part of *North America*.

The only Places of Note here are,

1. *Santa Fe de Granada*, by others call'd *New Mexico*, the Capital. It lies in Lat. 36. Long. 100. is a handsome Town, built of Stone, the Seat of the Governor, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Mexico*.
2. *Acoma*, or *St. Stephen de Acoma*, Lat. 36. Long. 107. a hundred and ten Miles South-west of *Santa Fe*. 'Tis Capital of its Province, is pretty large, and built upon a high Rock, to which there's an Ascent by fifty Steps cut out of it.

III. Old Mexico, or New Spain.

IT has *New Mexico* on the North, part of the Straits of *California* and the *Pacifick Sea* on the West, the Gulph of *Mexico* and part of the *Atlantick* on the East, part of the *Pacifick Sea* on the South, and the *Isthmus* of *Panama*, or *Darien*, on the South-east. This Country is of a vast Extent, it being 2750 Miles South-east and North-west from the Gulph of *Darien* to the Borders of *New Mexico*, but the Breadth very unequal, it being much indented by the Gulphs of *Darien*, *Honduras*, and *Mexico*, on the East. The greatest Breadth, from the Straits of *California*, to the Gulph of *Mexico*, in Lat. 25. is about eight hundred and eighty Miles; but the rest not proportionable. This is reckon'd the best, as it is the most famous Part of *North America*. 'Tis nam'd from its Capital. The Air is in most Places temperate and healthful, the most of it lies in the Torrid Zone. The Soil abounds with Maiz and excellent Fruit. And here's store of Cattel, particularly fine Horses, whose Breed came from *Spain*; and great Flocks of Sheep, whose Yews bring forth twice a Year. Here are also Mines of Silver, not so many as in *Peru*; but work much cheaper. 'Tis also said they have some Mines of Gold, great Quantities of Indico, Cochineal, Balm, Cocoa, which, with Silver and Skins much valued, are transported from hence to *Europe*. The *Spaniards* engross the Trade of this Country, forbid Strangers to enter it under very great Penalties, and even none of their own Subjects, but those of *Castile* and *Leon*, are allow'd a Trade here. The native *Mexicans* are a little tawny, but well shap'd, dextrous, ingenious, and quickly learn the Arts and Manufactures introduc'd by the *Spaniards*; so that where they are not oppress'd, they live in Affluence. But the chief Riches are in the hands of the Natives of *Spain*, or those of *Spanish* Extraction on both sides; for they don't allow the *Crools* or *Mestizes*, one of whose Parents only is a *Spaniard*, any Post, Civil or Military; so that they must have recourse to Trade, to which they apply themselves successfully, notwithstanding the Opposition they meet with.

This Country is divided into three Audiences, or Governments, and each of these subdivided into Provinces. We begin at the North:

I. The Audience of *Guadalajara*. 'Tis seven hundred and ten Miles long, and in some Places five hundred broad. The Air is for the most part temperate, so that People live commonly a hundred Years; but are infested with Gnats, Bugs, and other Vermin. Wheat yields a hundred fold, and Maiz two hundred; but is frequently destroyed by Locusts, and Multitudes of Pyes no bigger than Sparrows; as their Olives are by Ants. Here are all sorts of Fruit, Herbs, and Roots, better than ours; plenty of Sugar-Canes and Cochineal; and Bees without Stings. The Pastures abound with Cattel of all sorts, and the Woods with Venison, Pines, and Oaks, but infested by Wolves, Scorpions, and Musketoes. Here are Pepper, and Medicinal Herbs that cure all Sores; green Stones specifick against the Gravel; excellent scented Flowers; Hedgehogs that live both by Water and Land; and Mines of Silver, Copper, and Lead; and *Macises*. The Natives are subtle, treacherous, and lazy; arm'd with Bows and Arrows; and frequently attack the *Spaniards* from the Woods, except where *Spanish* Officers are join'd in the Government with their Caciques.

This Country is divided into the seven following Provinces.

1. *Cinchoa*, in the North-west Part of the Country. It has store of Cotton and Cattel, is inhabited chiefly by Savages, and the *Spaniards* have only some small Towns.

2. *Pasco*, East of *Cinchoa*, has rich Mines of Silver and Lead;

milies of *Spaniards* and Slaves. In this Province lie also *Durango*, a Bishop's See, *St. Martin's*, *Nombre de Dios*; and *Xeres De la Frontera*, inhabited by *Spaniards* for defence of the Mines.

5. *Chamela*, on the South Sea, West of *Gallicia*, a small Province possess'd chiefly by Savages, who conceal their Mines as much as they can from the *Spaniards*; who have two little Towns here, one of 'em call'd *St. Sebastian*, where they purify the Silver Ore.

6. *Xalisco*, South of *Culiacan*, on the South Sea, abounds with Cattel, Maiz, and Silver Mines. Here are, (1.) *Xalisco* the Capital, in Lat. 22. Long. 106. an ancient City. (2.) *Compostella*, thirty Miles South, a rich Town, with Silver Mines in the Neighbourhood. 'Tis built by the *Spaniards*, and made a Bishoprick; but the See was remov'd to *Guadalajara*, because of the bad Air.

7. *Guadalajara*, or *Guadalaxara* Proper, is South of *Gallicia*, and East of *Xalisco*. 'Tis the capital Province of the Audience, healthful and fruitful, has some Mines of Silver in the Mountains, and good Timber. The chief Town of the same Name lies on a River, is large, beautiful, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Mexico*, the Seat of the Courts of Justice, and has several Monasteries.

II. The Audience of *Mexico* Proper lies South-east of that of *Guadalaxara*. The Length South-east and West is reckon'd 1350 Miles, the greatest Breadth 540; but 'tis narrow in the South-east. 'Tis populous, rich, drives a great Trade, and is divided into the seven following Provinces:

1. *Panuco* lies East of *Gallicia*, to the Gulph of *Mexico*, under the Tropick of Cancer. 'Tis fruitful in the South, has some Veins of Gold and Mines of Salt; but yields little for want of Hands. *Spanish* Towns here are, (1.) *Tampico*, or *Panuco*, at the Mouth of a River that falls into the Gulph of *Mexico*, Lat. 23. It has a large Harbour, but such a Bar that no great Ships can enter; yet is navigable upwards by Vessels of five hundred Ton, which might reach the Mines of *Zacatecas* with little opposition. (2.) *St. Jago de las Valles*, eighty Miles West of *Tampico*, is fortified, enjoys great Privileges, and has a Trade in Salt.

2. *Mexico* Proper lies South of *Panuco*, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fruit, and Fish: But Mr. Gage says, they are not so nourishing as ours; which is ascrib'd to their Soil's not being so regularly water'd as ours, so that the Grass is short, and soon withers. The Climate is unequal all the Year, being hot in the Sun, and cool in the Shade, but neither of 'em to Excess, so that it agrees well enough with *Europeans*. The Natives complain of the cold Mornings, of the Heat at Noon from March to July, and of the cold Nights from November till February; but *Europeans* think them pleasant. Here are three Harvests in a Year, occasion'd by their great Rains at certain Seasons; and their Cattel bring forth twice per Ann.

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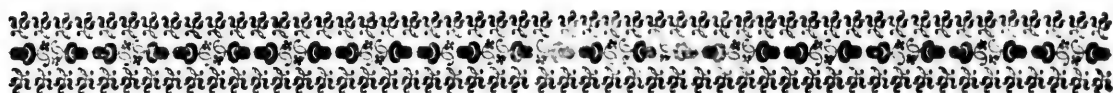
(1.) *Mexico*, the Capital of the Province and Empire, Lat. 20. Long. 100. about two hundred Miles West of the Gulph of *Mexico*, and two hundred and forty North from *Acapulco*, its Port on the South Sea. The Curious may consult Mr. Gage for the State of the ancient City, that was burnt by the *Spaniards*, by which it appears to have been one of the largest and most magnificent in the World. We refer also to him for the Description of its Lakes, which together are a hundred Miles round. The great Lake is divided into two Parts: The Water of the Upper is sweet, wholesome, and has many Fish. It runs into the other, which is bitter and brackish, ebbs and flows, has no Fish, sends forth pestilential Vapours; but boil'd up with Salt-Petre, yields good Salt, which is a great Branch of their Trade. These Lakes have several times endanger'd the City by Inundations, being swell'd by the many Rivers that fall into them. There are five Ways into the City by Canals and Banks thro the Lakes. The Town is square, and the Streets cross one another so regularly, that the Plan of it looks like a Chess-Board. They are long, wide, and well pav'd. The Comps of the City is two Leagues, and the Diameter half a League. We can't insist on the Description of their magnificent and rich Cathedral, the other Churches, Monasteries, Palaces, Hospitals, &c. but according to *Gemelli* and *Gage*, they exceed any thing we have in *Europe* for Ornaments, Plate, and rich Vellments. The Archbishop has fourteen Suffragans, whose Tenths amount to 516000 Pieces of Eight, and their whole Revenue to 5160000. The Cathedral had cost 1052000 Crowns in 1667, tho not near finish'd. The Archbishop has 60000 Crowns per Ann. the Dean 11000, five dignified Priests 8000 each, ten Canons 6000, six Demi-Canons 5000, six Half Demi-Canons 3000, four Curates 4000, twenty Chaplains 300, and the other Priests and Attendants, who are three hundred, have lesser Salaries in proportion. The Revenues of the Cathedral are above 300000 Crowns per Ann. The King gives an annual Allowance out of his Revenue towards carrying on the Structure, and every Person in the Diocese pays half a Rial per Head annually towards it. The High Altar and its Ornaments is valued at 50000 Crowns, and the Chalice set with Emeralds at 11000, and the Image of the Virgin 30000. Tabernacles for common Saints usually cost 20000 Ducats. There's a Coach and four Mules for carrying the Host to the Sick in rich Tabernacles of Gold or Chrystal. There's a Branch in the *Dominicans* Cloister for Candles and Lamps, valued at 400000 Ducats. Here are two and twenty Nunneries, and nine and twenty Monasteries of the several Orders, all very rich; besides many Colleges and Parish Churches. But Mr. Gage says, nothing can be more scandalous than the Lives of

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Captain *Rogers*, who lay a considerable time at Cape *St. Lucas*, in the South-west Part of the Island, says, that Part was mountainous, barren, and sandy, and had nothing but a few Shrubs and Bushes, with several sorts of Fruit and Berries. His Men, who view'd the Country fifteen Leagues further North, found it cover'd with tall Trees. The People about the Cape had large Limbs, were freight, tall, and of a blacker Complexion than any he had seen in the *South Sea*. The Men were naked, and the Women cover'd their secret Parts with Leaves or

Pieces of Skins, and look'd very coarse and wrinkled; and some had Pearls about their Arms and Necks. They liv'd in Huts of Branches of Trees or Reeds, not capable of keeping out Rain, and made Fires in the middle of them. They liv'd chiefly on Fish, which they struck very dextrously with wooden Instruments; but he saw no other Tackle. They were excellent Divers, had abundance of Deer-Skins, and paid extraordinary Respect to one Person, who had a Cap of Feathers on his Head. For Bread, they ground a black Seed, which tasted like Coffee; and they had others which tasted like Pease, Currants, and Gooseberries, and made very good Sauce. They did not value Toys, as Glass-Beads, &c. but were very covetous of Knives, and other cutting Instruments, for which they gave Fish; and when they had what they wanted, would give no more Fish; and were so lazy, that they would not help his Men to cut Wood, or fill Water, for any Reward. They had long Bows with Strings of Silk-Grass, Arrows of Cane four Foot and a half long, pointed with Fish-Bones, and shot Birds flying. All their cutting Instruments were made of Sharks Teeth. The Air was clear and pleasant; and while he was here, there fell no Rain, but great Dews by Night, when 'twas very cool. This Bay had good fresh Water, and Anchorage from ten to twenty five Fathom, abundance of Fish and Samphire. Some of the neighbouring Islands had tall Cedars, with store of Fowl, Hares, and a wholesome Fruit call'd Penquin, as large as a Pullet's Egg.

II. New Mexico, or New Granada.

IT is so called because discover'd since that nam'd *Old Mexico*. Authors differ much as to the Extent and Qualities of this Country. The first *Spanish* Discoverers, who were chiefly Monks, told mighty Things about the Number of large Towns, Inhabitants and rich Mines, they saw here; but later Authors contradict them. *Giamelli*, a Popish Missionary, says, that in 1698, he was at *Old Mexico*, where he discours'd the Governor of the *New*, who told him, that this Country had been but newly conquer'd; that there remain'd still much more to be subdu'd; that the Natives are such dextrous Archers, that they can hit a Rial toss'd up into the Air, are great Lovers of Mules Flesh, and frequently take them from Travellers, without meddling with the Plate, or other Goods they carry; that the King of *Spain* maintains 600 Horse

and the Pacific Sea in the West, the Gulph of Mexico and part of the Atlantic on the East, part of the Pacific Sea on the South, and the Isthmus of Panama, or Darien, on the South-east. This Country is of a vast Extent, it being 2750 Miles South-east and North-west from the Gulph of Darien to the Borders of New Mexico, but the Breadth very unequal, it being much indented by the Gulphs of Darien, Honduras, and Mexico, on the East. The greatest Breadth, from the Straits of California, to the Gulph of Mexico, in Lat. 25. is about eight hundred and eighty Miles; but the rest not proportionable. This is reckon'd the best, as it is the most famous Part of North America. 'Tis nam'd from its Capital. The Air is in most Places temperate and healthful, tho' most of it lies in the Torrid Zone. The Soil abounds with Maiz and excellent Fruit. And here's store of Cattel, particularly fine Horses, whose Breed came from Spain; and great Flocks of Sheep, whose Yews bring forth twice a Year. Here are also Mines of Silver, not so many as in Peru; but work much cheaper. 'Tis also said they have some Mines of Gold, great Quantities of Indico, Cochineal, Balm, Cocoa, which, with Silver and Skins much valued, are transported from hence to Europe. The Spaniards engross the Trade of this Country, forbid Strangers to enter it under very great Penalties, and even none of their own Subjects, but those of Castile and Leon, are allow'd a Trade here. The native Mexicans are a little tawny, but well shap'd, dextrous, ingenious, and quickly learn the Arts and Manufactures introduc'd by the Spaniards; so that where they are not oppress'd, they live in Affluence. But the chief Riches are in the hands of the Natives of Spain, or those of Spanish Extraction on both sides; for they don't allow the Creoles or Mestizes, one of whose Parents only is a Spaniard, any Post, Civil or Military; so that they must have recourse to Trade, to which they apply themselves successfully, notwithstanding the Opposition they meet with.

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This Country is divided into the seven following Provinces.

1. *Cinaloa*, in the North-west Part of the Country. It has store of Cotton and Cattel, is inhabited chiefly by Savages, and the Spaniards have only some small Towns.

2. *New Biscay*, East of *Cinaloa*, has rich Mines of Silver and Lead; and warlike Natives not reduc'd, who inhabit four Towns encompass'd with Morasses. The Spaniards have three little Towns, *St. Barbara*, *St. John's*, and *Ente*, which they built for defence of the Mines against the Natives.

3. *Culiacan*, South from *Cinaloa*, has the Straits of California on the West, abounds with Woods, Pastures, and Cotton; has Silver Mines and Salt Ponds, with some Spanish Towns and Farms for defence of 'em; and there's plenty of good Fish on the Coast.

4. *Zacatecas*, or the Kingdom of *New Galicia*, East of *Culiacan*, and South of *New Biscay*, has the richest Silver Mines in the Country, and plenty of Corn, Fruit, Woods, and Deer. The Capital *Zacatecas*, so call'd from the Natives, is in Lat. 24. Long. 104. has rich Mines in the Neighbourhood, a strong Garrison, and five hundred Fa-

Miles West of Tampico, is fortified, enjoys great Privileges, and has a Trade in Salt.

2. *Mexico* Proper lies South of *Panuco*, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fruit, and Fish: But Mr. Gage says, they are not so nourishing as ours; which is ascrib'd to their Soil's not being so regularly water'd as ours, so that the Grass is short, and soon withers. The Climate is unequal all the Year, being hot in the Sun, and cool in the Shade, but neither of 'em to Excess, so that it agrees well enough with Europeans. The Natives complain of the cold Mornings, of the Heat at Noon from March to July, and of the cold Nights from November till February; but Europeans think them pleasant. Here are three Harvests in a Year, occasion'd by their great Rains at certain Seasons; and their Cattel bring forth twice per Ann.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Mexico*, the Capital of the Province and Empire, Lat. 20. Long. 100. about two hundred Miles West of the Gulph of Mexico, and two hundred and forty North from *Acapulco*, its Port on the South Sea. The Curious may consult Mr. Gage for the State of the ancient City, that was burnt by the Spaniards, by which it appears to have been one of the largest and most magnificent in the World. We refer also to him for the Description of its Lakes, which together are a hundred Miles round. The great Lake is divided into two Parts: The Water of the Upper is sweet, wholesome, and has many Fish. It runs into the other, which is bitter and brackish, ebbs and flows, has no Fish, sends forth pestilential Vapours; but boil'd up with Salt-Petre, yields good Salt, which is a great Branch of their Trade. These Lakes have several times endanger'd the City by Inundations, being swell'd by the many Rivers that fall into them. There are five Ways into the City by Causeys and Banks thro' the Lakes. The Town is square, and the Streets cross one another so regularly, that the Plan of it looks like a Chess-Board. They are long, wide, and well pay'd. The Compass of the City is two Leagues, and the Diameter half a League. We can't insist on the Description of their magnificent and rich Cathedral, the other Churches, Monasteries, Palaces, Hospitals, &c. but according to *Gemelli* and *Gage*, they exceed any thing we have in Europe for Ornaments, Plate, and rich Vestments. The Archbishop has fourteen Suffragans, whose Tenths amount to 516000 Pieces of Eight, and their whole Revenue to 5160000. The Cathedral had cost 1052000 Crowns in 1667, tho' not near finish'd. The Archbishop has 60000 Crowns per Ann. the Dean 11000, five dignified Priests 8000 each, ten Canons 6000, six Demi-Canons 5000, six Half Demi-Canons 3000, four Curates 4000, twenty Chaplains 300, and the other Priests and Attendants, who are three hundred, have lesser Salaries in proportion. The Revenues of the Cathedral are above 300000 Crowns per Ann. The King gives an annual Allowance out of his Revenue towards carrying on the Structure, and every Person in the Diocese pays half a Real per Head annually towards it. The High Altar and its Ornaments is valued at 50000 Crowns, and the Chalice set with Emeralds at 11000, and the Image of the Virgin 30000. Tabernacles for common Saints usually cost 20000 Ducats. There's a Coach and four Mules for carrying the Host to the Sick in rich Tabernacles of Gold or Crystal. There's a Branch in the Dominican Cloister for Candles and Lamps, valued at 400000 Ducats. Here are two and twenty Nunneries, and nine and twenty Monasteries of the several Orders, all very rich; besides many Colleges and Parish Churches. But Mr. Gage says, nothing can be more scandalous than the Lives of the Clergy and Nuns. Here are reckon'd seven hundred Palaces; and those of the Archbishop and Viceroy may vie with any of those cry'd up by the Antients. The Town-House consists of nine Courts, has a large Garden, and a spacious Place for their Bull-Feasts, with Places for the Mint, the Royal Prison, and Foundry for Bells and Cannon. The chief Market is very spacious, has a Piazza, where the People walk in time of Rain, with rich Shops of Silks and Stuffs. The Gold Smiths Street, next to the Market, is very beautiful, where a Man, as he passes by, may see many Millions in Gold, Silver, and Jewels.

The chief Place for the Recreation of the Citizens is a pleasant shady Field, call'd *Alameda*, full of Trees and Walks. 'Tis common in an Afternoon to see 2000 Coaches here, with Gallants of both Sexes.

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Those of Quality are usually attended by six or twelve Blacks, with Swords, in rich Liveries lac'd with Gold and Silver; and the Ladies attended by Female Blacks, who walk by their Coaches richly dress'd. Quarrels and Murders happen here frequently on the account of Amours; and if Murderers escape to a Church or Monastery, they are safe. Most of the Inhabitants are extravagant in their Apparel; and even the Black Female Slaves go as rich and gay as Ladies, and are often prefer'd by their leud Masters before their Wives.

The Viceroy here is usually a Spanish Grandee: He has the power of placing and displacing the Governors of the neighbouring Countries, who pay him well. The King allows him 100000 Ducats per Annum; but by engrossing Trade, and other Methods, he commonly makes it worth a Million; and tho his Commission be but for five Years, he easily gets it prolong'd by bribing the Courtiers at Madrid.

There are many fine Palaces, Country-Seats, and Monasteries in the Neighbourhood, one particularly, call'd the *Desart*, tho the pleasantest Place in the Province, where the bare-footed Carmelites have a Cloister upon a Hill surrounded with Rocks, in which they have dug Caves for Oratories and Places of Penance, to make the People admire their Mortification. The Friars of the Order in the City come hither by turns every Week, and they live in the greatest Luxury by the Presents of Provisions, Money, Plate, and Jewels, made to their Churches. Here's a Cloister for fifty two Monks, where the Provincial Chapter is held. They have Gardens with the best European Fruit in the Country, which, besides their other Fruits, and what they eat, yields them 13000 Crowns per Annum. The Inclosure belonging to this Monastery is seven Leagues round, encompass'd by a high Stone Wall, with a River running thro it, and has many Mountains and Woods that abound with Deer and Beasts of Prey, kept for Pleasure.

(2.) *Acapulco*, on a Bay of the South Sea. 'Tis the chief Mart on that Coast, about two hundred and forty Miles South from Mexico. The Houses are sorry Huts of Mud, Timber, and Straw, and the Place very unhealthful from the end of November till May, during which Time they have no Rain; and 'tis as warm here in January, when the Fair begins, as in the Dog-Days with us; so that the Merchants must do their Business in the Morning. And when the Fair is over, every body leaves the Place, but a few Blacks and Mulattoes. Here's nothing good but a safe winding Harbour, defended by a high strong Castle, and a Platform well mounted with large Brass Guns, and small Garisons to protect the Ships. The Harbour is capable of some Hundreds of Ships; and the Mouth of it cover'd by an Island, on both sides of which Vessels come in and go out safely by Sea and Land Winds, which succeed one another alternately in their proper Seasons. A League further East, there's a good Harbour call'd *Pori Marquis*, where Ships from Peru land Contraband Goods, and sell 'em privately. The settled Trade at *Acapulco* is carried on by three Ships, two of which go once a Year betwixt this Place and Manila, one of the Philippine Islands, and another to and from Lima in Peru, of twenty Guns, which commonly arrives before Christmas with Quicksilver, Cocoa, and Pieces of Eight, stays till the Manila Ships arrive, and then returns with East-India Commodities. The Ships that trade to Manila are commonly of a thousand Ton, well mann'd, and mounted with many Guns. They make the Voyage alternately; set out from *Acapulco* the beginning of April, and arrive at Manila in June; and when the one arrives, the other sets out. They commonly carry ten Millions of Dollars from *Acapulco*, and make great Returns.

(3.) *Pachuca*. *Gemeli* places it sixty Miles North of Mexico; and says, that within six Leagues of it there are a thousand Silver Mines, one of them call'd the *Tuniry*, where a thousand Men are employ'd every Day, from whence, in ten Years time, they dug forty Millions of Silver; but some of these Mines were wore out, and others dangerous to work.

The third Province is *Mechoacan*, betwixt Mexico and the South Sea. The Climate is hot on the Coast, and cold in the Mountains. It produces Cocoa, Cassia, Cotton, Silk, Ambergrease, Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper, Mulberry-Trees, Honey, and Wax. Here are black shining Stones which serve for Looking Glasses, and abundance of Medicinal Plants, of which one, call'd *Oleacezan*, is reckon'd a Specifick against all Poisons, and a Restorative in Weakness. The Soil yields a hundred-fold. The Mountains are cover'd with Woods, from whence Lions and Tygers infest the Country. This Province is populous, and has a hundred and fifty Boroughs, besides Villages. The Capital, *Mechoacan*, in Lat. 20. Long. 103. is the See of a Bishop, and lies on the West-side of a Lake almost as large as that of Mexico, which abounds with Fish, and brings the Inhabitants great Profit.

Here are several Towns for defence of the Mines, and Roads and Harbours on the South Sea. The chief are, (1.) *Acatlan*, or *Zacaula*, which has a good Trade. (2.) *Natividad*, whence Ships go to the Philippine Islands. (3.) *Colima*, a large rich Town, to which this serves as a Port, lies in a Valley that is the most pleasant and fruitful in Mexico, where there is a Vulcano with two sharp Peaks, which constantly send out Flame and Smoke.

The fourth Province of *Tlascala* lies East and South-east from that of Mexico, and reaches from the North to the South Sea. 'Tis very populous; and the Indians, says *Acosta*, are free from Tribute, because they assisted the Spaniards to conquer Mexico. It abounds so with Pastures and Corn, that 'tis reckon'd the Granary of America. Here's plenty of Wine, Sugar, Cattel, Venison, Fowl, several Mines of Silver,

Barlovento Fleet, which is a small Squadron employ'd to clear the Coast of Pirates and Interlopers, comes hither constantly in October. Here are great Rains from April to November; but from thence to the end of March, they have none at all: And the North Winds make the Air as wholesome as any where else in New Spain. Ships load and unload here from April to August. There's good Hunting and Fowling in the Neighbourhood; but the Woods are infested with Gnats, and a Vermin like Crab-Lice. Old Vera Cruz lies six Leagues West from the new one, and there's a great River with a Ferry betwixt them; but it was abandon'd because of the bad Air, and is now only a Fishing Village.

(1.) *Xalappa de la Vera Cruz* is about fifty six Miles North-west, and the See of a Bishop, who has a thousand Ducats per Annum. The Franciscans have a Cloister here, where they live sumptuously, and make a Jest of their Vows of Poverty and Chastity. The Neighbourhood abounds with Maiz and Spanish Wheat, and rich Farms of Sugar and Cochineal, and breed abundance of Mules and other Cattle. There are several good Towns betwixt this Place and Mexico; but we can't insist upon them.

(3.) *Puebla de los Angeles*, a hundred and seventy Miles North-west from Vera Cruz, and seventy six North-east from Mexico, is a large Town of 1500 Families, and the See of a Bishop, who has 20000 Ducats per Annum. Here are four Monasteries, four Nunneries, and a College for 1500 Indian Children. Here's a Manufacture of Cloth, as good as any in Spain, and of the best Felts in the Country. The Cathedral is sumptuous and rich, the Revenue being 300000 Pieces of Eight per Annum. The Jesuits have also a rich College here; and all their Churches and Monasteries are richly endow'd.

(4.) *Tlascala*, Capital of the Province, twenty six Miles North from Los Angeles. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, was large, well built, had a spacious Market-Place much frequented, and a noble Town-House. The Town is govern'd by an Alcaidi Major, sent once in three Years from Spain; and has Jurisdiction for twenty Leagues round the Town. These Governors, by their Tyranny, have reduc'd the Town to a Village, and in a manner laid waste the neighbouring Country.

The fifth Province is *Guaxaca*. It lies East and South-east from *Tlascala*, and reaches from the Bay of *Campeachy* to the South Sea. The Air is good, and the Soil fruitful, especially in Mulberry-Trees; so that it produces more Silk than any Province in America. It abounds with Corn, Cattel, Sugar, Cotton, Honey, Cocoa, Plantanes, and other Fruits. Here are rich Mines of Gold and Silver; and all their Rivers have Gold in their Sands. But the Natives conceal their Mines all they can, because the Spaniards use them as Slaves to work them. Cassia, Cochineal, Chrysal, and Copperas, do likewise abound here; so that were the People industrious, they might be the richest in the West Indies: But they are eat up by their own Slothfulness, and by the Clergy, who have a hundred and twenty Monasteries here, besides several Hospitals, Schools, and other Places of publick Charity; so that the Indians subsist chiefly by Gold which the Women gather in the Rivers, with which they purchase Provisions.

Curiosities of Nature in this Country are, 1. A poisonous Herb, which is said to kill those who pluck it according to the time of its own Age, i. e. if it be a Day old, he dies the same Day, and so in proportion. 2. A high Mountain that has a strange Cave, with a narrow Entrance; within which there's a large Square, with Steps down to Pits on one Side, and near them a crooked Way for a League long; and at the end of it a spacious Place, with a good Fountain and a Brook. 3. Another call'd *St. Antonio*, on the top of which there's a Rock, and Caves inhabited by Indians. 4. Six Rocks call'd *De-nolers*, formerly garison'd by the Kings of Mexico. They have Mines of Gold and Lead, and a Root that washes like Soap.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Spirito Santo*, at the Mouth of a River that falls into the Bay of *Campeachy*, Lat. 18. Long. 93. It has fifty Indian Towns under it, and was built by the Spaniards to curb the Natives.

(2.) *Guaxaca*, Capital of the Province, about three hundred and forty Miles South-west of *Spirito Santo*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, the Seat of a Governor, has four Convents of Monks, and two of Nuns, all very rich; the Treasure of the Dominicans Church being valued at three Millions of Crowns. This City has a great Trade both with the North and South Sea. The River here is not fortified; so that small Vessels might easily sail up and subdue the Country. The best Chocolate and Atolle in America is made here by the Nuns, and exported to Spain. In a neighbouring Valley there are many rich Towns, Cloisters, and Churches, an excellent Breed of Horses, and great Herds of Black Cattel and Sheep, which afford Wool to the Clothiers of Los Angeles, and Hides for Spain. The best Preserves in America are also made here; for there are many Sugar-Farms, and store of Fruit. The *Croliian* Clergy here are as great Enemies to the Spanish Clergy as the original Americans.

(3.) *Antiquera*, a great Town, ninety Miles South-east from *Guaxaca*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and has a stately Cathedral.

(4.) *Aguatulo*, at the bottom of a Bay that comes up from the South Sea, ninety Miles South-east from *Antiquera*, is one of the best Ports in Mexico, frequented by Ships that trade to Peru. 'Twas formerly a great Town, was taken and plunder'd by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by Sir Thomas Cavendish, but is now decay'd.

(5.) *Tecoatepeque*, on the same Coast, at the bottom of the Bay, a hundred Miles South-east from *Aguatulo*. 'Tis a large well built Town, with many stately Churches. 'Tis the chief Fishing Town in

full of Lions, Tygers, wild Hogs, Deer, Rabbits, Apes, Polecats, and Squirrels. The only Town of Note is *Tabasco*, or *Victoria*, so called because the *Spaniards* obtain'd a great Victory here over the Natives. It lies in an Island at the Mouth of a River, on the Bay of *Campeachy*, ninety Miles East from *Spirito Santo*. *Gage* says, that by this River the Country might be easily subdued, as far as the *South Sea*, which is very fruitful; and the Valleys on both sides the River abound with Black Cattel, and those call'd Mountain Cows, or *Dantes*.

The seventh Province is *Chiapa*, which lies South from *Tabasco*, and South-east from *Guaxaca*. It abounds with Oaks, Pines, Cedar, Myrrh, Cypress, and other Trees that yield good Rosin, precious Gums, and Balsams of several sorts, Trees whose Fruit tastes like Pepper and Cloves, Cabbage-Trees, and one, whose Leaves cure all Ulcers. Here's plenty of European Birds, and others unknown to us, good Horses, Goats, Sheep, Rabbits, wild Hogs, and a Beast call'd *Taquarin*, with a Bag under its Belly, in which it carries seven or more of its young. Here are many poisonous Serpents, and Beasts of Prey. Some of their Serpents are eaten by the Natives, who like them as well as Venison.

Gage says, 'tis a very large Province, has many fine Cities, is of great importance to the *Spaniards*, and ought to be well fortified, because it might be easily subdu'd by Ships on the Rivers *Tabasco* and *Puerto Real*. It has a great Trade with the neighbouring Provinces, chiefly in *Cochineal*.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Chiapa de los Indos*, Lat. 17. Long. 93. It lies in a Valley near the River *Tabasco*, is the See of a Bishop, and was that of the famous *Bartholomew de las Casas*, who wrote an Account of the Cruelties of the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies*, complain'd of it to the Court of *Madrid*, and get the People of this Country great Privileges, and Exemption from Slavery. It is very large and rich, and has many fine Cloisters and Churches. The River abounds with Fish; and no Town has so many Dons of *Indian* Blood as this.

2. *Ciudad Real*, or *Spanish Chiapa*, lies about forty Miles South-east of the other, is the Seat of a Court of Justice, the See of a Bishop, who has 8000 Ducats *per Annum*, and has several Monasteries. Their chief Trade is in *Cocoa*, Cotton-Wool, Sugar, *Cochineal*, and small Pedlars Wafe. The Friars are the chief Merchants for European Goods, and the richest Men in City and Country. The *Spanish* Gentry here are a Proverb for their fantastick Pride, Ignorance, and Poverty. They all pretend to be descended of *Spanish* Dukes that conquer'd the Country. One of the chief ask'd Mr. *Gage* very seriously, whether the Sun and Moon were of the same Colour in *England* as there; and if the *English* were Cannibals, or had such a dainty Dish as *Frixoles*, which is no better than Grey-Peafe.

The eighth Province is *Soconusco*, which lies South from *Chiapa*, to the *South Sea*. The Air is extreme hot, subject to Thunder and Lightning, and the Country produces nothing but some *Indico*, *Cochineal*, *Cocoa*, and other Materials for Chocolate. *Soconusco*, the chief Town, lies near the *South Sea*, a hundred and ten Miles South from *Chiapa*, and is the Seat of a *Spanish* Governor.

The ninth Province is *Tucatan*, which lies in form of a Peninsula betwixt the Gulph of *Honduras* and the Bay of *Campeachy*, East from *Tabasco*, and North from *Chiapa*. The Air is somewhat hot. The Soil produces store of Corn, and different sorts of Fruits. It abounds also with Beasts, Fowls, Honey, and Wax; and on the Coast there are found great Pieces of Amber. Here are many excellent Ports, near which the *Indians* build their Houses.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Merida*, Lat. 20. Long. 87. about the middle of the Peninsula, and is the See of a Bishop.

(2.) *Valladolid*, a hundred and five Miles South-east from *Merida*, near the Gulph of *Honduras*. Some make it also the See of a Bishop.

(3.) *Campeachy*, or *St. Francisco*, lies near the Mouth of a River which falls into the Bay of that Name, almost two hundred Miles South-west of *Merida*. 'Twas a large Town of three thousand Houses when taken by the *Spaniards*; and had such Monuments of Art and Industry, as prov'd the People to have been polite. It was surpris'd by Captain *Parker*, an *Englishman*, in 1596, when he carried off the Governor with some others of Quality, and a large Ship with Gold and Silver. It was also taken by the *English* in 1659, and 1678. The Port is large and shallow, and is noted for a Trade in *Campeachy* Wood. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of a Governor; has a Rampart with great Guns, and a Dock, and a Fort at one end, which commands the Town and Harbour. 'Tis still a handsome Town, and store of Logwood grows in the Neighbourhood. There are abundance of Bees in their Savannahs, and Fish and Fowl of all sorts on the Coast. There are several Islands in the Bay; and among others, one called *Beef-Isle*, because the *Spanish* Farmers there us'd to furnish the Privateers with Bees.

III. The Audience of *Guatemala* lies East from *Soconusco*, upon the *South Sea*, as far as the *Isthmus of Darien*. 'Tis in general a fruitful Country, abounds with good Pastures and Cattel, and is divided into the following Provinces:

1. *Suchtepeques*, which is of the same Nature with *Soconusco*. 'Tis small, and has only one Town of its own Name, near the Mouth of

Places of Note are,

(1.) *St. John de Guatemala*, the Capital, Lat. 14. Long. 19. It stands near the Ruins of the old City of the same Name, which the *Spaniards* lay was ruin'd by a Flood of Waters that issued from a neighbouring *Hulcano*, upon the Blasphemy of a *Spanish* Gentlewoman, who lost her Husband in a Battel, and all her Children by natural Deaths, in one Year. *Gage* says, on one side of the Town there's a *Hulcano* nine Miles high, which abounds with pleasant Springs, Gardens, Fruits, and Flowers; and on the other side, another as dreadful, which vomits out Fire and Smoke with the Noise of Thunder and terrible Roarings, by which the old City was destroy'd; and the new one is frequently fill'd with fiery Ashes, tho it be three Miles distant.

The Town is mean; has but one Parish-Church, but several Cloisters belonging to divers Orders. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of the *Spanish* Government, which consists of a President, six Judges, and other Officers. He has as much Power as the Viceroy of *Mexico* and *Peru*; and tho he has but 12000 Ducats *per Ann* from the King, he may raise it to what Sum he pleases by Rides and Traffick. One of them, he says, in fourteen Years time raised an Estate of several Millions of Ducats. The Judges grow likewise very rich by letting Murderers and other Criminals escape for Bribes. The *Dominican* Cloister here is so rich, that their Treasury is worth 100000 Ducats, and their annual Revenue 30000. The Nunnery of the *Conception* consists of 1000 Women, including Servants and Scholars; and they receive none but what bring from 500 to 1000 Ducats into the Stock. Mr. *Gage* says, the Wealth of the Place has made the Inhabitants as vicious as those of *Mexico*; so that Adultery, Fornication, &c. are scarce reckon'd Crimes. The Town consisted in *Gage*'s time of 7000 Families; and had so great a Trade both by Land and Sea with *Europe*, that there were five Merchants worth 500000 Ducats apiece, and many others from 20000 to 100000.

(2.) *Petapla*, fifty Miles South-east from *Guatemala*, on the same River, a large rich Town, the Seat of a Governor, and a Place of great Trade. The Governor is always chose out of a Family call'd *Guzman*, descended from the ancient Kings of the Country; and tho he lives in great State, is not allow'd to wear a Sword, nor to act any thing without the Consent of the chief *Spanish* Friar, upon whom he is oblig'd to attend. There's a great Lake in the Neighbourhood, which supplies them with Fish; and on the Sides of it Salt appears every Morning like a Frost, of which they make great Profit, as they do of rich Sugar-Farms; and hot Baths about five Miles distant; and by grazing of Mules upon the salt Soil about the Lake.

The only Port of Note here is *Trinidad*, or *La Sonsonate*, on the *South Sea*, fifty five Miles South-east of *Petapla*. 'Tis the chief Place of Trade betwixt *New Spain* and *Peru*, and the nearest Landing-place to *Guatemala* from *Panama* and *Mexico*; so that 'tis much frequented. There are three *Hulcano*'s in the Neighbourhood, and good Anchorage on the Coast.

The third Province is *Vera Paz*, North-east from *Guatemala* Proper. 'Tis mountainous and woody, subject to Earthquakes and Thunder. It rains here nine Months in a Year, and the unconquer'd *Indians* inhabit the greatest part of it, and have a Town of 12000 Inhabitants. Their chief Commodities are *Achiote*, Liquid Amber that drops from Trees, and is much esteem'd, Maltick, Dragons-Blood, *Cocoa*, Cotton-Wool, Honey, Cassia-Fistula, Sarsaparilla, Gum *Anaca*, China Wood, with other Drugs; Maiz, Wax, and Feathers, of which the *Indians* make curious Works. Here are Trees and Canes of a wonderful height, and Iron-Wood. Here are abundance of *Dantes*, Tygers, and Rofs-Lions, which sleep by Day on high Trees, Bears, Leopards, Armadillo's, Hogs, wild Goats, and Apes. 'Tis govern'd by a High-Justice sent from *Spain*, but subordinate to the Court of *Guatemala*. The Capital is *Coban*, or *Vera Paz*, Lat. 16. Long. 89. noted only for being the Seat of the Government.

The only Sea-Port is *Gosolulce*, or *St. Thomas de Castilia*, on the bottom of a Gulph which comes from that of *Honduras*, almost a hundred Miles East of *Vera Paz*. The Entrance is betwixt two Rocks, and might easily be defended. 'Tis large enough within for a thousand Ships. Two or three Vessels come hither in *July* or *August* with Goods from *Spain* and embark those from *Guatemala*, of which great Quantities are lodg'd here in *July*, *August*, and *September*. The Air is unwholesome, so that 'tis little frequented; and 'tis defended only by an old Castle.

The fourth Province is *Honduras*, or *Comagua*, East from *Vera Paz*, and North from *Guatemala* and *Nicaragua*, along the Gulph of *Honduras*. The Air is generally good, and the Soil rich in Corn and Pasturage, occasion'd by the over-flowing of the Rivers about *Michalmas*, which the Natives carry by Canals into their Fields. In many Places they have three Crops of Maiz in a Year. They have also store of Wheat, Honey, and large Calabashes. The Natives live chiefly on Roots, Fleish, Vermin, *Cocoa*, and a Drink made of Honey. Here are also some Mines of Silver and Gold.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Comagua*, Lat. 14. Long. 87. which the *Spaniards* call *Valladolid*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, the Seat of a Governor, is well built, and has Silver Mines in the Neighbourhood, which keep a Melting-House always employ'd.

(2.) *Porto de Cavallos*, on a Bay that comes up from the Gulph of *Honduras*, about twenty five Miles East from *St. Thomas de Castilia*, is the

Plant in the Country, which, besides other Fruits, and what they eat, yields them 10000 Crowns per Annum. The Inclosure belonging to this Monastery is seven Leagues round, encompass'd by a high stone Wall, and is so running thro' it, and has many Mountains and Woods that abound with Deer and Beasts of Prey, kept for Pleasure.

(2.) *Acapulco*, on a Bay of the *South Sea*. 'Tis the chief Mart on that Coast, about two hundred and forty Miles South from *Mexico*. The Houses are forry Huts of Mud, Timber, and Straw, and the Place very unhealthy from the end of *November* till *May*, during which Time they have no Rain; and 'tis as warm here in *January*, when the Fair begins, as in the Dog-Days with us; so that the Merchants must do their Business in the Morning. And when the Fair is over, every body leaves the Place, but a few Blacks and Mulattoes. Here's nothing good but a safe winding Harbour, defended by a high strong Castle, and a Platform well mounted with large Brass Guns, and small Garisons to protect the Ships. The Harbour is capable of some Hundreds of Ships; and the Mouth of it cover'd by an Island, on both sides of which Vessels come in and go out safely by Sea and Land Winds, which succeed one another alternately in their proper Seasons. A League further East, there's a good Harbour call'd *Pera Marquis*, where Ships from *Pera* land Contraband Goods, and sell 'em privately. The settled Trade at *Acapulco* is carried on by three Ships, two of which go once a Year betwixt this Place and *Manila*, one of the *Philippine* Islands, and another to and from *Lima* in *Pera*, of twenty Guns, which commonly arrives before *Christmas* with Quicksilver, Cocoa, and Pieces of Eight, stays till the *Manila* Ships arrive, and then returns with *East-India* Commodities. The Ships that trade to *Manila* are commonly of a thousand Ton, well mann'd, and mounted with many Guns. They make the Voyage alternately; set out from *Acapulco* the beginning of *April*, and arrive at *Manila* in *June*; and when the one arrives, the other sets out. They commonly carry ten Millions of Dollars from *Acapulco*, and make great Returns.

(3.) *Pachuca*. *Gomely* places it sixty Miles North of *Mexico*; and says, that within six Leagues of it there are a thousand Silver Mines, one of them call'd the *Trinity*, where a thousand Men are employ'd every Day, from whence, in ten Years time, they dug forty Millions of Silver; but some of these Mines were wore out, and others dangerous to work.

The third Province is *Mexicoacan*, betwixt *Mexico* and the *South Sea*. The Climate is hot on the Coast, and cold in the Mountains. It produces Cocoa, Cassia, Cotton, Silk, Ambergrease, Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper, Mulberry-Trees, Honey, and Wax. Here are black shining Stones which serve for Looking Glasses, and abundance of Medicinal Plants, of which one, call'd *Oleacean*, is reckon'd a Specifick against all Poisons, and a Restorative in Weakness. The Soil yields a hundred-fold. The Mountains are cover'd with Woods, from whence Lions and Tygers infest the Country. This Province is populous, and has a hundred and fifty Boroughs, besides Villages. The Capital, *Mexicoacan*, in Lat. 20. Long. 103. is the See of a Bishop, and lies on the West-side of a Lake almost as large as that of *Mexico*, which abounds with Fish, and brings the Inhabitants great Profit.

Here are several Towns for defence of the Mines, and Roads and Harbours on the *South Sea*. The chief are, (1.) *Acatlan*, or *Zacatula*, which has a good Trade. (2.) *Natividad*, whence Ships go to the *Philippine* Islands. (3.) *Colima*, a large rich Town, to which this serves as a Port, lies in a Valley that is the most pleasant and fruitful in *Mexico*, where there is a Vulcano with two sharp Peaks, which constantly send out Flame and Smoke.

The fourth Province of *Tlascala* lies East and South-east from that of *Mexico*, and reaches from the North to the *South Sea*. 'Tis very populous; and the *Indians*, says *Acosta*, are free from Tribute, because they assisted the *Spaniards* to conquer *Mexico*. It abounds so with Pastures and Corn, that 'tis reckon'd the Granary of *America*. Here's plenty of Wine, Sugar, Cattel, Venison, Fowl, several Mines of Silver, Copperas, and Allum. Here's also Manna, Liquid Amber, and a fragrant Gum that drops from Trees, and great Quantities of *Chinchinal*.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Vera Cruz*, or *St. John de Ulva*, on the Bay of *Mexico*, Lat. 19. Long. 97. 'Tis the most noted Harbour in the Province, defended by two Forts and a Castle; but the Entry is dangerous without a Pilot, because of Rocks and Quickfands. The Air is unwholesome; so that as soon as the Flota is gone, the richer fort retire to the Country with their Effects, and leave only Blacks and Mulattoes. Here's but one Parish Church, and several Convents for Men and Women. The *Spanish* Flota comes hither once in three Years with Goods from *Acapulco*, being first brought to *Mexico*, and from thence hither by Land. The

Cathedral is sumptuous and rich, the Revenue being 300000 Pieces of Eight per Annum. The *Jesuits* have also a rich College here; and all these Churches and Monasteries are richly endow'd.

(4.) *Tlascala*, Capital of the Province, twenty six Miles North from *Los Angeles*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, was large, well built, had a spacious Market-Place much frequented, and a noble Town-House. The Town is govern'd by an *Alcaldi Major*, sent once in three Years from *Spain*; and has Jurisdiction for twenty Leagues round the Town. These Governors, by their Tyranny, have reduc'd the Town to a Village, and in a manner laid waste the neighbouring Country.

The fifth Province is *Guaxaca*. It lies East and South-east from *Tlascala*, and reaches from the Bay of *Campeachy* to the *South Sea*. The Air is good, and the Soil fruitful, especially in Mulberry-Trees; so that it produces more Silk than any Province in *America*. It abounds with Corn, Cattel, Sugar, Cotton, Honey, Cocoa, Plantanes, and other Fruits. Here are rich Mines of Gold and Silver; and all their Rivers have Gold in their Sands. But the Natives conceal their Mines all they can, because the *Spaniards* use them as Slaves to work them. Cassia, Cochineal, Chrysal, and Copperas, do likewise abound here; so that were the People industrious, they might be the richest in the *West Indies*. But they are eat up by their own Slothfulness, and by the Clergy, who have a hundred and twenty Monasteries here, besides several Hospitals, Schools, and other Places of publick Charity; so that the *Indians* subsist chiefly by Gold which the Women gather in the Rivers, with which they purchase Provisions.

Curiosities of Nature in this Country are, 1. A poisonous Herb, which is said to kill those who pluck it according to the time of its own Age, i. e. if it be a Day old, he dies the same Day, and so in proportion. 2. A high Mountain that has a strange Cave, with a narrow Entrance; within which there's a large Square, with Steps down to Pits on one Side, and near them a crooked Way for a League long; and at the end of it a spacious Place, with a good Fountain and a Brook. 3. Another call'd *St. Antonio*, on the top of which there's a Rock, and Caves inhabited by *Indians*. 4. Six Rocks call'd *De-nolos*, formerly garison'd by the Kings of *Mexico*. They have Mines of Gold and Lead, and a Root that washes like Soap.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Spirito Santo*, at the Mouth of a River that falls into the Bay of *Campeachy*, Lat. 18. Long. 93. It has fifty *Indian* Towns under it, and was built by the *Spaniards* to curb the Natives.

(2.) *Guaxaca*, Capital of the Province, about three hundred and forty Miles South-west of *Spirito Santo*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, the Seat of a Governor, has four Convents of Monks, and two of Nuns, all very rich; the Treasure of the *Dominican* Church being valued at three Millions of Crowns. This City has a great Trade both with the North and *South Sea*. The River here is not fortified; so that small Vessels might easily sail up and subdue the Country. The best Chocolate and Atolle in *America* is made here by the Nuns, and exported to *Spain*. In a neighbouring Valley there are many rich Towns, Cloisters, and Churches, an excellent Breed of Horses, and great Herds of Black Cattel and Sheep, which afford Wool to the Clothiers of *Los Angeles*, and Hides for *Spain*. The best Preserves in *America* are also made here; for there are many Sugar-Farms, and store of Fruit. The *Croonian* Clergy here are as great Enemies to the *Spanish* Clergy as the original *Americans*.

(3.) *Antigua*, a great Town, ninety Miles South-east from *Guaxaca*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and has a stately Cathedral.

(4.) *Aguascalco*, at the bottom of a Bay that comes up from the *South Sea*, ninety Miles South-east from *Antigua*, is one of the best Ports in *Mexico*, frequented by Ships that trade to *Pera*. 'Twas formerly a great Town, was taken and plunder'd by Sir *Francis Drake*, and afterwards by Sir *Thomas Cavendish*, but is now decay'd.

(5.) *Tecoameque*, on the same Coast, at the bottom of the Bay, a hundred Miles South-east from *Aguascalco*. 'Tis a large well built Town, with many stately Churches. 'Tis the chief Fishing Town in the Country, and is divided by a great rapid River. 'Twas attack'd and plunder'd by the Freebooters in 1687, who drove the *Spaniards* from their Intrenchments, and from an Abbey which is like a Fort, and commands the Town.

The sixth Province, *Tabasco*, lies East from *Guaxaca*, upon the Bay of *Campeachy*. The Air is moist for nine Months, when they have great Rains; and during the hot Season, which lasts three Months without Rain, People are infested with Gnats, and other troublesome Insects. Here are three or four Harvests of Maiz in a Year, plenty of Rice, Barley, Vines, Figs, Lemons, and Oranges, all sorts of Garden Herbs, and *European* Fowl, besides others unknown. The Coasts abound with Fish; and here are great Woods of Cedar, Brazil, &c.

full

Puerto Real. It has a great Trade with the neighbouring Provinces, chiefly in Cochineal.

Places of chief Note are.

1. *Chiapa de los Indes*, Lat. 17. Long. 93. It lies in a Valley near the River *Tahasco*, is the See of a Bishop, and was that of the famous *Bartholomew de las Casas*, who wrote an Account of the Cruelties of the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies*, complain'd of it to the Court of *Madrid*, and get the People of this Country great Privileges, and Exemptic from Slavery. It is very large and rich, and has many fine Cloisters and Churches. The River abounds with Fish; and no Town has so many Dens of *Indian* Blood as this.

2. *Ciudad Real*, or *Spanish Chiapa*, lies about forty Miles South-east of the other, is the Seat of a Court of Justice, the See of a Bishop, who has 4000 Ducats *per Annum*, and has several Monasteries. Their chief Trade is in Cocoa, Cotton-Wool, Sugar, Cochineal, and small Pedlars Wate. The Friars are the chief Merchants for *European* Goods, and the richest Men in City and Country. The *Spanish* Gentry here are a Proverb for their Fantastick Pride, Ignorance, and Poverty. They all pretend to be descended of *Spanish* Dukes that conquer'd the Country. One of the chief ask'd Mr. Gage very seriously, whether the Sun and Moon were of the same Colour in *England* as there; and if the *English* were Cannibals, or had such a dainty Dish as *Frixoles*, which is no better than Grey-Pease.

The eighth Province is *Soconusco*, which lies South from *Chiapa*, to the *South Sea*. The Air is extreme hot, subject to Thunder and Lightning, and the Country produces nothing but some Indico, Cochineal, Cocoa, and other Materials for Chocolate. *Soconusco*, the chief Town, lies near the *South Sea*, a hundred and ten Miles South from *Chiapa*, and is the Seat of a *Spanish* Governor.

The ninth Province is *Tucatan*, which lies in form of a Peninsula betwixt the Gulph of *Honduras* and the Bay of *Campeachy*, East from *Tahasco*, and North from *Chiapa*. The Air is somewhat hot. The Soil produces store of Corn, and different sorts of Fruits. It abounds also with Beasts, Fowls, Honey, and Wax; and on the Coast there are found great Pieces of Amber. Here are many excellent Ports, near which the *Indians* build their Houses.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Merida*, Lat. 20. Long. 87. about the middle of the Peninsula, and is the See of a Bishop.

(2.) *Yucalidid*, a hundred and five Miles South-east from *Merida*, near the Gulph of *Honduras*. Some make it also the See of a Bishop.

(3.) *Campeachy*, or *St. Francisco*, lies near the Mouth of a River which falls into the Bay of that Name, almost two hundred Miles South-west of *Merida*. 'Twas a large Town of three thousand Houses when taken by the *Spaniards*; and had such Monuments of Art and Industry, as prov'd the People to have been polite. It was surpriz'd by Captain Parker, an *Englishman*, in 1596, when he carried off the Governor with some others of Quality, and a large Ship with Gold and Silver. It was also taken by the *English* in 1659, and 1678. The Port is large and shallow, and is noted for a Trade in *Campeachy* Wood. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of a Governor; has a Rampart with great Guns, and a Dock, and a Fort at one end, which commands the Town and Harbour. 'Tis still a handsome Town, and store of Logwood grows in the Neighbourhood. There are abundance of Bees in their Savannahs, and Fish and Fowl of all sorts on the Coast. There are several Islands in the Bay; and among others, one called *Beef-Isle*, because the *Spanish* Farmers there us'd to furnish the Privateers with Bees.

III. The Audience of *Guatemala* lies East from *Soconusco*, upon the *South Sea*, as far as the *Isthmus* of *Darien*. 'Tis in general a fruitful Country, abounds with good Pastures and Cattel, and is divided into the following Provinces:

1. *Suchitepeques*, which is of the same Nature with *Soconusco*. 'Tis small, and has only one Town of its own Name, near the Mouth of a River that falls into the *South Sea*, Lat. 14. Long. 92.

2. *Guatemala* Proper. 'Tis Country is colder than one might expect from the Situation. 'Tis subject to Earthquakes; but produces excellent Balm, Bezoar, Liquid Amber, Salt, Corn, Cotton, Brimstone, and abundance of Cocoa, with other *Indian* Fruits; and those from *Europe* grow well. Here are many hot Springs of several Qualities, and also choice Gums. Great Numbers of Cattel are sent hence annually to *Spain*. They run wild in the Mountains, where they are hunted by Blacks. Some Graspers here are so rich, that they have Herds of 40000 Black Cattel, and as many Sheep. The Rivers abound with good Fish of all sorts, and some unknown to us. Gage says, there are more good *Indian* Towns here than any where in *America*; that the Natives exceed the *Spaniards* a thousand to one; but are kept under by cruel Oppression, and depriv'd of Arms. We refer to him for the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and their barbarous Treatment by the *Spaniards*, in which he is very particular.

Ducats, and their annual Revenue 30000. The Nunnery *ception* consists of 1000 Women, including Servants and Scholars; and they receive none but what bring from 500 to 1000 Ducats into the Stock. Mr. Gage says, the women of the Place have made the *Indians* bitants as vicious as those of *Mexico*; so that Adultery, Fornication, &c. are scarce reckon'd Crimes. The Town consisted in Gage's time of 7000 Families; and had so great a Trade both by Land and Sea with *Europe*, that there were five Merchants worth 30000 Ducats apiece, and many others from 10000 to 100000.

(3.) *Penapa*, fifty Miles South-east from *Guatemala*, on the same River, a large rich Town, the Seat of a Governor, and a Place of great Trade. The Governor is always chose out of a Family call'd *Guzman*, descended from the ancient Kings of the Country; and tho he lives in great State, is not allow'd to wear a Sword, nor to act any thing without the Consent of the chief *Spanish* Friar, upon whom he is oblig'd to attend. There's a great Lake in the Neighbourhood, which supplies them with Fish; and on the Sides of it Salt appears every Morning like a Frost, of which they make great Profit, as they do of rich Sugar-Farms; and hot Baths about five Miles distant; and by grazing of Mules upon the salt Soil about the Lake.

The only Port of Note here is *Trinidad*, or *La Sonfonate*, on the *South Sea*, fifty five Miles South-east of *Penapa*. 'Tis the chief Place of Trade betwixt *New Spain* and *Peru*, and the nearest Landing-place to *Guatemala* from *Panama* and *Mexico*; so that 'tis much frequented. There are three *Vulcano's* in the Neighbourhood, and good Anchorage on the Coast.

The third Province is *Vera Paz*, North-east from *Guatemala* Proper. 'Tis mountainous and woody, subject to Earthquakes and Thunder. It rains here nine Months in a Year, and the unconquer'd *Indians* inhabit the greatest part of it, and have a Town of 12000 Inhabitants. Their chief Commodities are *Achiote*, Liquid Amber that drops from Trees, and is much esteem'd, Mastic, Dragons-Blood, Cocoa, Cotton-Wool, Honey, Cassia-Fistula, Sarsaparilla, Gum Animax, China Wood, with other Drugs; Maiz, Wax, and Feathers, of which the *Indians* make curious Works. Here are Trees and Canes of a wonderful height, and Iron-Wood. Here are abundance of Dantes, Tygers, and Rofs-Lions, which sleep by Day on high Trees, Bears, Leopards, Armadillo's, Hogs, wild Goats, and Apes. 'Tis govern'd by a High-Justice sent from *Spain*, but subordinate to the Court of *Guatemala*. The Capital is *Caban*, or *Vera Paz*, Lat. 16. Long. 89. noted only for being the Seat of the Government.

The only Sea-Port is *Gulfadulce*, or *St. Thomas de Castilia*, on the bottom of a Gulph which comes from that of *Honduras*, almost a hundred Miles East of *Vera Paz*. The Entrance is betwixt two Rocks, and might easily be defended. 'Tis large enough within for a thousand Ships. Two or three Vessels come hither in July or August with Goods from *Spain* and embark those from *Guatemala*, of which great Quantities are lodg'd here in July, August, and September. The Air is unwholesome, so that 'tis little frequented; and 'tis defended only by an old Castle.

The fourth Province is *Honduras*, or *Comagua*, East from *Vera Paz*, and North from *Guatemala* and *Nicaragua*, along the Gulph of *Honduras*. The Air is generally good, and the Soil rich in Corn and Pasturage, occasion'd by the over-flowing of the Rivers about *Michaelsmas*, which the Natives carry by Canals into their Fields. In many Places they have three Crops of Maiz in a Year. They have also store of Wheat, Honey, and large Calabashes. The Natives live chiefly on Roots, Fleish, Vermin, Cocoa, and a Drink made of Honey. Here are also some Mines of Silver and Gold.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Comagua*, Lat. 14. Long. 87. which the *Spaniards* call *Valladolid*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, the Seat of a Governor, is well built, and has Silver Mines in the Neighbourhood, which keep a Melting-House always employ'd.

(2.) *Porto de Cavallos*, on a Bay that comes up from the Gulph of *Honduras*, about seventy six Miles East from *St. Thomas de Castilia*, is the most noted Harbour in the Gulph, but the Situation unwholesome; and being frequently taken by *Buccaniers*, its Trade is much decay'd.

(3.) *Truxillo*, on another Bay that comes from the Gulph of *Honduras*, a hundred and fifty five Miles East from *Port Cavallo*. 'Tis a good Harbour, two Leagues broad, secure from Storms; and there are Rivers on both sides the Town, full of Fish. The Town is wall'd, and defended by a Castle, and the Harbour by a Battery. It was the See of a Bishop, till it was transferr'd to *Valladolid*. Here's a Cathedral and some other Churches. The Town has been several times taken by the *English* and *Dutch*. The adjacent Country abounds with Provisions; and they have two Vintages and Harvests in a Year. Here's also plenty of Oranges and Lemons. There are several Islands in the Gulph of *Honduras*, inhabited by Savages.



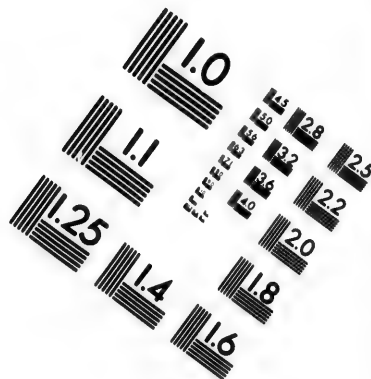
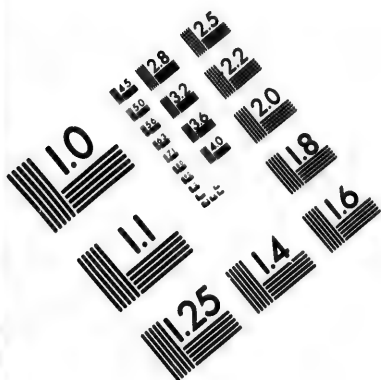
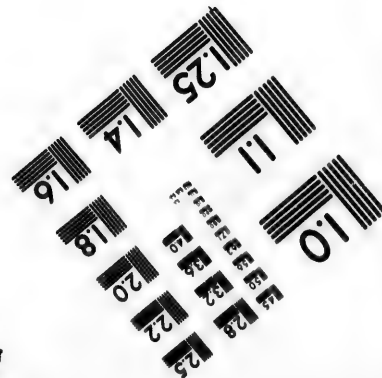
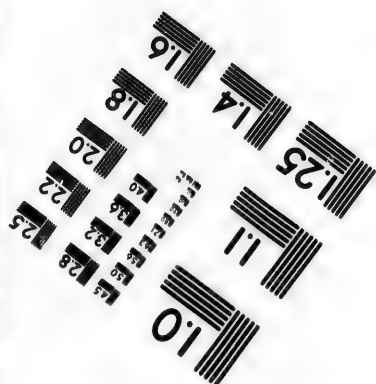
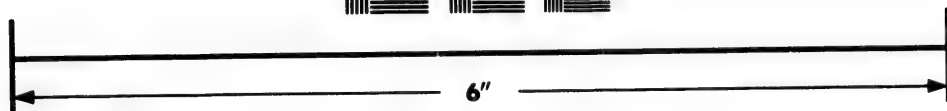
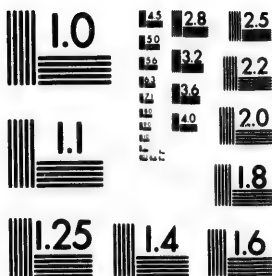


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NORTH AMERICA:

The fifth Province is *Nicaragua*, or the New Kingdom of *Leon*, South from *Honduras*, and East from *Guatemala*. The Air is healthful, tho' hot; the Soil fruitful and pleasant, and bears store of Fruit and Balm, but little Wheat. It abounds with Black Cattle and Hogs; but has few Sheep. Here's plenty of Cotton, Sugar, Honey and Wax, Liquid Amber and Turpentine, with which and Silver Work the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade to *Panama* and *Nombre de Dios*. Here are great Numbers of Turkeys, and so many Parrots, that they are an Annoyance. Whales and other Sea Monsters are frequent on the Coast. The *Spaniards*, when they first arriv'd here, were so pleas'd with the Fruitfulness and Agreeableness of the Country, that they call'd it *Mahome's Paradise*. The most remarkable Animals here, not common to us, are, 1. A black Beast nam'd *Casca*, somewhat like a Hog, which makes a frightful Noise. 2. The Fox-Ape, which has a Bag under its Belly, where it carries its Young till they are able to shift for Food. It has the Body of a Fox, Ears like a Bat, and Feet like Mens Hands.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Leon de Nicaragua*, near the *South Sea*, Lat. 13. Long. 85. 'Tis Capital of the Country, the See of a Bishop; and besides the Cathedral, has five Cloisters, stately Houses for the Governor and others of the King's Officers, and 120000 Families of Tributary *Indians* in the City and adjacent Country. 'Tis well built. The Inhabitants have fine Gardens, are rich, well supply'd at easy rates with Fish and Flesh, which makes them vain and idle. They have a Trade both with the *North* and *South Sea*. It has been several times plunder'd and burnt by the *Buccaniers*. The Lake adjoining to the Town is reckon'd a hundred and seventeen Leagues round, and sends forth a River East to the Gulph of *Darien*; but is not navigable because of Cataracts. The Banks of it are well inhabited. The *Spaniards* design'd to have cut a Canal betwixt it and the *South Sea*, from which it is about fifty Miles distant; but dropp'd it. The Lake ebbs and flows like the Sea, has plenty of good Fish; but is infested by Crocodiles. About three Leagues from this City there's a Vulcano, which formerly did much Damage to the Country; but now only smokes.

(2.) *Realajo*, on a River which falls into the *South Sea*, forty six Miles North-west from *Leon*. It serves that City as a Harbour, is capable of two hundred Vessels, and the King of *Spain's* Ships for the *South Sea* were formerly built here. The *Spaniards* have Intrenchments for defence of the Harbour, and very fine Docks; but it suffer'd much by the *Buccaniers*. The Town is pretty large, has three Churches, and an Hospital with a fine Garden, of which they stand in much need, because the Place is unhealthful. Their chief Trade is in Pitch, Tar, and Cordage.

(3.) *Granada*, fifty six Miles South-east of *Leon*, near the Lake. 'Tis defended by a Castle, is more populous, and better built than *Leon*, and the Inhabitants trade both to the *North* and *South Seas* at the time of sending away the *Frigates*. 'Tis the most frequented of any Town in *North America*; for the Merchants of *Guatemala* dispatch their Goods from hence by the way of *Carthage*, because they think it safer than by the Gulph of *Honduras*, where they are frequently intercepted by the *English* and *Dutch*. This Town was taken by *French* and *English* Freebooters in 1686, who set fire to it.

(4.) *Jaen*, a Town on the North-side of the River that runs from the Lake of *Nicaragua*. Here Goods are usually lodg'd that come to or from the *North Sea* by the River, where they unload at the Cataracts, and embark them in other Vessels.

The sixth Province is *Costa Rica*, South-east from *Nicaragua*, which reaches from the *North* to the *South Sea*. The Country is for the most part barren and mountainous; yet it deserves the Name of the Rich Coast, because of its rich Gold Mines.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Cartago*, Lat. 10. Long. 80. 'Tis Capital of the Country, the See of a Bishop, and has rich Merchants, who trade to the other Parts of the *West Indies*, and also to *Europe*.

(2.) *Nicoya*, on the *South Sea*, Lat. 11. Long. 82. is a pretty Town, and Head of a *Spanish* District, near the Mines. The neighbouring Gulph abounds with Shell-Fish, by whose Purple Juice they dye Wool and Yarn to mix with their *Segevia* Cloth. They trade from hence to *Panama* in Salt, Honey, Maiz, Wheat, Fowls, and this Purple Dye. The Town was taken by the Freebooters in 1687, when they carried off some Prisoners, and a great deal of Plunder. The Bay is large, receives six Rivers, has many Islands, good Anchorage, and Magazines for Merchants Goods; and the Banks of the Rivers are full of Villages, Farms, and Sugar Plantations.

The seventh Province is *Veragua*, East from *Costa Rica*, and extends from the *North* to the *South Sea*. The Country is for the most part mountainous, woody, and barren; and abounds with inexhaustible Mines of Silver and Gold: and Gold Dust is found in their Rivers.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Sancta Fe*, Lat. 10. Long. 78. Here the *Spaniards* melt their Gold into Bars.

(2.) *Conception*, near a Bay on the *North Sea*, fifty Miles North-west of *Sancta Fe*, is Capital of the Province, and the Seat of the Governor.

(3.) *Pueblo Nuevo*, on a Bay of the *South Sea*, seventy five Miles

ten, and 'tis much indented on all Sides. 'Tis separated from *Hispaniola*, or *St. Domingo*, by a Strait of forty eight Miles, and lies North-east from *Tucatan* about a hundred and fifteen, and South from the Cape of *Florida* about a hundred and eighteen.

Here are Mines of Gold, Iron, and excellent Copper; and Gold Dust is found in their Rivers. Tame and wild Cattel abound here, and are larger than in any other Part of *America*. 'Tis well supplied with Salt and Fish; has store of Sugar-Canes, large Sugar-Works, the best sort of Tobacco, abundance of Ginger, Cinnamon, Long Pepper, and other sorts of Spices; *Cassia-Fistula*, Maltick, Aloes, large and numerous Cocoa-Walks; and in short, all the Commodities that are in any of the *American* Islands. Here are Cedars so large, that Boats for sixty Men are made out of one of their Trunks; many odoriferous Trees, that yield Gum as valuable as *Storax*; plenty of large Vines, that produce excellent Grapes; and fine Cotton-Trees. The peculiar Fruits are *Guanavanas*, shap'd like a Heart, and their Taste is a Mixture of Sweet and Sour; and *Camito's*, resembling Oranges, the Pulp white and red, and of a sweet Taste. Here's abundance of tame and wild Fowl; large Tortoises, whose Feet are reckon'd specific for the Leprosy, and all the other Fish usual in those Seas. A Ridge of Mountains runs thro' the Island, from whence flow Rivers on both sides, which are infested with Crocodiles and Serpents. Major *Smith*, Governor of the Isle of *Providence*, who was Prisoner here in 1665, says, 'tis the best Land for so large Country that ever he saw in *America*, and propos'd the Conquest of it; which he thought might be easily effected by a few good Regiments from *Jamaica*, which would make the *English* Masters of the *American* Trade, and capable of intercepting their Fleets, which can hardly be kept together but by Help of the *Havana*, where they rendezvous. He says, 'tis impossible for their great Ships to turn up to Windward from the Bay of *Mexico*, or *Porto Bello*, without being separated; nor can they pass the Gulph of *Florida* but at certain Seasons. He adds, that they are so sensible of their Weakness, and jealous of their Riches, that they blindfold Strangers when they pass by their Towns and Castles; and have a particular Dread of the *English*, because of an old Prophecy that they shall be Masters of it.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *St. Christophal de Havana*, on the North-side of the Island, near the West-end. It has a safe Harbour, large enough for a thousand Ships, and the shallowest part is six Fathom. The Entrance is so narrow, that two Ships can't fail in together; and on each side there's a Fort, the one on plain Ground, and the other at the Foot of two Hills, on the top of which are Batteries that command the Town and Harbour. Betwixt the two Forts there's a Tower, and a Lanthorn on the top, where a Watchman puts forth as many Flags as he sees Ships approaching. *Gemelli*, who was here in 1698, says, the Castle *Mor* is built on a Rock at the Left of the Entry, has four Bastions, and a Platform of twelve Guns that lie even with the Water, and in all is fifty five Guns strong. North Winds make the Waves beat over this Castle. 'Tis encompass'd by a Ditch cut out of the Rock, and fill'd by the Sea. There's another Castle towards the Mouth of the Harbour, well mounted with Brass Guns; and 'tis reckon'd the strongest Place belonging to the *Spaniards*. Yet it was taken by the *English* *Buccaniers* under Captain *Morgan* in 1669, who would have kept it, could they have had the King of *England's* Protection. *Gemelli* says, 'tis half a League round, lies along the Harbour in a Plain, and is encompass'd with poor low Walls on the Land-side. Some reckon the Families here 10000. They send vast Quantities of Tobacco to *Europe* and the Continent of *America*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of the *Spanish* Governor, who has the Title of Captain-General of the Islands, and with an Assessor administers Justice. The People are poor and lazy; so that their Tobacco and Sugar are cur'd by Negroes. It has several Churches besides the Cathedral, and divers Monasteries, with an Hospital for Soldiers with 12000 Pieces of Eight per Annum.

(2.) *St. Jago*, on a Bay in the South-side of the Island. It has Jurisdiction over one half, as *Havana* has over the other. It is one of the best Harbours in *America*, which made it soon increase. The Bay is cover'd by several Islands, behind which Ships may ride safe in the greatest Storms. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, has Copper Mines in the Neighbourhood, and had a good Trade, but now much decay'd.

(3.) *Baracoa*, 510 Miles S. E. of *Havana*, at the Mouth of a River, is a good Harbour for small Ships, and has Forests of Ebony and Brasil in the neighbouring Mountains.

(4.) *St. Salvador*, 60 Miles N. W. of *St. Jago*, has a good Air, which, with the pleasant and fruitful Plain in the Neighbourhood, occasions a Trade, and makes it one of the best Places in the Island. In a Valley betwixt this Town and *St. Jago*, there are Multitudes of round Flints of all sizes, which serve for Bullets to Cannon and Musquets.

(5.) *Puerto del Principe*, 350 Miles S. E. of *Havana* on the North-side of the Island, formerly a rich Town, and was taken by Captain *Morgan* and his *Buccaniers*. Near it are Fountains of Bitumen, which serves instead of Pitch, and the Natives use it in Medicines.

(6.) *Santa Cruz*, at the bottom of *Matanzas*'s Bay, 100 Miles E. of *Havana*, where the *Dutch* Adm. *Heyn* took the *Spanish* Plate-Fleet in 1618.

II. *Hispaniola*, or *St. Domingo*, which is already describ'd, Page 249.

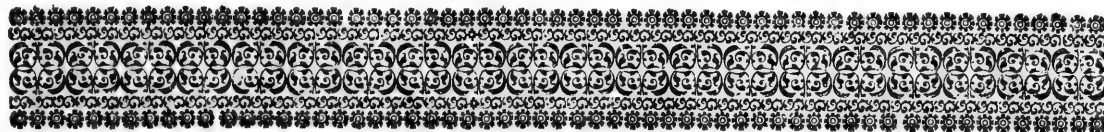
III. *Barbadoes*, lying betwixt *Mexico* and *Peru*, 600 Miles East from

Here's plenty of large Beeves, whose Hides are their chief Commodity. Hogs, Horles, wild and tame Fowl, and Venison.

The chief Town is *Porto Rico*; which has a good Harbour; and tho very strong, was taken by the Earl of *Cumberland* in 1596, who would have kept it as a Key to the Treasures of the *West Indies*: but half his Men were carried off by Fluxes. The *Dutch* took it in 1625. Since which the *Spaniards* have added to the Fortifications, and the Harbour

is defended by two Castles. This Town is the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of a *Spanish* Governor. Here's no Water but Rain, kept in Cisterns.

Aquada is another Town here, with a good Harbour; where the Galleons, &c. that come from *Spain*, stop, and take in fresh Water and Provisions.



S O U T H A M E R I C A,



JOINS to the North by the *Isthmus of Panama*, or *Darien*, and reaches to the Straits of *Magellan* on the South. 'Twas discover'd by *Columbus* in his third Voyage. Anno 1591, *Pier Alonzo* made further Discoveries. *Vincent Pinfon* went afterwards as far the Equinoctial. And at last *Americus Vesputius* made four Voyages thither, by Orders of *Ferdinand of Castile*, and *Emanuel of Portugal*: so that *America* had its Name from him. *Francis Pizarro* discover'd and conquer'd *Peru*, and took their King *Atabalipa*. *Goncalo Pizarro* discover'd the River of *Amazon*. *Magellan* and *Le Maire* discover'd the Straits which

bear their Names, and sail'd round the Coasts of this great Peninsula.

South America lies betwixt South Lat. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ and North Lat. 9. So that the Length, South and North, is about 3940 Miles. The Longitude is West from *London*, betwixt 35 & 85. The Breadth is unequal, being contracted both on the North and South; the greatest, betwixt the *South Sea* to Cape *St. Augustin* in *Brasil*, being about 1920.

'Tis divided into seven Great Parts, or Countries, *viz.* *Terra Firma*, *Peru*, *Chili*, *Terra Magellanica*, the Province of *La Plata*, that of the *Amazons*, and *Brasil*, which belongs to the *Portuguese*.



I. T E R R A F I R M A.



WHICH is the most Northerly Country of *South America*, and one of the most considerable Parts. 'Twas called so by *Columbus* in his third Voyage, because he then first discover'd the Continent. It extends from North Lat. 13. to South Lat. 2.

The Air is hot, but healthful, except where the Country is marshy. 'Tis very rich, and fruitful in many Places, but obnoxious to Pirates. It has some Mountains, which are a Branch of the *Cordillera's*. 'Tis divided into the following Audiences, or Governments:

1. That of *Panama*, or *Terra Firma*, properly so called. It takes up the *Isthmus* betwixt North and *South America*. The Air is hot, and unhealthy because of the numerous Marshes. 'Tis full of Mountains and Woods; for the most part barren, and ill inhabited: Yet the People are rich, because the Gold and Silver, &c. of *Peru* are landed here at *Panama*, and transported from thence to *Spain* by *Porto Bello*, where Goods from *Europe* are unloaded, and from thence transported to *Panama* by Land-Carriage for the River of *Chagre*, and from thence to *Peru* by Sea.

Places of Note are,

1. *New Panama* the Capital, so call'd to distinguish it from the Old Town, which lies in the Neighbourhood, and was a considerable Place, but destroy'd by Sir *Henry Morgan* and his Buccaneers in 1670, and when rebuilt, having afterwards suffer'd by accidental Fires, nothing of it now remains but the Cathedral, and some Houses for the meaner sort: upon which the Inhabitants remov'd, and built the present Town. It lies in North Lat. 10. West Long. 84. is well built, about a Mile and a half long, and one broad; is well fortified after the *Spanish* Way, has a good Garison; is the Seat of a Royal Audience, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Lima*. The Harbour is commodious at high Tides; but the Ships at other times lie dry, and in Winter are oblig'd to retire to *Porto Parico*, two Leagues further East. The Town flourishes by its great Trade, and has a considerable Number of Churches and Convents.

2. *Porto Bello*, on the North Sea, North Lat. 11. Long. 76. was rais'd by the *Baron of Noronha de Dica*, which lies near it to the East.

the Bay of *Panama*, are the Islands of *Pearls*, so call'd from a Pearl-fishing; and some others, that we have not room to insit upon.

II. The Audience of *Sancta Fe*, lies East from the *Isthmus*, and contains the three following Governments:

1. The New Kingdom of *Granada*, which the Natives call *Bogotta*, was nam'd *Golden Castile* by *Ferdinand of Spain*, because it abounds with Mines of Gold and Silver, and also produces Emeralds. It has plenty of Maiz and Fruit, and store of Cattle.

The chief Towns are,

(1.) *Sancta Fe de Bogotta*, the Capital, North Lat. 4. West Long. 69. It lies near the River *Pati*, is populous, the Seat of a Royal Audience, and of an Archbishop, whose Suffragans are the Bishops of *St. Martha*, *Caribogena*, and *Popayan*.

(2.) *Tunia*, a strong Town, of good Trade, eighty Miles North-east of *Sancta Fe*.

(3.) *St. Agatha*, noted for its Silver Mines.

(4.) *La Victoria de los Remedios*, a hundred and seventy five Miles North-west of *Sancta Fe*, noted for its Gold Mines, which constantly employ twelve or fifteen thousand Negroes.

(5.) *La Trinidad*, sixty Miles North-west of *Sancta Fe*, famous for a rich Mine of Emeralds; from whence an *Indian* brought one of so great a Value to *Philip II.* of *Spain*, that his Goldsmiths brought what Price to set upon it. It was put into the Treasury of the *Escuvia*, and the *Indian* had his Liberty and a large Reward. This Country was discover'd and conquer'd by *Gonsalo Ximenes de Granada* in *Spain*, who found here, as it is said, 250000 *Peso's* of pure Gold, and 1800 Emeralds of different sizes; and *Ferdinand Cortez* found here some Years after five Emeralds of so great Value, that one of 'em was sold to a *Genoise* Lapidary for 40000 Ducats.

2. The Province of *New Caribogena* lies North from *Sancta Fe*. 'Tis in general a moist and unhealthy Country; but rich, because of its Gold, Emeralds and excellent Balm. 'Tis nam'd from its Capital on the Gulph of *Mexico*, Lat. 11. Long. 75. and is call'd *Caribogena la Inda*, to distinguish it from others. It lies in a Peninsula, join'd to the Continent by a Causey of two hundred and fifty Paces. 'Tis not

North and South Sea. It has been several times plunder'd and burnt by the Buccaneers. The Lake adjoining to the Town is reckon'd a hundred and seventeen Leagues round, and sends forth a River East to the Gulph of Darien; but is not navigable because of Cataracts. The Banks of it are well inhabited. The Spaniards design'd to have cut a Canal betwixt it and the South Sea, from which it is about fifty Miles distant; but dropp'd it. The Lake ebbs and flows like the Sea, has plenty of good Fish; but is infested by Crocodiles. About three Leagues from this City there's a Vulcano, which formerly did much Damage to the Country; but now only smokes.

(2.) *Realajo*, on a River which falls into the South Sea, forty six Miles North-west from *Leon*. It serves that City as a Harbour, is capable of two hundred Vessels, and the King of Spain's Ships for the South Sea were formerly built here. The Spaniards have Intrenchments for defence of the Harbour, and very fine Docks; but it suffer'd much by the Buccaneers. The Town is pretty large, has three Churches, and an Hospital with a fine Garden, of which they stand in much need, because the Place is unhealthy. Their chief Trade is in Pitch, Tar, and Cordage.

(3.) *Guanada*, fifty six Miles South-east of *Leon*, near the Lake. 'Tis defended by a Castle, is more populous, and better built than *Leon*, and the Inhabitants trade both to the North and South Seas at the time of sending away the Frigates. 'Tis the most frequented of any Town in North America; for the Merchants of *Guatemala* dispatch their Goods from hence by the way of *Carthagena*, because they think it safer than by the Gulph of *Honduras*, where they are frequently intercepted by the English and Dutch. This Town was taken by French and English Freebooters in 1686, who set fire to it.

(4.) *Jama*, a Town on the North-side of the River that runs from the Lake of *Nicaragua*. Here Goods are usually lodg'd that come to or from the North Sea by the River, where they unload at the Cataracts, and embark them in other Vessels.

The sixth Province is *Costa Rica*, South-east from *Nicaragua*, which reaches from the North to the South Sea. The Country is for the most part barren and mountainous; yet it deserves the Name of the Rich Coast, because of its rich Gold Mines.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Carthago*, Lat. 10. Long. 80. 'Tis Capital of the Country, the See of a Bishop, and has rich Merchants, who trade to the other Parts of the West Indies, and also to Europe.

(2.) *Nicoya*, on the South Sea, Lat. 11. Long. 82. is a pretty Town, and Head of a Spanish District, near the Mines. The neighbouring Gulph abounds with Shell-Fish, by whose Purple Juice they dye Wool and Yarn to mix with their *Segovia* Cloth. They trade from hence to *Panama* in Salt, Heney, Maiz, Wheat, Fowls, and this Purple Dye. The Town was taken by the Freebooters in 1687, when they carried off some Prisoners, and a great deal of Plunder. The Bay is large, receives six Rivers, has many Islands, good Anchorage, and Magazines for Merchants Goods; and the Banks of the Rivers are full of Villages, Farms, and Sugar Plantations.

The seventh Province is *Veragua*, East from *Costa Rica*, and extends from the North to the South Sea. The Country is for the most part mountainous, woody, and barren; and abounds with inexhaustible Mines of Silver and Gold: and Gold Dust is found in their Rivers.

Places of Note are,

(1.) *Sancta Fe*, Lat. 10. Long. 78. Here the Spaniards melt their Gold into Bars.

(2.) *Conception*, near a Bay on the North Sea, fifty Miles North-west of *Sancta Fe*, is Capital of the Province, and the Seat of the Governor.

(3.) *Pueblo Nuevo*, on a Bay of the South Sea, seventy five Miles South-west from *Sancta Fe*. The Town is two Leagues long, but unhealthy, because of the neighbouring Marshes. It has been several times taken by the Buccaneers. Here are several other Towns; but none of 'em were able to resist the Buccaneers.

The ISLANDS belonging to the Spaniards in North America.

I. *CUBA*, the largest they possess, lies betwixt Lat. 21 & 23. and betwixt Long. 72 & 83. The greatest Length, South-east and North-west, is seven hundred Miles, but the Breadth is not proportionable, the greatest being but a hundred and

by a few good Regiments from *Jamaica*, which would make the English Masters of the American Trade, and capable of intercepting their Fleets, which can hardly be kept together but by Help of the *Havana*, where they rendezvous. He says, 'tis impossible for their great Ships to turn up to Windward from the Bay of *Mexico*, or *Porto Bello*, without being separated; nor can they pass the Gulph of *Florida* but at certain Seasons. He adds, that they are so sensible of their Weakness, and jealous of their Riches, that they blindfold Strangers when they pass by their Towns and Castles; and have a particular Dread of the English, because of an old Prophecy that they shall be Masters of it.

Places of Note are,

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(6.) *Sancta Cruz*, at the bottom of *Matauca's* Bay, 100 Miles E. of *Havana*, where the Dutch Adm. *Hein* took the Spanish Plate-Fleet in 1618.

II. *Hispaniola*, or *St. Domingo*, which is already describ'd, Page 249.

III. *Porto Rico*, alias *Menico* and *Boriquen*, sixty Miles East from *Hispaniola*, Lat. 19. Long. 65. is about thirty Leagues long, and twenty broad. The Climate is hot, but refresh'd with Breezes some part of the Day; after which falls a Dew that proves fatal to Strangers. It produces Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, Tin, Lead, and Azure. There is a Ridge of Mountains in the middle, from whence Rivers flow on both sides. It rains here generally betwixt May and August. There are dreadful Hurricanes about the beginning of August; and the North Winds damage their Plants. Here are Trees that yield excellent Gums which are good against Lameness, fresh Wounds, and Bruises, and preserve the Keels of Ships from Worms. Here's also speckled Wood; and Cassia-Fistula, Pines, Mammies which bear a good Fruit; Guaiavo's, Papays, and black and white Plums, all four good against Fluxes. Here are also wild Grapes, Plantanes, Cocoa's, Palmettoes, Figs, Pomegranates, Pome-citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Musk-Melons, Ginger, Pepper, Sugar, Cassavi, Maiz, and Rice.

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2. *Porto Bello*, on the North Sea, North Lat. 11. Long. 76. was rais'd from the Ruins of *Nombre de Dios*, which lies near it to the East. The Harbour is large, defended by two strong Castles, and is much frequented, because the *Spanish* Fleets for *Peru* and *Chili* land here with *European* Goods. The Town is not very large; but is populous and rich, because of the said Trade, and the great Fairs which are kept here.

3. *Darien* is a small Town on the West-side of the Gulph, and twenty Miles South from the Mouth of it, and gives Name to the *Isthmus* and Gulph; at the Mouth of which the *Scots* built a Fort, and made a Settlement in 1698, by which they design'd to have open'd a Communication and Trade with the South Sea, for which it lies very commodious: But for the Reasons why that Design miscarried, we refer to the History of the Times. There are several Islands on both sides this *Isthmus*. Those on the North are call'd the *Samballoes*, and very convenient for Anchorage, Wood, and Water; on which account they are much frequented by Privateers. Those on the South-side, in

the Bay of *Panama*, are the Islands of *Pearls*, so call'd from a Pearl-Fishing; and some others, that we have not room to insist upon.

II. The Audience of *Sancta Fe*, lies East from the *Isthmus*, and contains the three following Governments:

1. The New Kingdom of *Granada*, which the Natives call *Bogotta*, was nam'd *Golden Castile* by *Ferdinand* of *Spain*, because it abounds with Mines of Gold and Silver, and also produces Emeralds. It has plenty of Maiz and Fruit, and store of Cattle.

The chief Towns are,

(1.) *Sancta Fe de Bogotta*, the Capital, North Lat. 4. West Long. 69. It lies near the River *Pati*, is populous, the Seat of a Royal Audience, and of an Archbishop, whose Suffragans are the Bishops of *St. Martha*, *Carthagena*, and *Popayan*.

(2.) *Tunia*, a strong Town, of good Trade, eighty Miles North-east of *Sancta Fe*.

(3.) *St. Agatha*, noted for its Silver Mines.

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2. The Province of *New Carthagena* lies North from *Sancta Fe*. 'Tis in general a moist and unhealthful Country; but rich, because of its Gold, Emeralds and excellent Balm. 'Tis nam'd from its Capital on the Gulph of *Mexico*, Lat. 11. Long. 75. and is call'd *Carthagena la Inda*, to distinguish it from others. It lies in a Peninsula, join'd to the Continent by a Causey of two hundred and fifty Paces. 'Tis not large, but well built and fortify'd, and has a commodious well-frequented Harbour, cover'd by an Island at the Entry, which is also fortified. 'Tis reckon'd one of the best *Spanish* Towns in *America*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sancta Fe de Bogotta*, and the Place where the *Spanish* Galleons land part of their Goods before they go to *Porto Bello*. It was taken by Sir *Francis Drake* about 1585, and by the *French*, under *Monieur Pointi* in 1697, who found a Booty here of eight or ten Millions. Other Towns in this Province are *St. Jago de Tiba*, fifty two Miles South from *Carthagena*, famous for its excellent Balm; *St. Maria*; *St. Cruz de Maupez*; *St. Jago de los Caballeros*; *La Concepcion*; and *St. Sebastian de Buenavista*, upon the Gulph of *Darien*.

3. The Province of *St. Martha* is much like that of *Carthagena*, from which it lies North, upon the Coast, but has more *Brasil* Wood; in which, with its Gold and Emeralds, it drives a considerable Trade.

The

The chief Towns are,

(1.) *St. Martha*, at the Mouth of the River on the Coast, a hundred and sixty Miles North-east of *Carthagena*. 'Tis a handsome Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sancta Fe*, and has a commodious Harbour, with a Pearl-Fishing in the Neighbourhood.

(2.) *Baranca*, near the Mouth of *St. Magdalen* River, sixty Miles South-west of *St. Martha*, is small, has a good Trade and a commodious Harbour.

III. The Audience of *St. Domingo* lies East from that of *Sancta Fe*, and is divided into the six following Governments:

1. That of *Rio de la Hacha*, which lies East from *St. Martha*. 'Tis small, but fruitful; and very rich in Gold, Precious Stones, and Salt.

The chief Towns are,

(1.) *La Hacha*, the Capital, at the Mouth of the River, a hundred and five Miles East of *St. Martha*. 'Tis a pretty Town on a Hill, has a very good Harbour, and was taken by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585.

(2.) *Rancheria*, fifteen Miles North-east of *La Hacha*, has a small Harbour, and a good Pearl-Fishing.

2. The Government of *Venezuela* lies East of *La Hacha*. 'Tis a very pleasant Country, and fruitful in Wheat and Maiz; and abounds with Cattel, Tobacco, and the best Cocoa in the World. 'Tis divided from *Rio de la Hacha* by a Bay.

The chief Towns are,

(1.) *Venezuela*, alias *Cera*, the Capital, Lat. 11. Long. 66. The Name signifies *Little Venice*, because 'tis situate upon several little Islands like that City. It has been often pillag'd by Freebooters; but is a pretty Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Domingo*.

(2.) *Caracas*, on the Gulph of *Cubagua*, is a large rich Town, and Capital of its District, which produces the best Cocoa.

(3.) *Guatara*, is a small open Town; but defended by a good Fort, and has a rich Pearl-Fishery.

3. The Government of *New Andalusia* lies East of *Venezuela*. Some confound it with *Paria*. 'Tis not much peopled by the *Spaniards*, and little of it known but the Coast. The River *Oronoko*, which forms several Islands at its Mouth, where it falls into the *North Sea*, is the only River of Note here. The *Spaniards* have store of Tobacco, Salt, and Pearls from this Country. Its chief Town is *Comana*, or *New Cordova*, on the Gulph of *Cubagua*. 'Tis very strong; and has always made a good Defence against the *Buccaniers*.

4. The Government of *Paria* lies South from *New Andalusia*, and has its Name from the River which crosses it. 'Tis little known, and inhabited only by *Savages*, who live in Woods and Huts.

5. *Guiana* Government lies South from the Province of the *Amazons*, and North from *Caribana*. 'Tis as little known as *Paria*. What some Authors have said of its pretended Capital *Mama el Dorado*, and of its Lake *Parima* under the Equator, is by modern Travellers rejected as a Fable.

6. The Government of *Caribana* lies North of *Guiana* on the Sea, and has its Name from the *Caribbees*, who retir'd thither after being drove from the *Barbadoes* Islands by the *Spaniards*. This Country is little known, except some Places on the Coast, where the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* made some Settlements. The *English* and *French* have abandon'd theirs for want of being supported; tho Mr. *Harcourt*, in his *Voyage*, says, it might have been so manag'd, as to bring the *English* as much Profit as the *Spaniards* have from their richest Mines. The *Dutch* have a Settlement here at *Surinam*, near a River of the same Name, Lat. 4. Long. 56. which falls into the *North Sea*. The Town is small, and built on a Height almost encompass'd with Morasses, which makes the Air unwholesome. 'Tis however very populous. The *Dutch West-India* Company employ abundance of *Negroes* in curing Sugar and Tobacco here, and drive a considerable Trade with *Curassaw*, &c. It was first taken by the *French* in 1640, and afterwards by the *English*, who in 1667 yielded it to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Breda*; since which they have made it very strong, and rais'd two good Forts at the Mouths of two neighbouring Rivers.

The *French* have a Settlement on the Isle of *Cayenne* on this Coast, Lat. 5. Long. 52. from whence they were several times expell'd by the *Dutch*: But in 1676 it was retaken by the *French*, and continues in their Hands. It has a pretty Town of about three hundred Houses, most of which have Gardens. 'Tis defended by a Fort that commands the Town and Harbour, which has good Anchorage, and is protected by a Battery.

Islands belonging to the *Spaniards* on this Coast, and reckon'd part of the *Sotavento's*, or *Leward* Islands, are,

1. *Cubagua*, Lat. 11. It had once such a Pearl-Fishing, that the King of Spain had 15000 Ducats *per Annum* for his Fifth. Captain *Parker* landed upon it in 1601, and had five hundred Pound weight of Pearl for the Ransom of some Prisoners that he took here and at *Margarita*. The *Spaniards* had then a good Town upon it, call'd *New Cadix*; but abandon'd it on the Failure of the Pearl-Fishing.

2. *Margarita*, North of *Cubagua*, sixteen Leagues long, and eight broad, had its Name from the Pearls found here: But the *Spaniards* ruin'd the Fishery by their greediness in catching young ones, and their Cruelty to the *Negroes* whom they employ'd in it. The Soil produces Maiz, and store of Salt; but has no Trees, nor fresh Water but as they bring from the Continent, or save by Rain. The *Spaniards* have a Town and some Forts; but the Natives are most numerous.

3. *Trinidad*, the most Easterly of the *Sotavento* Islands, lies off of the Mouth of the River *Oronoko*. 'Tis about twenty five Leagues long, and eighteen broad. The Air is very unwholesome. It produces Sugar, Cotton, the best sort of Tobacco, store of Fruit and Cattel, plenty of Pitch, and has several Veins of Gold and other Metals. *St. Joseph*, upon a Bay in the West-side of the Island, is the only Town here.

II. P E R U,



S bounded on the North with *Terra Firma*, on the East with the Country of the *Amazons* and *Rio de la Plata*, on the South with *Terra Magellanica*, or *Chili*, and on the West with the *South Sea*. It extends almost from the Equator to the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

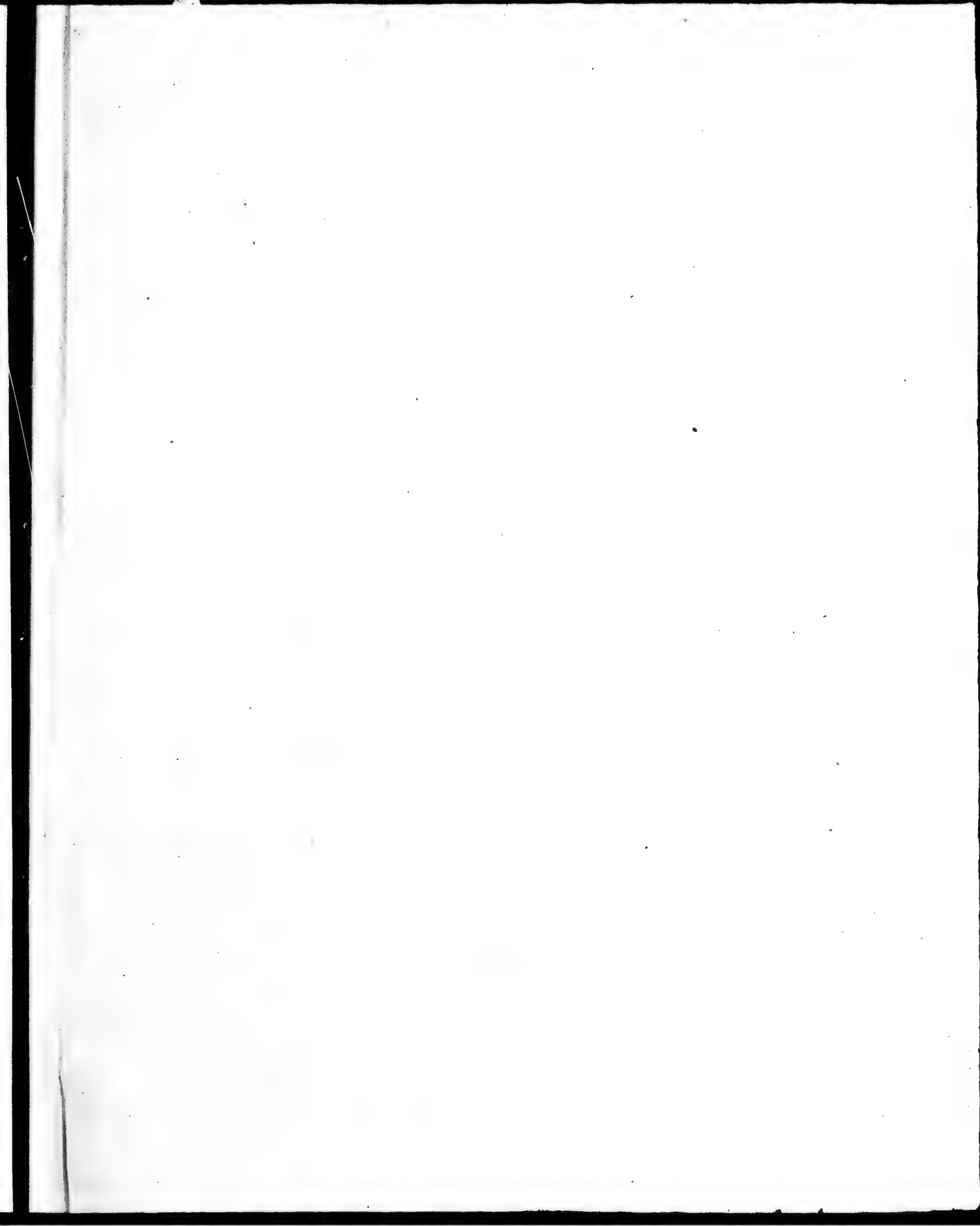
'Tis reckon'd the richest Country in the Universe, because of its many Gold and Silver Mines; and *South America* is sometimes from hence call'd *Peruviana*. The Air is commonly hot and unhealthful, except in the Mountains, where 'tis extreme cold, because of the great Snows and Rains that commonly fall there. The Soil is very dry and sandy in the Plains; but the Valleys are water'd with several little Rivers, which render them very fertile, especially in Fruits and Cattel. They have abundance of Game, Fowl, Parrots, and some Lions. Their Sheep are extremely large, and often serve to carry their Burdens. Their Fleish is very tender, and their Wool fine. The Valleys produce a great deal of Corn and Maiz, Sugar-Canes, Cotton, and a Plant call'd *Coca*, whose Leaf, held in the Mouth, allays Hunger and Thirst. 'Tis also said, that the Vine produces excellent Grapes here, when 'tis planted on the sides of hot Valleys; but the Climate is so bad for Horses, that it kills all that are brought hither from *Europe* in two Months. 'Tis very liable to Earthquakes. 'Tis not populous in proportion to its Extent. It was subject for about four hundred Years to Kings call'd *Incas*, till 1533, when it was subdu'd by *Pizarro* the *Spaniard*, who discover'd it in 1525. 'Tis said, that at his Arrival he found Gold so plenty, that all their Kitchen Utensils, and even their Houses were cover'd with that Met-

but a great many Mountains; the chief of which are the *Andes*, *Cordillera's*, or *Sierra Nevada's*, which run thro the whole Country, and are reckon'd the highest in the World.

The *Spaniards* have a Viceroy here, three Royal Audiences, and two Archbishopricks, viz. *Lima* and *Plata*. Under the former are the Bishopricks of *Cusco*, *Quito*, *Arequipa*, *Truxillo*, *Guamanga*, *Panama* in *Terra Firma*, *St. Jago*, and *Conception* in *Chili*. Under *La Plata* are *Pax*, or *Chuquibaca*, *St. Michael d'Elstero* in *Tucuman*, part of the Audience of *La Plata*, *St. Cruz de la Sierra*, *La Nueva*, or *Barranca*, *Trinidad*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Assumption* on *La Plata* River, and *Assumption* on the *Uruguay*.

1. The first Audience is *Lima*, or *Los Reyes*, which has the Audience of *Quito* on the North, and *La Plata* on the South. The Soil is in general pretty fruitful, and contains Mines of Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver, rich Salt-Pits, and several Jurisdictions, or particular Governments.

1. The chief Town is *Lima*, or *Los Reyes*, Long. 75. Lat. 13. Capital of all *Peru*. The Town is very large, handsome, populous, rich, the Seat of the Viceroy of *Peru*, of an Archbishop, of an University, and of the Royal Audience. It lies at the Mouth of the little River *Lima* in the *South Sea*, about two Leagues from *Callao*, which is its Harbour, and contains six hundred *Spanish* Families, says *Du Plessis*, besides *Indian* *Negroes*. The Harbour is pretty well fortify'd, and defended by two Castles which command it. 'Tis large and safe; and every February, that call'd the *Armada* Fleet sails from hence



2. The Government of *Venezuela* lies East of *La Guayana*. It is a very pleasant Country, and fruitful in Wheat and Maiz; and abounds with Cattel, Tobacco, and the best Cocoa in the World. 'Tis divided from *Rio de la Hacha* by a Bay.

The chief Towns are,

(1.) *Ven. uela*, alias *Cora*, the Capital, Lat. 11. Long. 66. The Name signifies *Little Venice*, because 'tis situate upon several little Islands like that City. It has been often pillag'd by Freebooters; but is a pretty Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Domingo*.

(2.) *Coracao*, on the Gulph of *Cubagua*, is a large rich Town, and Capital of its District, which produces the best Cocoa.

(3.) *Guare*, is a small open Town; but defended by a good Fort, and has a rich Pearl-Fishery.

3. The Government of *New Andalusia* lies East of *Venezuela*. Some confound it with *Paria*. 'Tis not much peopled by the *Spaniards*, and little of it known but the Coast. The River *Oromoko*, which forms several Islands at its Mouth, where it falls into the *North Sea*, is the only River of Note here. The *Spaniards* have store of Tobacco, Salt, and Pearls from this Country. Its chief Town is *Comana*, or *New Cordova*, on the Gulph of *Cubagua*. 'Tis very strong; and has always made a good Defence against the *Buccaniers*.

4. The Government of *Paria* lies South from *New Andalusia*, and has its Name from the River which crosses it. 'Tis little known, and inhabited only by *Savages*, who live in Woods and Huts.

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Islands belonging to the *Spaniards* on this Coast, and reckon'd part of the *Sotomero's*, or *Leward Islands*, are,

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3. *Trinidad*, the most Easterly of the *Sotomero* Islands, lies off the Mouth of the River *Oromoko*. 'Tis about twenty five Leagues long, and eighteen broad. The Air is very unwholesome. It produces Sugar, Cotton, the best sort of Tobacco, store of Fruit and Cattel, plenty of Pitch, and has several Veins of Gold and other Metals. *St. Joseph*, upon a Bay in the West-side of the Island, is the only Town here.

II. P E R U,



S bounded on the North with *Terra Firma*, on the East with the Country of the *Amazon* and *Rio de la Plata*, on the South with *Terra Magellanica*, or *Chili*, and on the West with the *South Sea*. It extends almost from the Equator to the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

'Tis reckon'd the richest Country in the Universe, because of its many Gold and Silver Mines; and *South America* is sometimes from hence call'd *Peruviana*. The Air is commonly hot and unhealthy, except in the Mountains, where 'tis extreme cold, because of the great Snows and Rains that commonly fall there. The Soil is very dry and sandy in the Plains; but the Valleys are water'd with several little Rivers, which render them very fertile, especially in Fruits and Cattel. They have abundance of Game, Fowl, Parrots, and some Lions. Their Sheep are extremely large, and often serve to carry their Burdens. Their Flesh is very tender, and their Wool fine. The Valleys produce a great deal of Corn and Maiz, Sugar-Canes, Cotton, and a Plant call'd *Coca*, whose Leaf, held in the Mouth, allays Hunger and Thirst. 'Tis also said, that the Vine produces excellent Grapes here, when 'tis planted on the sides of hot Valleys; but the Climate is so bad for Horses, that it kills all that are brought hither from *Europe* in two Months. 'Tis very liable to Earthquakes. 'Tis not populous in proportion to its Extent. It was subjeet for about four hundred Years to Kings call'd *Incas*, till 1533, when it was subdu'd by *Pizaro* the *Spaniard*, who discover'd it in 1525. 'Tis said, that at his Arrival he found Gold so plenty, that all their Kitchen Utensils, and even their Houses were cover'd with that Metal; that one of their *Incas*, whom *Pizaro* took Prisoner, offer'd for his Ransom as much Gold as he cou'd store up in a Hall twenty two Foot long, seventeen broad, and high in proportion. The *Incas* had all the Animals and Plants that could be imagin'd, in Gold; and when they built Temples, adorn'd them with a great many Statues of pure Gold, and an infinite Number of precious Stones; but they were demolish'd and plunder'd by the *Spaniards*.

The Inhabitants, especially near the Line, are of very little Stature, and swarthy. They have a simple Aspect, but are no Fools, especially those that live on the Mountains, who are great Dissemblers, treacherous, inconstant, and sluggish. The Women are handsome, somewhat fairer than the Men, are great Pains-takers, and the honestest Women in *America*. Those who are more immediately under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, profess Christianity; but those on the Mountains, &c. are Idolaters. There's no noted River in *Peru*,

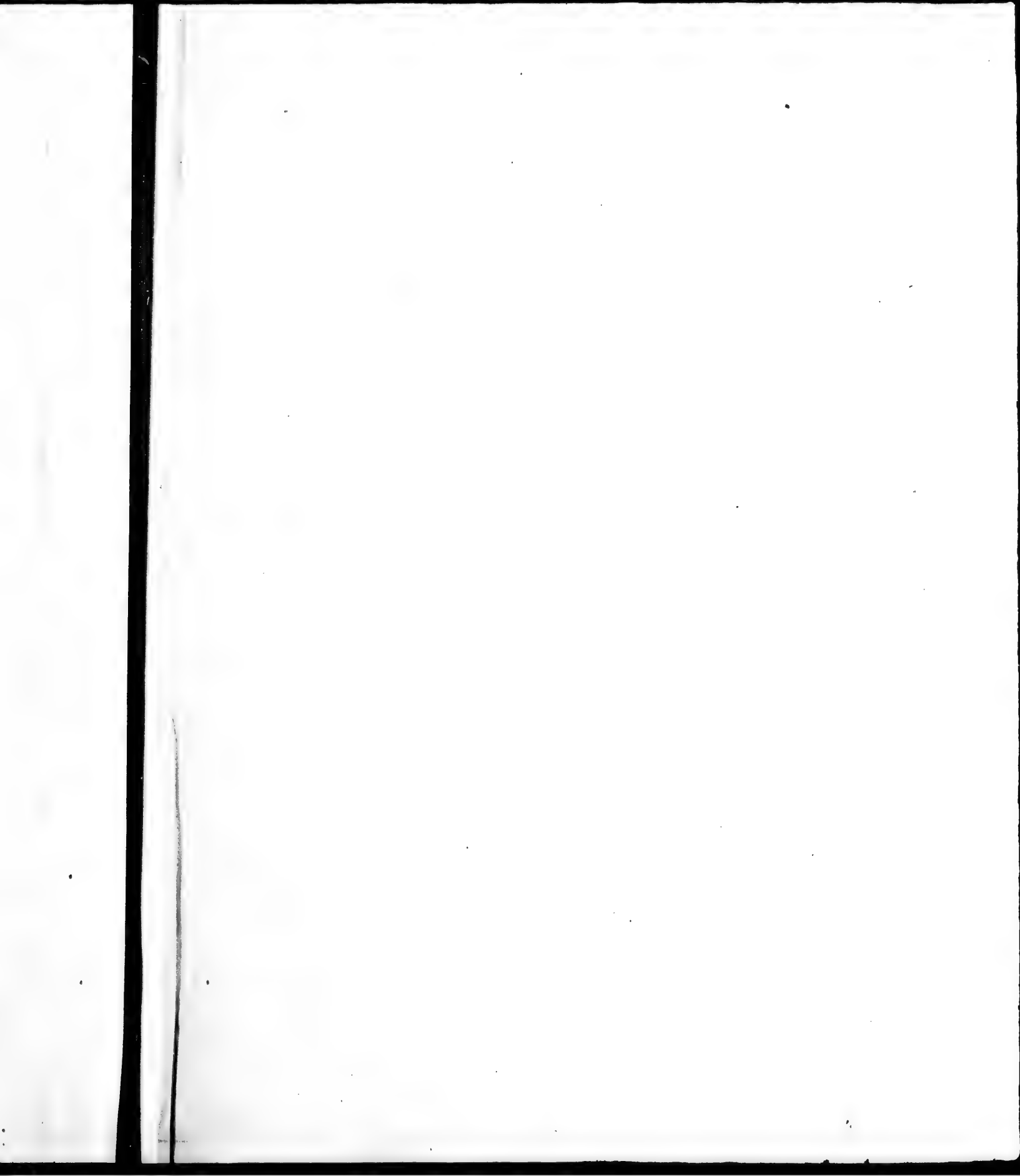
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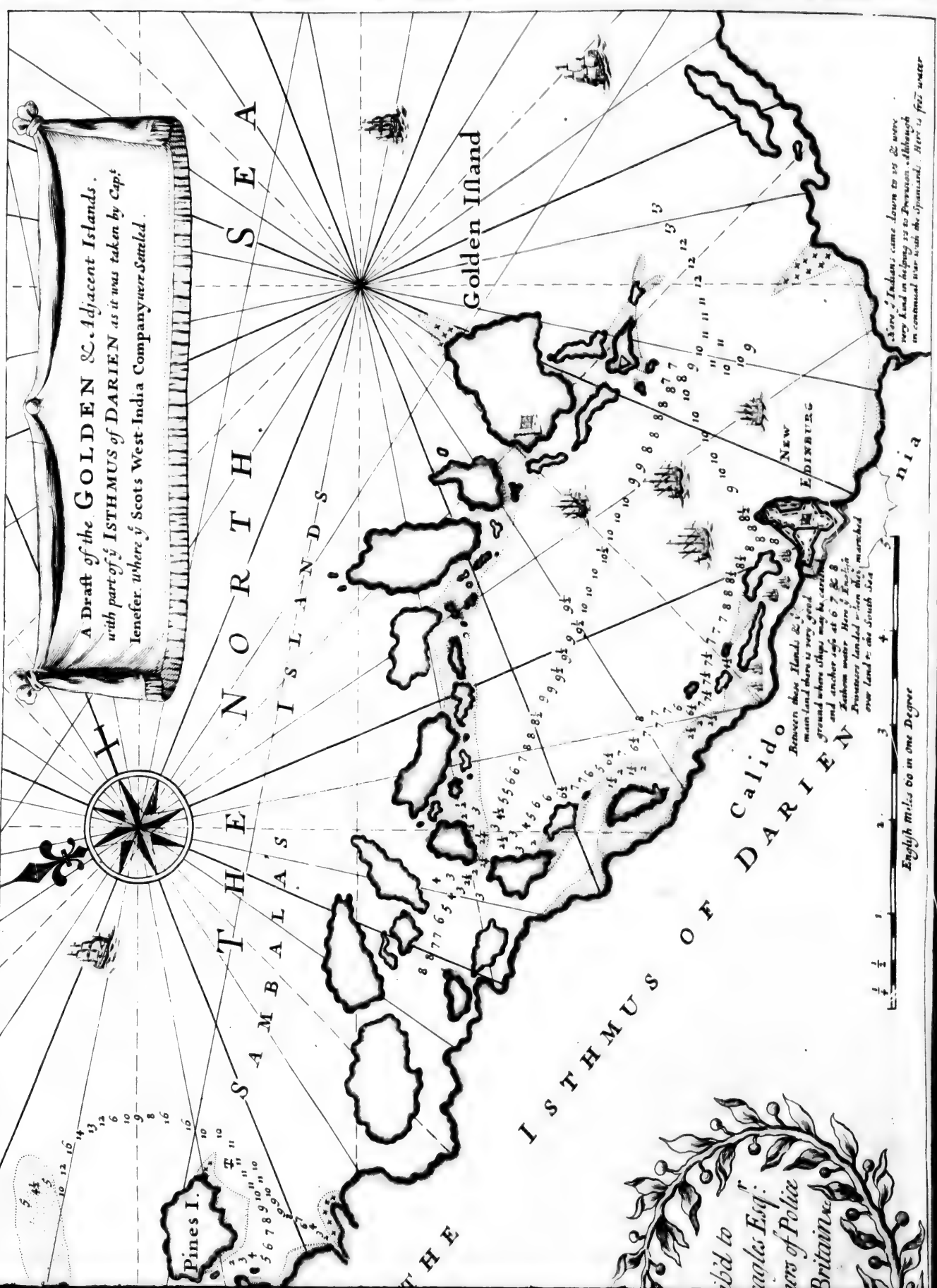
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1. The first Audience is *Lima*, or *Los Reyes*, which has the Audience of *Quito* on the North, and *La Plata* on the South. The Soil is in general pretty fruitful, and contains Mines of Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver, rich Salt-Pits, and several Jurisdictions, or particular Governments.

1. The chief Town is *Lima*, or *Los Reyes*, Long. 75. Lat. 13. Capital of all *Peru*. The Town is very large, handsome, populous, rich, the Seat of the Viceroy of *Peru*, of an Archbishop, of an University, and of the Royal Audience. It lies at the Mouth of the little River *Lima* in the *South Sea*, about two Leagues from *Callas*, which is its Harbour, and contains six hundred *Spanish* Families, says *Du Plessis*, besides *Indian* Negroes. The Harbour is pretty well fortify'd, and defended by two Castles which command it. 'Tis large and safe; and every February, that call'd the *Armada* Fleet sails from hence to *Arica* in the Province of *Los Charcas*, and returns about the end of March with Gold and Silver from *Potosi*, and other Mines in that Country. All this Treasure is put ashore at the Port of *Lima*, carried up to the Town, and transported from thence in the beginning of May to *Panama*. *Lima* is very subject to Earthquakes; and in *October*, 1619, there was one, by which five hundred Houses were over-throw'd, and most of the rest damag'd.

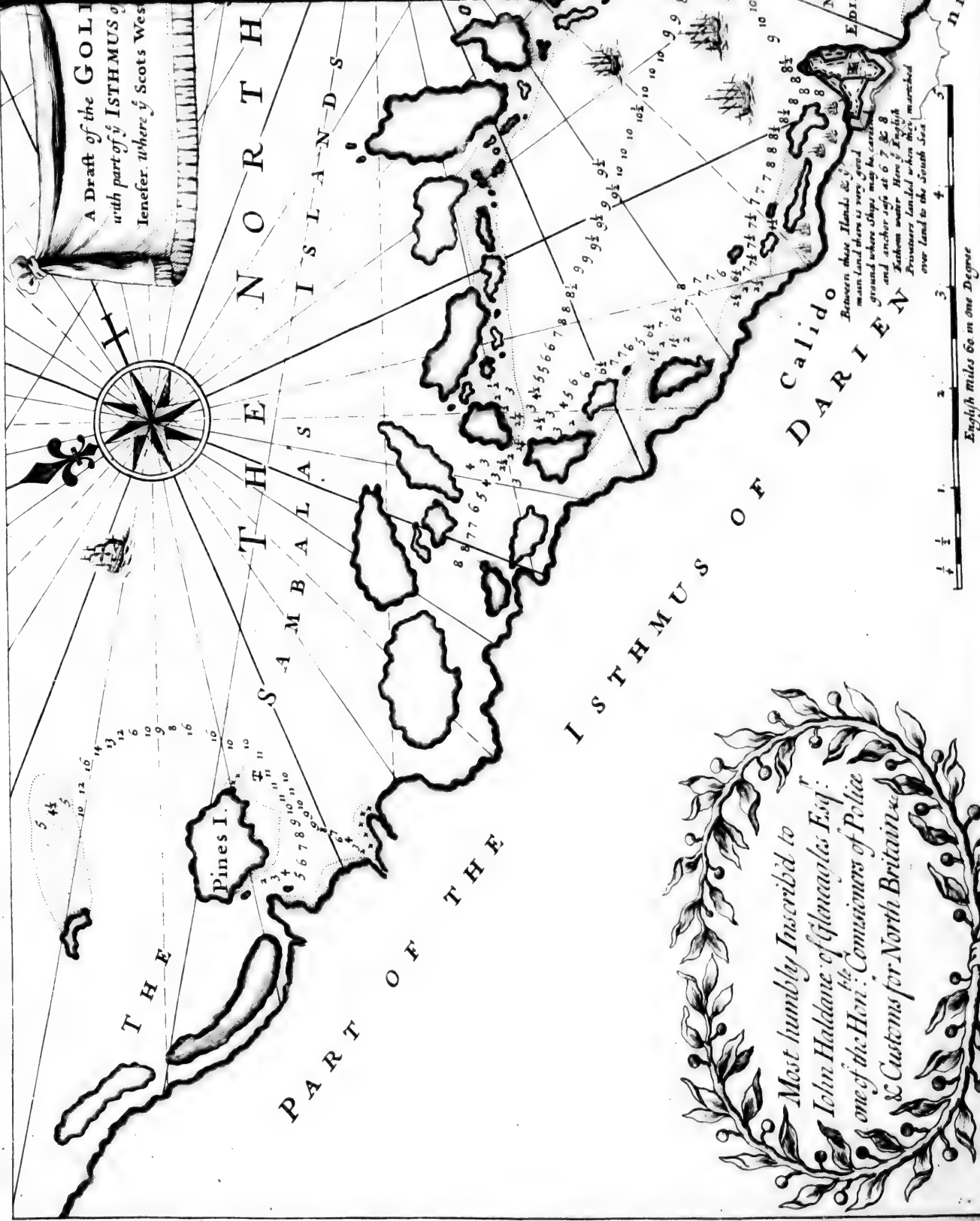
2. *Cusco*, four hundred Miles South-east from *Lima*, Lat. 14. Long. 69. It was formerly the Capital of *Peru*, and the Residence of its *Incas*, or Kings. 'Tis encompass'd with Mountains, water'd by two small Rivers, and divided into two great Parts, call'd *Huayan Cusco* and *Ozen Cusco*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan to *Lima*, and has the finest Square of all the Towns in *America*. Its Houses are also well built, and it has eight Parishes, with four Convents, a Nuntery, and a fair College of Jesuits.





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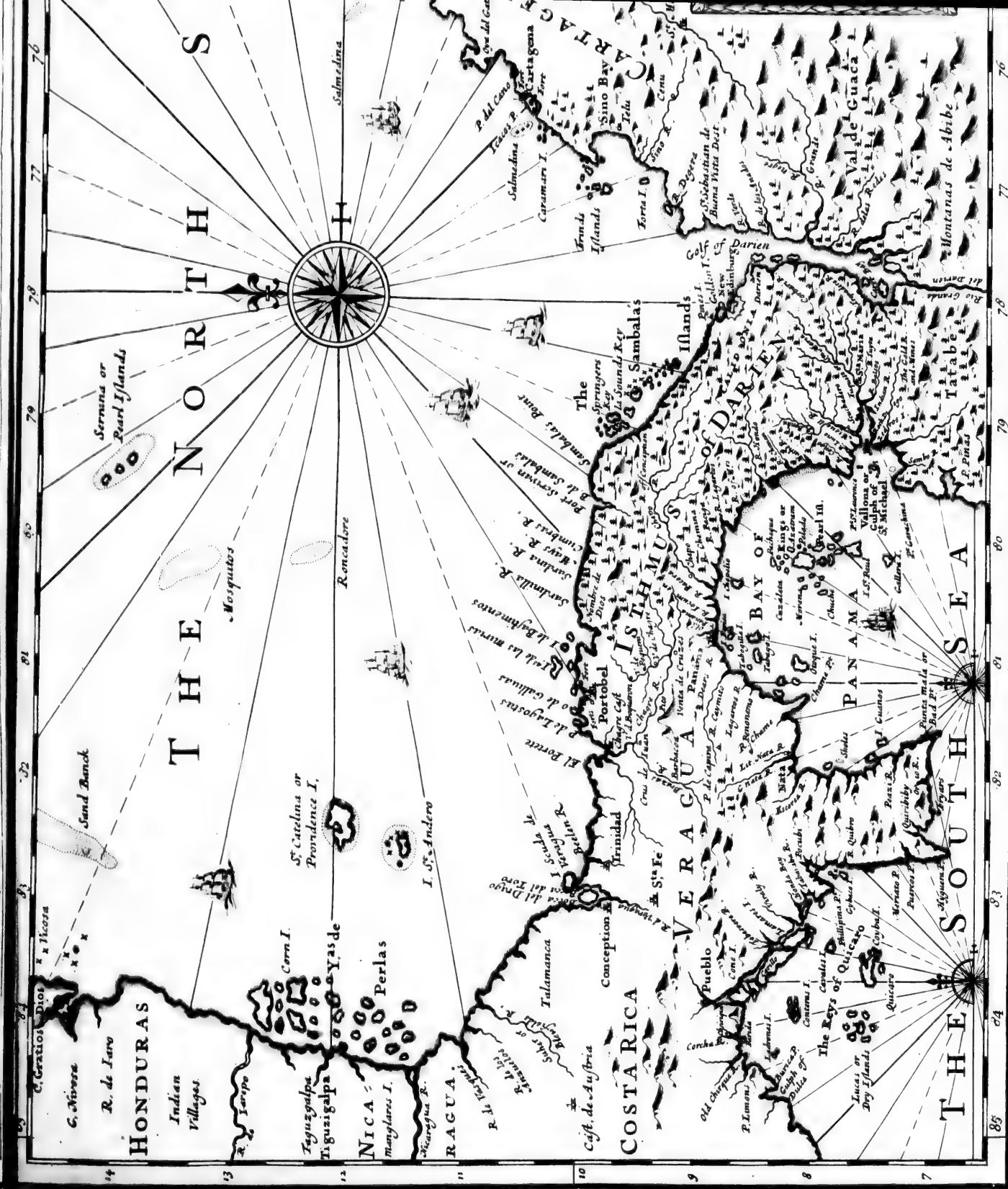


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II. The second Audience is *Quito*. It comprehends *Popayan*, *Quito* Proper, the Country of *Quixos*, and that of *Pacamores*. *Popayan* lies to the South and South-west of *Terra Firma*; but 'tis a barren Country, and of little Note. Its Capital, North Lat. 3. Long. 73. is of the same Name, and a Bishoprick Suffragan to *St. Fe de Bogota*. *Quito* Proper is a fruitful Province, and has some Mines of Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, and Iron, especially about *Cuenca*. The chief Town is of the same Name, South Lat. 1. Long. 76. 'Twas formerly one of the chief Towns of *Peru*; but at present 'tis very much decay'd, and is only considerable for its Royal Audience, and Bishoprick Suffragan to *Lima*. *Puerto Vejo*, on the Coast, South Lat. 1. Long. 79. two hundred and twenty Miles South-west from *Quito*, is noted for a Mine of Emeralds in its Neighbourhood. *Guayaquil*, South Lat. 3. Long. 76. lies on a River which falls into a Bay of its own Name, which is navigable several Leagues up the Country. 'Tis the Sea-Port of *Quito*; and the Merchants of *Lima* sometimes send their Money hither in Barks, to be transported from hence to *Panama*. The *Spaniards* build their great Ships for the *South Sea* here. 'Tis defended by several Forts, with a Communication betwixt them by a Cover'd Way. 'Tis the Metropolis of its Province, about a Mile and a half long, and divided by the River, over which there's a wooden Bridge of half a Mile long. The chief Trade of Export is in Cocoa's, Hides, Tallow, Saffaparilla, Drugs, Woollen Cloth, Rice, Cotton, dried Beef, and Timber, Salt, and Salt-Fish. It has five Churches, and several Monasteries, and a subordinate Court of Inquisition. The River is navigable a great way up in the Country. It was taken and plunder'd by the *French* Buccaneers in 1686, and by Captain *Rogers* in 1709. The Country of *Quixos* has *Buenos* for its Capital, South Lat. 2. Long. 74. sixty Miles South-east of *Quito*, near which is the Fountain of the *Amazon* River. The Province of *Pacamores* has some Mines of Gold, but no Town of great Note.

III. The third Audience is *La Plata*, or *Los Charcas*, in the South Parts of *Peru*. It contains the Provinces of *Los Charcas* and *Tucuman*. The former abounds with Gold and Silver.

The chief Towns here are,

1. Its Capital *La Plata*, in South Lat. 21. Long. 64. 'Tis a fine Town, the See of an Archbishop, and the Seat of a Royal Audience.

2. *Potosi*, seventy eight Miles South-west from *La Plata*. 'Tis a pretty little Town, at the Foot of a Mountain, where is the most famous Silver Mine in the World, which has produc'd incredible Treasures, inasmuch that 'tis said the King of *Spain* had for his own fifth Share, in less than fifty Years, above a hundred and eleven Millions of Pieces of Eight, thirteen Reals, and a quarter of a Piece of Eight. The Mountain in which this rich Mine lies, stands in the middle of

a Plain, and resembles a Sugar-Loaf. 'Tis above a quarter of a League high, and half a League in Circuit. The neighbouring Soil is barren for three or four Leagues, and only produces an Herb which the Natives call *Icho*. Here are Wind-Mills to refine the Metal of those Mines, in which 20000 Negroes are commonly employ'd. The Mountain has been so dug, that 'tis in a manner but a Shell; and they scarce get an Ounce and a half of Silver out of a Quintal of Earth, which formerly yielded above as much again. The Town of *Potosi* lies at the bottom of this Mountain.

3. *Arica*, South Lat. 19. Long. 70. three hundred and forty Miles North-west from *Potosi*, stands on the Sea-Coast, is well fortified, and has a good Harbour, whither they bring the Silver from the Mines of *Potosi*, and transport it to *Lima* by Sea.

4. *La Paz*, two hundred and eighty Miles North from *Potosi*, and three hundred and fifty five North-east from *Arica*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *La Plata*, and has Mines of very good Gold in the Neighbourhood.

5. *Porco*, to the South-west, and thirty nine Miles West from *Potosi*, has a rich Mine of excellent Go'l.

The Province of *Tucuman*, with which we must conclude *Peru*, was formerly a part of that of *Rio de la Plata*. It abounds in Cattel and very fine Cotton. The Inhabitants are for the most part Savages; but more for Peace than War. The *Spaniards* have but eight Towns here, and those of no great Note.

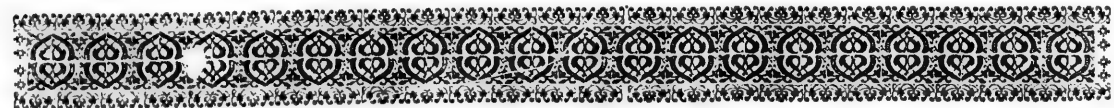
'Tis proper to take notice of two great Roads in this Country, which seem to exceed any ever made by the *Romans*, or even the great Wall betwixt *Tartary* and *China*. They reach from North Lat. 2. to South Lat. 20. which is 1320 Miles. They were call'd the Great Roads of the *Inca's*, because made by their Orders. One of them was carried thro Mountains and Rocks, and the other thro the plain Country. The Glory and Grandeur of this Work was augmented by the stupendous Piles of Rocks and Stones laid together, which is surprizing how it could be done, for they had no Beasts for Carriages or Draughts till brought from *Europe*. The Road thro the plain Country is defended by Walls twenty five Foot broad; and within those Walls there are Streams, with Trees planted on both sides. The other Road, cut thro the Rocks and Mountains, is of the same Breadth, and in the Valleys and Marshy Grounds there are good Caufeyns. At certain Distances on those Roads were large and pleasant Inns for Travellers, several of them capable of entertaining Kings and their Retinues. These Roads were repair'd by one of the *Inca's* not long before the Invasion of the *Spaniards*, who have suffer'd them to decay. This stupendous Work is us'd as an Argument to prove that this Country must have been inhabited for many Ages. This is further confirm'd by their stately Palaces, Temples, and other Structures; which prove that they must have been a polite People, and under a well regulated Government.



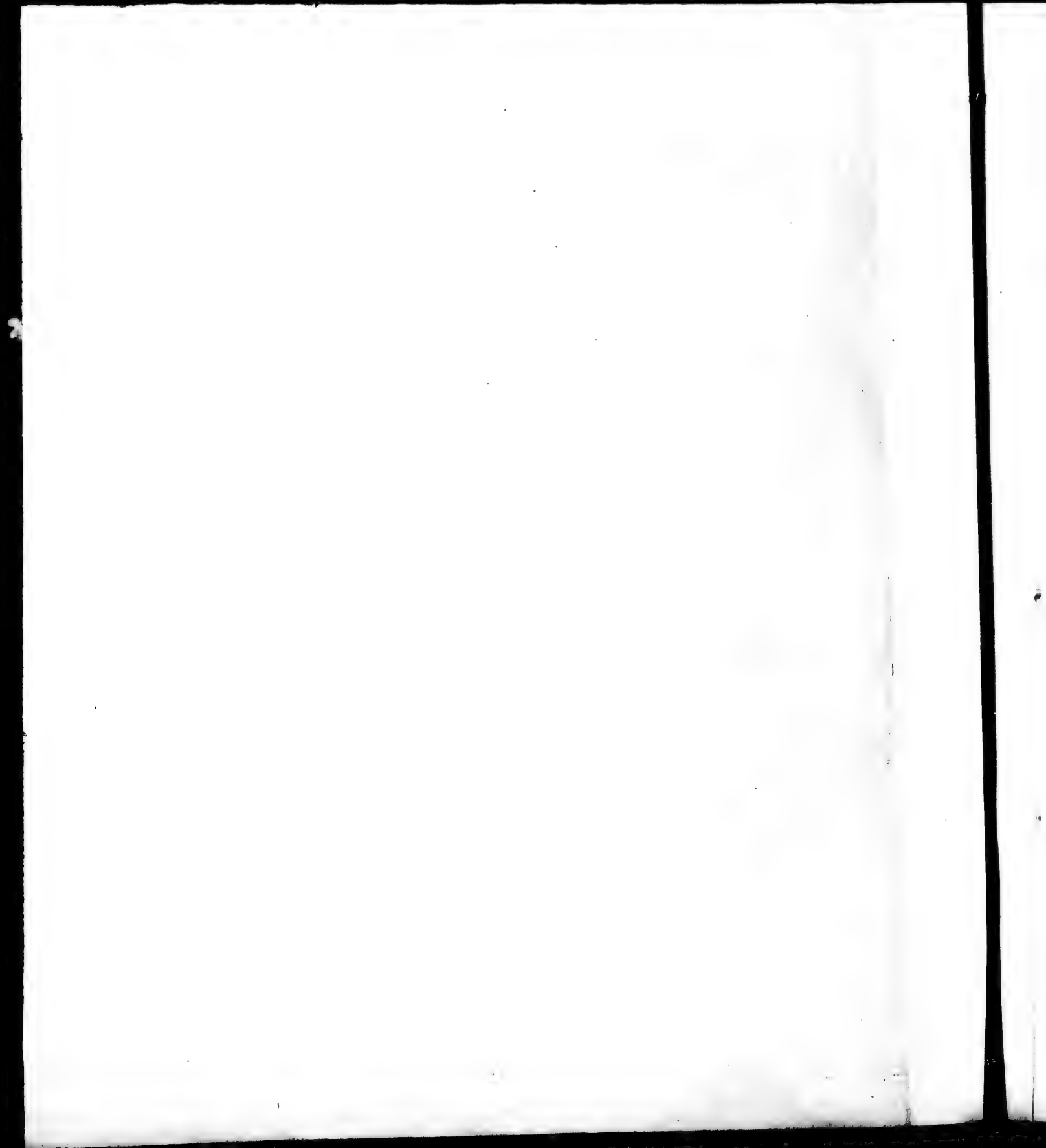
III. The Country of the *AMAZONS*,

LIES South from *Terra Firma*, East from *Peru*, West from *Brasil*, and North from *Piraguay*; is 1340 Miles South and North, and 1350 East and West; and has its Name from the famous River of the *Amazons*, which runs thro it, and falls into the *Atlantic* near the Line. It lies betwixt South Lat. 20. and the Equinoctial; or according to some, North Lat. 2. and West Long. 50 & 71. Little of it is known, but what lies upon the River; nor is that yet fully discover'd. 'Twas call'd the River of the *Amazons*, because the Women appear'd in Arms as well as the Men. The first *European* Discoverer was *Francis Orellana* in 1540, who sail'd down it from *Peru* till he cam to the *Atlantic*. Authors differ as to the

Head of this River: Some place it at the foot of the *Cordillera's* in *Quito*; but *Fritz* the Jesuit, who has given us a geographical Description of it, makes *Lauricocha* Lake in the Audience of *Lima*, South Lat. 12. the Head of it. And, according to him, it runs 2040 Miles, besides Turnings and Windings, before it falls into the Sea. It receives many other Rivers on both sides, and very large ones from the South; has many fine Countries on its Banks, with great Towns, and abundance of fruitful Islands in its Stream. Travellers say, there are a hundred and fifty Savage Nations in this Country, which enjoys almost a continual Spring, and has several rich Mines of Gold, &c. But we have no room for Particulars.



IV. *C H I L I*.



Quito, near which is the Fountain of the *Amazon* River. The Province of *Pacamarca* has some Mines of Gold, but no Town of great Note.

III. The third Audience is *La Plata*, or *Los Charcas*, in the South Parts of *Peru*. It contains the Provinces of *Los Charcas* and *Tucuman*. The former abounds with Gold and Silver.

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1. Its Capital *La Plata*, in South Lat. 21. Long. 64. 'Tis a fine Town, the See of an Archbishop, and the Seat of a Royal Audience.

2. *Potosi*, seventy eight Miles South-west from *La Plata*. 'Tis a pretty little Town, at the Foot of a Mountain, where is the most famous Silver Mine in the World, which has produc'd incredible Treasures, inasmuch that 'tis said the King of *Spain* had for his own fifth Share, in less than fifty Years, above a hundred and eleven Millions of Pieces of Eight, thirteen Reals, and a quarter of a Piece of Eight. The Mountain in which this rich Mine lies, stands in the middle of

ric'd thro Mountains and Rocks, and the other thro the plain Country. The Glory and Grandeur of this Work was augmented by the stupendous Piles of Rocks and Stones laid together, which is surprizing how it could be done; for they had no Beast for Carriages or Draughts till brought from *Europe*. The Road thro the plain Country is defended by Walls twenty five Foot broad; and within those Walls there are Streams, with Trees planted on both sides. The other Road, cut thro the Rocks and Mountains, is of the same Breadth; and in the Valleys and Marshy Grounds there are good Causeys. At certain Distances on those Roads were large and pleasant Inns for Travellers, several of them capable of entertaining Kings and their Retinues. These Roads were repair'd by one of the *Inca's* not long before the Invasion of the *Spaniards*, who have suffer'd them to decay. This stupendous Work is us'd as an Argument to prove that this Country must have been inhabited for many Ages. This is further confirm'd by their stately Palaces, Temples, and other Structures; which prove that they must have been a polite People, and under a well regulated Government.



III. The Country of the *AMAZONS*,

IES South from *Terra Firma*, East from *Peru*, West from *Brasil*, and North from *Paraguay*; is 1340 Miles South and North, and 1350 East and West; and has its Name from the famous River of the *Amazon*, which runs thro it, and falls into the *Atlantick* near the Line. It lies betwix South Lat. 20. and the Equinoctial; or according to some, North Lat. 2. and West Long. 50 & 71. Little of it is known, but what lies upon the River; nor is that yet fully discover'd. 'Twas call'd the River of the *Amazon*, because the Women appear'd in Arms as well as the Men. The first European Discoverer was *Francis Orellana* in 1540, who sail'd down it from *Peru* till he came to the *Atlantick*. Autho's differ as to the

Head of this River: Some place it at the foot of the *Cordillera's* in *Quito*; but *Fritz* the Jesuit, who has given us a geographical Description of it, makes *Lauricocha* Lake in the Audience of *Lima*, South Lat. 12. the Head of it. And, according to him, it runs 2040 Miles, besides Turnings and Windings, before it falls into the Sea. It receives many other Rivers on both sides, and very large ones from the South; has many fine Countries on its Banks, with great Towns, and abundance of fruitful Islands in its Stream. Travellers say, there are a hundred and fifty Savage Nations in this Country, which enjoys almost a continual Spring, and has several rich Mines of Gold, &c. But we have no room for Particulars.



IV. *C H I L I*.

HIS Country, which in the Language of the Natives signifies Cold, was discover'd in 1535 by *Almagra*, a *Spaniard*, who march'd from *Peru* with a good Number of Soldiers, many of whom were froze to death on the *Cordillera's*, or Mountains of the *Andes*, together with their Horses. Naturalists ascribe this great Cold to a Wind which is not boisterous, but by degrees extinguishes the natural Heat, and so freezes the Bodies, that when dead they appear in their natural Posture. Autho's differs as to the Extent of this Country. Some comprehend under this Name all that Part of *South America* which lies betwix *Peru* and the Straits of *Magellan*, including *Paraguay*, and what others call *Terra Magellanica*; so that, according to them, it reaches almost from the Tropic of *Capricorn*, or at least from South Lat. 25. to

the Straits of *Magellan* in South Lat. 54. which makes it 1740 Miles long; but the Breadth is not equal, it being much contracted towards the South. The greatest Breadth is at Lat. 25. or rather under the Tropic of *Capricorn*, and amounts to 1650 Miles. The *Andes*, or *Cordillera* Mountains, run the whole Length of this Country. They are reckoned the highest Mountains in the World; are full of *Vulcano's*, yet many of them always cover'd with Snow, and extreme cold; but in the Plains 'tis hot, and towards the Coast 'tis healthful and temperate. The Soil produces abundance of Maiz and Fruit. The Meadows are full of Cattel, and particularly of a sort of Sheep, so high that they use them for Carriages. In the Mountains there are several Mines of Copper, and the purest Gold in *America*, which yield great Profit to the *Spaniards*, who are Masters of most of the Country, and have a

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Governor

Governor here, who depends on the Viceroy of Peru. This Country would be as pleasant as it is rich and fruitful, were it not for great Storms of Thunder and Lightning, which frequently do great Mischief. Much of the Country, especially the mountainous Parts, is inhabited by brave warlike Savages, whom the Spaniards have never been able to subdue.

Chili is divided into three Provinces, and each of these have their Subdivisions.

The first Province is that of Chili Proper, which is the most Northerly, bounds on Peru, and contains the following Jurisdictions:

1. *Sevina*, which is furthest North, and has its Name from its Capital *La Sevina*, alias, *Coyimbo*, on the Coast, Lat. 30. Long. 72. It has a good Harbour, which is reckon'd the best in Chili, next to *Baldivia*, and the adjacent Country produces Gold and Copper, excellent Water, Corn, Wine, Cattel, Fruit, and Pot-herbs. This Town was taken by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards burnt by the Buccaneers in 1680. Other Ports here are *Gusfo*, a hundred and twenty five Miles further North, which lies in a pleasant, populous, and fruitful Country, and has a good Harbour; and *Copapo*, about a hundred and forty eight Miles North from *Gusfo*, which is also a good Harbour, in a fruitful Country, that abounds with Turquoises.

2. The Jurisdiction of *Quillata* lies South from *Coyimbo*, is nam'd from its Capital, two hundred and twenty five Miles South from *La Sevina*. *Valparaiso* lies near *Quillata*, and serves as a Harbour to *St. Jago*. This Place was taken by Sir Francis Drake, who found a Ship in the Harbour, with a great deal of Gold on board.

3. The Jurisdiction of *St. Jago de Chili*, so call'd from its Capital, Lat. 34. Long. 73. 'Tis the Capital of all Chili, the Residence of the Spanish Governor, the Seat of a Royal Audience, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Lima. It lies about seventy Miles East from the Sea; is rich and has a good Trade by the River *Topocalma*. The City is regular, well built, the Streets large, the Cathedral sumptuous; and here are several rich Monasteries.

West from this Coast, in Lat. 34. about three hundred and fifty Miles, lie the two desert Islands of *Juan Fernandez*, so call'd from the Discoverer, who planted, but afterwards left them. Here are several Bays, where Ships put in to refresh, good Water, Wood, and such plenty of Fish of all sorts, that in a few Hours one may take enough for some Hundreds of Men; so that the Fishery here is equal to that of *Newfoundland*. The Spaniards come often hither to fish, and sell them to Peru. There are Multitudes of Seals in the Bays, whose Fur exceeds that of our Otters, abundance of Sea-Lions, and Fowl of several sorts, with flocks of wild Goats, and beautiful wild Cats, the Breed of these that were left by the Planter. The Climate is so good, that the Trees and Fields are verdant all the Year. The Product is chiefly Cotton, large Pimento, or *Jamaica* Pepper-Trees, Cabbage-Trees, plenty of excellent Kitchen Herbs, sow'd by Ships that had put in to repair, some black Pepper, and Plums. *Alexander Selkirk*, a Scotch Mariner, liv'd alone here four Years and four Months. He had been Master of the *Cinque-Ports*. He was in Company here with Captain *Dampier*; but having a Difference with his own Captain *Stalling* about repairing the Ship, which was very leaky, *Selkirk* chose rather to stay here alone than go aboard her; and when he was willing to go at last, the Captain refus'd; which happen'd well for *Selkirk*, because the Ship was forc'd to put in to the Coast, where the Men were all taken by the Spaniards, and made Slaves; but the Captain ransom'd himself. *Selkirk* carried on Shore his Clothes and Bedding, a Firelock, a Pound of Powder, Bullets, Tobacco, a Hatchet, Knife, Kettle, Bible, and some practical Pieces, with his Mathematical Instruments and Books. He built himself two Huts in a Valley with Pimento-Trees, cover'd them with long Grass, and lin'd them with the Skins of Goats, which he kill'd with his Gun. He had much ado to bear up against Melancholy the first eight Months; but applying himself to Devotion, he grew more easy. And when his Powder was spent, he subsisted by catching young Kids and Fish, of which he had plenty; but wanting Bread and Salt, they prov'd laxative, so that he was forc'd to hunt Goats; in which he became so dextrous, and so nimble, by this way of living, which purg'd him of all gross Humours, that he took them at pleasure by Swiftness of Foot, especially as they clamour'd the Hills and Rocks. Captain *Rogers*, who brought him off in 1702, saw a Proof of it; for he sent out a Bull-Dog and some of the best Runners he had on board, to help him catch Goats; but *Selkirk* offend'd both Dog and Men, and soon caught a Goat. He had worn out all his Shoes and Clothes, and cover'd himself with Goat-Skins; and his Feet were grown so hard, that he ran thro the Woods and Rocks without any harm; and it was some time before he could wear Shoes again, or drink any thing but Water. His Knife being wore out, he made others, as well as he could, of some old Iron Hoops, that had been left ashore, where Ships had mended their Casks; and having no Needle, he made use of a Nail, and the Worst of old Stockings, to stitch some Linen Cloth he had by him into Shirts. The Pimento-Wood was his Firing, which he kindled by rubbing two Sticks together on his Knee; and he season'd his Diet with the Pepper. He was at first pester'd with multitudes of Rats, which gnaw'd his Clothes and Feet when asleep; but he fed the wild Cats with Goats-Flesh, by which many of 'em became tame, and soon clear'd him of the Rats. He

on the Island in the Evening. This alarm'd the Captain, who being inform'd by his Pilot *Dampier* that the Island was desert, apprehended that the Spaniards had either fix'd a Garison there, or that some French Men of War might be in the Harbour. But being in want of Water, he resolv'd to land, and sent his Pinnace with arm'd Men to know how Matters were. *Selkirk*, clad in Goat-Skins, came to the Shore; and they were as agreeably surpriz'd to see him come with a Rag on a Stick as a Flag of Truce, and to hear him speak English, and tell them they might have good Water and Provisions, as he was with the Prospect of being deliver'd from his Solitude. He had prepared boil'd Goats-Flesh and Broth mix'd with Herbs for 'em, which was very refreshing, and they carry'd him on board the Captain with abundance of good Craw-Fish. So that he put in to the Bay, where he repair'd his Ship, took in Wood, Water, &c. and his Men, troubled with the Scurvy, recover'd apace by the use of fresh Meat and Greens.

The second Province, call'd *Imperiale*, from *Imperial*, its Capital, lies South of Chili Proper, and contains the following Jurisdictions:

1. That of *Conception*, so nam'd from its Capital, Lat. 37. Long. 73. a fortified Town, defended by a good Castle, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Lima. 'Twas formerly the Capital of Chili, and has a Harbour call'd *St. Vincent*, cover'd by the Islands *Quiriquina*. The neighbouring Country abounds so with Gold, that the Spaniards, says *Ovalle*, employ'd some Thousands of Indian Families to gather it. This Town has a large Territory, which is one of the most populous Parts of Chili. *Arauco*, about fifty Miles South of *Conception*, is Capital of its District, inhabited by the *Araucans*, the most warlike People of Chili, who gave the Spaniards a great deal of trouble before they submitted.

2. The Jurisdiction of *Imperiale* lies South from that of *Conception*, and is so nam'd from the Town *Imperial*, Lat. 43. Which is nobly situated in a fruitful Country, that has rich Gold Mines; and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Lima. It was destroy'd by the Natives; but since rebuilt.

3. The Jurisdiction of *Baldivia* lies South of *Imperiale*, and is so nam'd from its Capital, on the bottom of a Bay, Lat. 41. In this Jurisdiction are Mines of the purest Gold in all America. Sir *John Naborough* places the Mouth of the Harbour in Lat. 39. 56. and Long. West from the Lizard, 70. 19. Sir *John* being sent by our King, *Charles II.* to make Discoveries, touch'd here for Refreshments: But was trick'd by the Spaniards, who traiterously seiz'd his Lieutenant and three Men, and design'd to have seiz'd his Ship. The Officers and Soldiers were richly apparell'd; the Sword-Hilts and Handles of the Officers Canes were all of Gold of great Value, and the Hilts of the Soldiers Swords were all of Silver; and they boasted they had so much Silver and Gold, that they could not value it. He talk'd with some of the Natives, who inform'd him that the Spaniards were very cruel to them; that they often attack'd the Spaniards by way of Reprisal, so that they durst not stir out of the Bounds of their Fort; adding, that the Natives were Masters of the Gold Mines, were a very warlike People, and would readily join with any Power to drive out the Spaniards. He says, there are three fair Rivers that fall into the Harbour with great Streams; that the Town lies on the Point of a Peninsula, and the Harbour is defended by some Forts; but is so broad, that the Guns can't command it; so that it might easily be taken. They have no European Goods but by way of *Panama* and the River *La Plata*. And Sir *John* was of opinion, that a very good Trade might be carried on in these Parts, either by Leave from the King of Spain, or by four or five Ships of Force, from twenty to thirty Guns; and that a rich Trade in Gold might be had in the South Parts of Chili by any that would use the Natives well, and present them with Knives, Scissars, Glasses, Beads, Combs, and such like Commodities; for he found 'em very tractable, and over-joy'd, when he put them in hopes of returning to that Country with a Commission from his Master the King of England.

4. The Jurisdiction of *Ojorno* lies South from *Baldivia*, and is nam'd from its Capital, Lat. 39. 'Tis a small Town on a River, in a cold Country; but has some Mines of Gold. And Sir *John Naborough* mentions it as a Place where they might have a good Trade for that Commodity.

5. The Jurisdiction of *Chiloe* lies South from *Ojorno*, and consists of a Knot of Islands; the chief of which is *Chiloe* about a hundred and fifty Miles long, and thirty five where broadest. These Parts were formerly visited by the English and Dutch in Queen Elizabeth's Time, when they talk'd with the Natives, who inform'd them that there was plenty of Gold in the Country; but that the Mines were not wrought, most of the People having been destroy'd by the Spaniards, and those in the Mountains were Enemies to them. The Spaniards had several Forts upon the Island of *Chiloe*, and a Town nam'd *Castro*. At the West-end of the Island there's a Harbour call'd the English Port, or *Bronwer's Haven*, where both English and Dutch put in; but found the Natives very treacherous, and loth to part with their Gold. Here are several other Jurisdictions, but not worth insinuing on.

The third Province is that of *Chicuito*, or *Cuyo*, which lies South from Chili, and is separated from it by the *Andes*. Some make it a part of Chili. 'Tis about seven hundred Miles long from South to North, and three hundred and twelve where broadest. *Ovalle* says, 'tis

V. TERRA MAGELLANICA.

THE Spaniards comprehend it under the general Name of *Chili*; and some call it the Country of the *Paraguan*. 'Tis of vast Extent. Part of it lies South of *Chili* and *Cuyo*, and reaches to the *North Sea*. The South Part of it reaches to both *Seas*, and lies as far South as the Straits of *Magellan*. It has *Tucuman* and the Province of *La Plata* on the North. Its Extent from South-west to North-east is above sixteen hundred Miles; and the greatest Breadth betwixt the two *Seas* is above five hundred: But there's little of it known, except a few Places on the Coast, as *Port Desire*, *Port St. Julian*, &c. where Sir *John Narborough* and other Sailors have touch'd, and furnish'd themselves with fresh Water, Fish, and Fowl; and 'tis so ill inhabited by a few shy and straggling Natives, that it justly deserves the Name of the *Desert Coast*. Out of the South-east Part, Lat. 49. Long. 60. lie these Islands, call'd *Sibbald de Weerre*, from a Dutch Sailor who discover'd them in 1599. They are of little Note, but only that Ships pass by them as they sail round *Cape Horn* into the *South Sea*.

The Straits of *Magellan*, so famous for being the first Passage that was discover'd by *Magellan*, a Spaniard, from the *North* to the *South Sea*, have been so often describ'd, and are now of so little use since the Way to the *South Sea* has been discover'd by *Cape Horn*, that we need say but little of them. *Magellan* gave an Account of a monstrous gigantick People that he saw in and about these Straits, and particularly at *Port St. Julian*; which modern Authors and Sailors are apt to think a Romance: Yet *Sibbald de Weerre* and Admiral *Van Noort*, who were here in 1598, say, they saw several Savages that were ten or eleven Foot high. They were very fierce, kill'd several of the Dutch who landed; and by their Accounts appear to have been the most brutish Savages that ever were heard of. Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *Thomas Cavendish*, and several others, pass'd these Straits; but the last Englishman who did it was Captain *Narborough*, afterwards Sir *John*, who was sent out upon Discoveries by *Charles II.* in 1669. His Description is the best; and we refer to it. These Straits are generally dangerous, unless a proper Season be watch'd for passing and repassing them; and then it may be done with Ease. The last European who pass'd them, was Monsieur *D. Bernabie Gouin*, a Frenchman, in 1699. He observed that both the Climate and Navigation of these Straits are very unequal, and that 'tis dangerous to pass them in the Winter. The Spaniards had formerly some Garibons to hinder other Nations from passing these Straits, but to little purpose. These Straits lie about

Lat. 53. at both Ends; but towards the middle they bend further South, to Lat. 43. The Length of them, in a direct Line, is near four hundred Miles; but the Turnings and Windings make them a great deal more.

Terra del Fuego lies on the South-side of 'em, and was so call'd because of the many Fires which *Magellan* saw upon it when he pass'd the Straits. Some make it one continued Land; but modern Discoveries shew that 'tis divided into several Islands: One at the Mouth of the Straits on the East-side, is call'd *Foreland*, and divided from *Terra del Fuego* by a narrow Channel call'd *St. Sebastian's Inlet*; and there are two more on the West-side of *Terra del Fuego*, one call'd the Straits of *White*, and another call'd *St. Iphigene's Inlet*. The Country is inhabited by Savages, and is about 540 Miles from South-east to North-west, and from *Cape Horn* to the Mouth of the Straits on the East-side about 250. On the East-side are the Straits of *Le Maire*, so call'd from a Dutch Sailor, who discover'd them. They lie betwixt the *States Island* and *Terra del Fuego*; and East from that lies *Brouten's* Passage. East from thence, Lat. 55. betwixt Long. 50 & 55. lie *La Roche's* Island, not fully discover'd, and another call'd *Unknown Land*; betwixt which lie *La Roche's* Straits, so call'd from a Frenchman, who discover'd them in 1675; and East of them lies the Coast which Capt. *Sharp* took in his Return from the *South Sea* in 1681. *Cape Horn*, which is now so famous, is the most South Part of *Terra del Fuego*, in Lat. 55. 40. and Long. 66. But the Coast West of it, is not well known. *Solomon's* Islands lie in the *Pacifick*, or *South Sea*. Authors differ much about them. *Ovalle*, one of the latest Travellers, places them 800 Leagues West of *Pern*, between the seventh and twelfth Degrees of South Latitude. Monsieur *Du For* places them betwixt the eighth and ninth: And some place them in eleven. *Luyt* says, some reckon them twenty. *La Moine* thinks that the Islands of *Horn* and *Good Hope*, which he discover'd in his Voyage to *Guinea*, are two of them, because he found them to agree with the Description given by *Ferdinand de Quir*. They lie conveniently for Refreshment in the Way betwixt *Chili*, or *Pern*, and the *Moluccas*. They are said to abound with Provisions; and the Natives exchange Gold for other Commodities. They are very stout, and continually at War with the Spaniards. Some of them are black, others tawny, and all naked. But Authors are not agreed whether this Country be really Islands, or part of the South unknown Continent; so that we must leave it at an Uncertainty till further Discovery. We return to the Continent of *America*.

VI. The Province of Rio de la Plata,

LIES East from *Tucuman*, North from *Terra Magellanica*, and South of the Country of *Amazon* and *Brasil*, which also runs along the East-side of it as far as the Mouth of *La Plata* River. 'Tis so call'd from the great River *La Plata*, which runs thro it. This Country reaches from South Lat. 22. to 33. The greatest Extent South and North is above 1270 Miles, and the greatest Extent East and West in the North Parts, under the Tropic of *Capricorn*, is above 1200; but 'tis contracted at both Ends. 'Tis also call'd by the Name of *Paraguay*. The River is likewise call'd *Paraguay* till near its Mouth, where the Name is chang'd, because of the Silver Mines, and the great Quantity of Plate found in the Country. It receives many great Rivers on both sides; and according to most Authors, rises from the Lake *Xaray* in the *Amazon* Country, South Lat. 18. and falls into the *Ethiopic* Ocean, Lat. 35. where 'tis above a hundred and five Miles broad, from *Cape St. Mary* to *Cape St. Anthony*. And *Ovalle* says, it runs with such a mighty Stream, as makes the *South Sea* boil, and sends up a great Smoke. But *Bartholomew*, who was here in 1691,

but extreme idle, dull, and sensual. The Missionaries pretend to have made many Converts; but even by their own Accounts they are but indifferent Christians; nor do their Instructors take much care to make them better. They govern the Natives, who submit to them, just as they please, assign every Family their Portion of Ground and Number of Cows and Oxen for Labour and Food; and when they prove lazy, make them cudgel one another, which they take very patiently. And they teach 'em to dance, as well as to sing in their Churches. This Country is divided into the six following Provinces.

1. *Chaco*, in the North-west Part, is very fruitful; but chiefly inhabited by Savages of different Nations; and many of them at continual War with the Spaniards. The Missionaries say, some of 'em are of a gigantick Stature. The Spaniards built some Forts here to curb the Natives, and particularly a Town call'd *Conception*, which is now destroy'd.

2. *Guayra* lies East from *Chaco*, and borders on *Brasil*. The Country is fruitful, but not cultivated. The Spaniards have several Towns here: The chief of which are, (1.) *Guayra*, alias, *Ciudad Real*, un-

from its Capital, two hundred and twenty five Miles South from *La Serena*. *Valparaiso* lies near *Quillan*, and serves as a Harbour to *St. Jago*. This Place was taken by *Sir Francis Drake*, who found a Ship in the Harbour, with a great deal of Gold on board.

3. The Jurisdiction of *St. Jago de Chili*, so call'd from its Capital, Lat. 34. Long. 73. 'Tis the Capital of all *Chili*, the Residence of the *Spanish* Governor, the Seat of a Royal Audience, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Lima*. It lies about seventy Miles East from the Sea; is rich and has a good Trade by the River *Tipocalma*. The City is regular, well built, the Streets large, the Cathedral sumptuous; and here are several rich Monasteries.

West from this Coast, in Lat. 34. about three hundred and fifty Miles, lie the two desart Islands of *Juan Fernandez*, so call'd from the Discoverer, who planted, but afterwards left them. Here are several Bays, where Ships put in to refresh, good Water, Wood, and such plenty of Fish of all sorts, that in a few Hours one may take enough for some Hundreds of Men; so that the Fishery here is equal to that of *Newfoundland*. The *Spaniards* come often hither to fish, and sell them to *Pernu*. There are Multitudes of Seals in the Bays, whose Fur exceeds that of our Otters, abundance of Sea-Lions, and Fowl of several sorts, with store of wild Goats, and beautiful wild Cats, the Breed of those that were left by the Planter. The Climate is so good, that the Trees and Fields are verdant all the Year. The Product is chiefly Cotton, large Pimento, or *Jamaica* Pepper-Trees, Cabbage-Trees, plenty of excellent Kitchen Herbs, sow'd by Ships that had put in to repair, some black Pepper, and Plums. *Alexander Selkirk*, a Scotch Mariner, liv'd alone here four Years and four Months. He had been Master of the *Claque-Pont*. He was in Company here with Captain *Dampier*; but having a Difference with his own Captain *Stoddard* about repairing the Ship, which was very leaky, *Selkirk* chose rather to stay here alone than go aboard her; and when he was willing to go at last, the Captain refus'd; which happen'd well for *Selkirk*, because the Ship was forc'd to put in to the Coast, where the Men were all taken by the *Spaniards*, and made Slaves; but the Captain ransom'd himself. *Selkirk* carried on Shore his Clothes and Bedding, a Firelock, a Pound of Powder, Bullets, Tobacco, a Hatchet, Knife, Kettle, Bible, and some practical Pieces, with his Mathematical Instruments and Books. He built himself two Huts in a Valley with Pimento-Trees, cover'd them with long Grass, and lin'd them with the Skins of Goats, which he kill'd with his Gun. He had much ado to bear up against Melancholy the first eight Months; but applying himself to Devotion, he grew more easy. And when his Powder was spent, he subsisted by catching young Kids and Fish, of which he had plenty; but wanting Bread and Salt, they prov'd laxative, so that he was forc'd to hunt Goats; in which he became so dextrous, and so nimble, by this way of living, which purg'd him of all gross Humours, that he took them at pleasure by Swiftness of Foot, especially as they clamber'd the Hills and Rocks. Captain *Rogers*, who brought him off in 1702, saw a Proof of it; for he sent out a Bull-Dog and some of the best Runners he had on board, to help him catch Goats; but *Selkirk* offend'd both Dog and Men, and soon caught a Goat. He had wore out all his Shoes and Clothes, and cover'd himself with Goat-Skins; and his Feet were grown so hard, that he ran thro the Woods and Rocks without any harm; and it was some time before he could wear Shoes again, or drink any thing but Water. His Knife being wore out, he made others, as well as he could, of some old Iron Hoops, that had been left ashore, where Ships had mended their Casks; and having no Needle, he made use of a Nail, and the Worsted of old Stockins, to stitch some Linen Cloth he had by him into Shirts. The Pimento-Wood was his Firing, which he kindled by rubbing two Sticks together on his Knee; and he season'd his Diet with the Pepper. He was at first pester'd with multitudes of Rats, which gnaw'd his Clothes and feet when asleep; but he fed the wild Cats with Goats-Flesh, by which many of 'em became tame, and soon clear'd him of the Rats. He kill'd and tam'd some Kids; and now and then diverted himself by running about and dancing with them and his tame Cats. So that by the Help of Providence and his Youth, being not then above twenty six Years old he conquer'd all the Inconveniences of his Solitude, and became so easy, that when he heard Captain *Dampier*, whom he did not like, was in Company, he chose rather to stay ashore than go on board where he was. But Captain *Rogers*, who had the Command, finding *Selkirk* to be an able Sailor and a stout Man, made him his Mate; and he was very serviceable to him afterwards at the taking of *Guayaquil*. Two *Spanish* Ships put into the Island while *Selkirk* was here. Not knowing what they were till he came near, he fled back to the Woods as soon as he perceiv'd them to be *Spaniards*; for he knew they would murder him, or make him a Slave. They shot at, and pursu'd him; but he escap'd. When he saw Captain *Rogers's* Ship approach, he knew 'em to be *English* by their working, and kindled a large Fire

Ovalle, employ'd some Thousands of *Indian* Families to gather it. This Town has a large Territory, which is one of the most populous Parts of *Chili*. *Arauco*, about fifty Miles South of *Concepcion*, is Capital of its District, inhabited by the *Araucans*, the most warlike People of *Chili*, who gave the *Spaniards* a great deal of trouble before they submitted.

2. The Jurisdiction of *Imperiale* lies South from that of *Concepcion*, and is so nam'd from the Town *Imperial*, Lat. 42. Which is nobly situated in a fruitful Country, that has rich Gold Mines; and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Lima*. It was destroy'd by the Natives; but since rebuilt.

3. The Jurisdiction of *Baldia* lies South of *Imperiale*, and is so nam'd from its Capital, on the bottom of a Bay, Lat. 41. In this Jurisdiction are Mines of the purest Gold in all *America*. *Sir John Narborough* places the Mouth of the Harbour in Lat. 39. 56. and Long. West from the *Lizard*, 70. 19. *Sir John* being sent by our King, *Charles II.* to make Discoveries, touch'd here for Refreshments: But was trick'd by the *Spaniards*, who traiterously seiz'd his Lieutenant and three Men, and design'd to have seiz'd his Ship. The Officers and Soldiers were richly apparell'd; the Sword-Hilts and Handles of the Officers Canes were all of Gold of great Value, and the Hilts of the Soldiers Swords were all of Silver; and they boasted they had so much Silver and Gold, that they did not value it. He talk'd with some of the Natives, who inform'd him that the *Spaniards* were very cruel to them; that they often attack'd the *Spaniards* by way of Reprisal, so that they durst not stir out of the Bounds of their Fort; adding, that the Natives were Masters of the Gold Mines, were a very warlike People, and would readily join with any Power to drive out the *Spaniards*. He says, there are three fair Rivers that fall into the Harbour with great Streams; that the Town lies on the Point of a Peninsula, and the Harbour is defended by some Forts; but is so broad, that the Guns can't command it; so that it might easily be taken. They have no *European* Goods but by way of *Panama* and the River *La Plata*. And *Sir John* was of opinion, that a very good Trade might be carried on in these Parts, either by Leave from the King of *Spain*, or by four or five Ships of Force, from twenty to thirty Guns; and that a rich Trade in Gold might be had in the South Parts of *Chili* by any that would use the Natives well, and present them with Knives, Scissars, Glasses, Beads, Combs, and such like Commodities; for he found 'em very tractable, and over-joy'd, when he put them in hopes of returning to that Country with a Commission from his Master the King of *England*.

4. The Jurisdiction of *Osono* lies South from *Baldia*, and is nam'd from its Capital, Lat. 39. 'Tis a small Town on a River, in a cold Country; but has some Mines of Gold. And *Sir John Narborough* mentions it as a Place where they might have a good Trade for that Commodity.

5. The Jurisdiction of *Chiloe* lies South from *Osono*, and consists of a Knot of Islands; the chief of which is *Chiloe* about a hundred and fifty Miles long, and thirty five where broadest. These Parts were formerly visited by the *English* and *Dutch* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, when they talk'd with the Natives, who inform'd them that there was plenty of Gold in the Country; but that the Mines were not wrought, most of the People having been destroy'd by the *Spaniards*, and those in the Mountains were Enemies to them. The *Spaniards* had several Forts upon the Island of *Chiloe*, and a Town nam'd *Castro*. At the West-end of the Island there's a Harbour call'd the *English Port*, or *Brewer's Haven*, where both *English* and *Dutch* put in; but found the Natives very treacherous, and loth to part with their Gold. Here are several other Jurisdictions, but not worth insining on.

The third Province is that of *Chicuto*, or *Cono*, which lies South from *Chili*, and is separated from it by the *Andes*. Some make it a part of *Chili*. 'Tis about seven hundred Miles long from South to North, and three hundred and twelve where broadest. *Ovalle* says, 'tis so fruitful, that in many things it exceeds *Chili*. The Crops are better, the Fruits larger, and of a finer Taste, because of the great Heats which ripen them more. They have store of Corn, Wine, Cattel, Olive-Yards, great Plantations of Almond-Trees, and all *European* Roots, Fruits, and Herbs: But 'tis subject to Thunder, Lightning, and excessive Heats in Summer, which so fill the Houses with poisonous Reptiles and Insects, that the People during that Season are forc'd to sleep abroad in their Gardens or Court-Yards. Here are rich Silver and Gold Mines; which being view'd by the Miners of *Peroff*, they said they were the richest in the *Indies*. The *Spaniards* began to work them; but he doubted of their Success, because of their great Distance from the Sea and navigable Rivers, and their want of Hands, and strong Guards; for the neighbouring *Indians* are their Enemies. The *Spaniards* have three little Towns here, but of no great Note.

V. TERRA

But there's little of it known, except a few Places on the Coast, as Port *Delagoa*, Port *St. Julian*, &c. where Sir *John Narborough* and other Sailors have touch'd, and furnish'd themselves with fresh Water, Fish, and Fowl; and 'tis so ill inhabited by a few shy and straggling Natives, that it justly deserves the Name of the *Desart Coast*. Off the South-east Part, Lat. 49. Long. 60. lie these Islands, call'd *Sibbald de Weert*, from a *Dutch* Sailor who discover'd them in 1599. They are of little Note, but only that Ships pass by them as they sail round Cape *Horn* into the *South Sea*.

The Straits of *Magellan*, so famous for being the first Passage that was discover'd by *Magellan*, a *Spaniard*, from the North to the *South Sea*, have been so often describ'd, and are now of so little use since the Way to the *South Sea* has been discover'd by Cape *Horn*, that we need say but little of them. *Magellan* gave an Account of a monstrous giantick People that he saw in and about those Straits, and particularly at Port *St. Julian*; which modern Authors and Sailors are apt to think a Romance: Yet *Sibbald de Weert* and Admiral *Van Noort*, who were here in 1598, say, they saw several Savages that were ten or eleven Foot high. They were very fierce, kill'd several of the *Dutch* who land'd; and by their Accounts appear to have been the most brutish Savages that ever were heard of. Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *Thomas Cavendish*, and several others, pass'd these Straits; but the last *Englishman* who did it was Captain *Narborough*, afterwards Sir *John*, who was sent out upon Discoveries by *Charles II.* in 1669. His Description is the best; and we refer to it. These Straits are generally dangerous, unless a proper Season be watch'd for passing and repassing them; and then it may be done with Ease. The last *European* who pass'd them, was Monsieur *D. Beauchefue Gouin*, a *Frenchman*, in 1699. He observed that both the Climate and Navigation of these Straits are very unequal, and that 'tis dangerous to pass them in the Winter. The *Spaniards* had formerly some Garisons to hinder other Nations from passing these Straits, but to little purpose. These Straits lie about

seven show that 'tis divided into several Lands: One at the Mouth of the Straits on the East-side, is call'd *Fireland*, and divided from *Terra del Fuego* by a narrow Channel call'd *St. Sebastians Inlet*; and there are two more on the West-side of *Terra del Fuego*, one call'd the Straits of *Julahere*, and another call'd *St. Iffores Inlet*. The Country is inhabited by Savages, and is about 540 Miles from South-east to North-west, and from Cape *Horn* to the Mouth of the Straits on the East-side about 250. On the East-side are the Straits of *Le Maire*, so call'd from a *Dutch* Sailor, who discover'd them. They lie betwixt the States Island and *Terra del Fuego*; and East from that lies *Brownes* Passage. East from thence, Lat. 55. betwixt Long. 50 & 55. lie *La Roche's* Island, not fully discover'd, and another call'd *Unknown Land*; betwixt which lie *La Roche's* Straits, so call'd from a *Frenchman*, who discover'd them in 1675; and East of them lies the Course which Capt. *Shaw* took in his Return from the *South Sea* in 1681. Cape *Horn*, which is now so famous, is the most South Part of *Terra del Fuego*, in Lat. 55. 40. and Long. 6°. But the Coast West of it, is not well known. *Solomon's* Islands lie in the *Pacifick*, or *South Sea*. Authors differ much about them. *Ovalle*, one of the latest Travellers, places them 800 Leagues West of *Pern*, between the seventh and twelfth Degrees of South Latitude. Monsieur *Du Per* places them betwixt the eighth and ninth: And some place them in eleven. *Lypps* says, some reckon them twenty. *Le Maire* thinks that the Islands of *Horn* and *Good Hope*, which he discover'd in his Voyage to *Guinea*, are two of them, because he found them to agree with the Description given by *Ferdinand de Quir*. They lie conveniently for Refreshment in the Way betwixt *Chili*, or *Pern*, and the *Miluccas*. They are said to abound with Provisions; and the Natives exchange Gold for other Commodities. They are very stout, and continually at War with the *Spaniards*. Some of them are black, others tawny, and all naked. But Authors are not agreed whether this Country be really Islands, or part of the South unknown Continent; so that we must leave it at an Uncertainty till further Discovery. We return to the Continent of *America*.

VI. The Province of *Rio de la Plata*,

LIES East from *Tiaman*, North from *Terra Magellanica*, and South of the Country of *Amazon* and *Brasil*, which also runs along the East-side of it as far as the Mouth of *La Plata* River. 'Tis so call'd from the great River *La Plata*, which runs thro' it. This Country reaches from South Lat. 22. to 33. The greatest Extent South and North is above 1270 Miles, and the greatest Extent East and West in the North Parts, under the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is above 1200; but 'tis contracted at both Ends. 'Tis also call'd by the Name of *Paragan*. The River is likewise call'd *Paraguay* till near its Mouth, where the Name was chang'd, because of the Silver Mines, and the great Quantity of Plate found in the Country. It receives many great Rivers on both sides; and according to most Authors, rises from the Lake *Xarais* in the *Amazon* Country, South Lat. 18. and falls into the *Ethiopic* Ocean, Lat. 33. where 'tis above a hundred and five Miles broad, from Cape *St. Mary* to Cape *St. Anthony*. And *Ovalle* says, it runs with such a mighty Stream, as makes the Sea to rise a great way. But Father *Sepp*, who was here in 1691, says, the Water at the Mouth of it is salt, and of a whitish Colour. It abounds with excellent Fish of many sorts unknown to us; they are generally larger than ours, of a dark yellow Colour, and excellent Taste. This he ascribes to the Nature of the Water, which is very sweet, much helps Digestion, even after eating raw Fruit, and never does any hurt, tho' drank in great Quantities. *Ovalle* says, 'tis good to clear the Voice and Lungs; yet it petrifies the Branches of Trees, and other Things which fall into it; and that Vessels are naturally form'd in its Sand of various Figures, which look as if they were polish'd by Art, and keep Water very cool. The Course of it, in a direct Line, is near fourteen hundred Miles; but much more, including Turnings and Windings. This Country in general has a temperate Climate. The Soil is naturally fruitful, but little cultivated. Here are many Mines of Gold and Silver, which the *Spanish* Jesuits, who have the chief Government, know better than any others, and reap more Profit from them than all *Spain* together. The Savages are well enough shap'd, not so cruel as those in other Parts of *America*,

but extreme idle, dull, and sensual. The Missionaries pretend to have made many Converts; but even by their own Accounts they are but indifferent Christians; nor do their Instructors take much care to make them better. They govern the Natives, who submit to them, just as they please, assign every Family their Portion of Ground and Number of Cows and Oxen for Labour and Food; and when they prove lazy, make them cudgel one another, which they take very patiently. And they teach 'em to dance, as well as to sing in their Churches. This Country is divided into the six following Provinces.

1. *Chaco*, in the North-west Part, is very fruitful; but chiefly inhabited by Savages of different Nations; and many of them at continual War with the *Spaniards*. The Missionaries say, some of 'em are of a giantick Stature. The *Spaniards* built some Forts here to curb the Natives, and particularly a Town call'd *Conception*, which is now destroy'd.

2. *Guayra* lies East from *Chaco*, and borders on *Brasil*. The Country is fruitful, but not cultivated. The *Spaniards* have several Towns here: The chief of which are, (1.) *Guayra*, alias *Ciudad Real*, under the Tropick of *Capricorn*, Lat. 24. Long. 49. 'Tis not populous, because the Air is bad; and 'tis subject to the Invasions of the Natives. (2.) The Town of *Seven Archangels*, so call'd by the Jesuits, who built it. 'Tis pretty populous. They had several other Towns, which the Natives destroy'd.

3. The Province of *Parana* lies South-west from *Guayra*. The Air is good, and the Soil fruitful; but not cultivated, nor clear'd of the Woods with which it abounds. A River of the same Name runs thro' it, and falls into *La Plata*. It petrifies Wood, breeds Fish of a vast Bulk, and particularly abundance of Sea-Wolves. This River has several Islands, some of 'em very large. The Natives are warlike, stubborn, and very wicked. The *Spaniards* have five Settlements here: the chief of which is *Acuri*, on the West-side of the River *Parana*. It was built by the Jesuits; but is much infested with Gnats. The rest are of no Note.

4. The Province of *Paraguay* Proper lies betwixt *Chaco* and *Guayra*, reaches farthest North of any of the Provinces, is full of Morasses in the



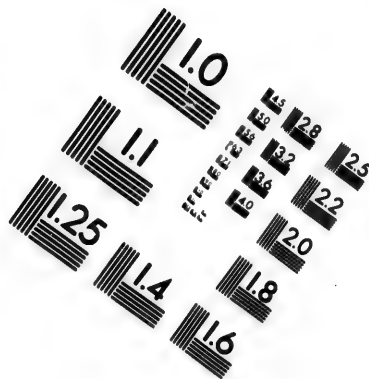
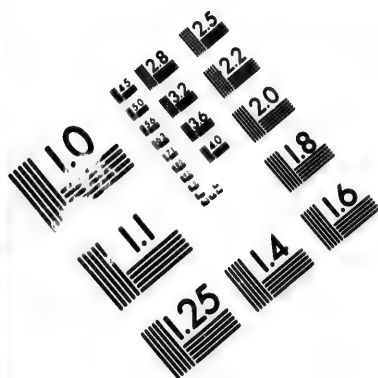
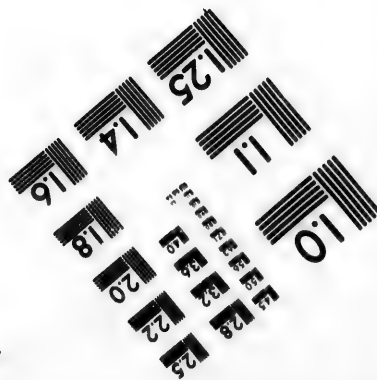
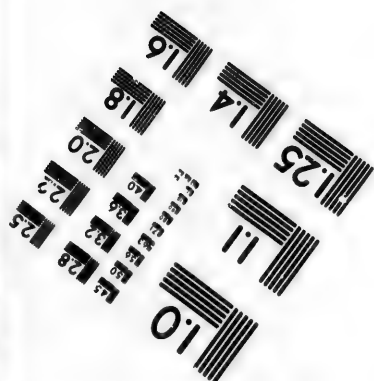
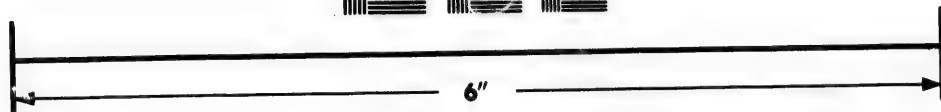
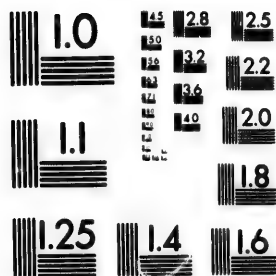


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the North Parts, but fruitful in the South, where the Inhabitants apply themselves to Agriculture. The *Spaniards* have some Settlements here; but none of them worth describing. The Country produces abundance of Cotton, which the Women spin, and make into Clothes.

5. The Province of *Uruga*, or *Uruguay*, lies South from *Parana* and *Guayra*, and West from *Brasil*, and reaches as far as the River *La Plata*. This Country is fruitful, produces abundance of Sugar, has a large River of its own Name, and several others which fall into it, and make it very large before it joins with that of *La Plata*. The *Spaniards* have several Towns here; the chief of which is *Assumption*, Lat. 29. Long. 52, at the Influx of another River into the *Uruga*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, and the See of a Bishop. *St. Salvador*, in this Country, near the Mouth of the River *Negro*, where it falls into the *Uruga*, Lat. 34. is a handsome little Town. The rest of the Country is inhabited by Savages.

6. The Province of *La Plata* Proper lies South of *Chaco*, *Parana*, and *Paraguay*, and West from *Uruga*, or *Uruguay*; East from *Tucuman*, and North from *Terra Magellanica*. The whole Country being frequently call'd by this Name, 'tis hard to distinguish what Authors say of it in particular. The great River *La Plata* runs thro the middle of it. *Acosta* and other *Spanish* Authors say, 'tis very fruitful, produces all sorts of *European* Fruit and Corn, besides what is proper to the Climate; and has as good and large Sugar-Canes as any in *America*. Here's excellent Pasturage, great Herds of Horses and Black Cattel, which run wild, but are very serviceable when tam'd; as also abundance of Sheep, Hogs, Deer, some Lions and Tygers, Mines of Gold and Silver, and many of Brafs and Iron. Father *Sepp*, who was here in 1691, says, the Inhabitants in general are Papists; that the native *Indians* live in thatch'd Huts of Clay, one Story high; but the *Spaniards* Houses are of Brick and Lime, and cover'd with Tiles, all which they make in the Country. Here are large Woods of Peach, Almond, and Fig-Trees, all which bear well. They have black and white Figs, very large and delicious. He says, they have Herds of Kine from thirteen to fifteen thousand. They are large, and generally white, and valued here only for their Hides. The *Spaniards* scarce take any thing but the Tongues, and leave the rest to the Natives, or for a Prey to wild Beasts. The Jesuits and other Missionaries make vast Profit of them, and send the Hides, which cost them nothing, to *Spain* by many Thousands at a time, where they yield six Crowns a-

piece. *Sepp* says, that when he was here they sent 300000 Ox-Hides to *Spain* at once. The Natives live mostly upon Beef, that they eat half-raw without Bread or Salt; which breeds Worms in their Bowels, so that they seldom live to fifty Years of Age. He tells us, that there are seventy six Cantons of Converts in this Country, from 6000 to 3000 People apiece; that they plant their Huts upon Alcences near the Rivers, which have no Windows nor Chimneys, and are intolerable smoky. They lie all together in one Room; the better fort in Hammocks, and the poorer upon the Hides of Oxen or Tygers. He says, there are two Missionaries in each Canton, who are their Cooks and Caterers, as well as Priests, and allot each Family their Share, otherwise they would devour all at once. He says, here are eighty Colleges of Monks, from a hundred to six hundred Leagues from one another, and but a hundred and sixty Persons in them all. He makes the Country call'd *La Plata* in general bigger than *Germany*, *Italy*, *France*, and the *Netherlands* together. The Missionaries have fine Churches in every Colony, richly adorn'd with abundance of Plate, and live in such Splendor and Luxury, that they suffer no Strangers or Merchants to settle among them, lest they should become the Objects of their Envy. The chief Places here are, (1.) *Buenos Ayres*, on the South-side of the River *La Plata*, Lat. 35. Long. 59. about two hundred and twenty five Miles up the River. 'Tis the Residence of a *Spanish* Governor, defended by a stone Fort with forty Guns, and garison'd by five hundred Men. It has a pretty good Harbour; but not very safe in a North or North-east Wind. The River here is seven Leagues broad, and navigable by Ships six Leagues higher; but no further, because of a Cataract. The Trade from hence to *Spain* is in Hides and Tallow, Silver from *Peru*, and Gold and Silver from *Chili*. All *European* Goods yield a good Price here. Captain *Rogers*, who was here in 1708, says, here was a Cathedral and five other Churches. *Sepp* mentions four Convents; and says, that in 1691, Silver was cheaper here than Iron. The *French*, during the late Wars, had begun to engross the Trade, and drove a considerable Commerce in Negroes from *Guinea*, which they sent from hence over Land to *Chili* and *Peru*. (2.) *Sancta Fe*, upon the Conflux of two Rivers into *La Plata*, two hundred and fifty Miles North-west from *Buenos Ayres*. The Country betwixt them is fruitful, well inhabited by *Spaniards* and *Indians*, and there are Mines of Gold and Silver in the Neighbourhood; but the *Spaniards* don't care to open them, lest it should tempt their Enemies to invade them.

VII. B R A S I L,



1. S the most Easterly Part of *South America*, and lies upon the Mouth of the *Amazon*, at the Line to South Lat. 35. So that the Length is about 2100 Miles, and the greatest Breadth East and West is near 1100. But in the South Parts, from the Tropick of *Capricorn* to the River *La Plata*, 'tis very much contracted, the greatest Breadth not exceeding 150. The Inland Parts are inhabited by barbarous Nations, very little known; and the Coasts are possess'd by the *Portuguese*. It was formerly call'd the Province of the *Holy Cross*, because discover'd on that Day in 1501 by *Alvarez Cabro*, a *Portuguese*, in name of his Master. The *French* made several Settlements here afterwards, but were drove out by the *Portuguese*; as they were again out of most of it by the *Dutch*, who lost it again in 1655, the *Dutch* being then at War with *England*, and not able to support their Colonies: Besides, the *Portuguese*, who had submitted to them, were very treacherous. The Air is a little hot, but healthful, and the People live long. Their Water is excellent, and the Country produces Tobacco, Cotton, Maiz, Millet, Citrons, Oranges, and other Fruit; but the chief Product is Sugar, in making of which the *Portuguese* employ vast Numbers of Negroes. Here's plenty of Cattel, and many Forests of *Brasil* Wood. The Natives are of an Olive Complexion, and a middling Stature, have big Heads, large Shoulders, and great flat Noses; and are so cruel and barbarous, that many of them eat their Prisoners. Most of them go naked; and others wear the Skins of wild Beasts. They are much inclin'd to War, love Hunting, Dancing, and Feasting; live almost without Law or Government, and couple promiscuously, except Parents and Children. They live for the most part in Woods, and lie in a sort of Hammocks fasten'd to Trees, to avoid Serpents and other venomous Beasts, with which the Country abounds. *Barlaeus*, a *Dutch* Author, and *Nieuhoff*, another, give the best Description of it; and to them we must refer for Particulars. The *Portuguese* have divided it into fifteen Captainships along the Coast, as follows:

1. The Captainship of *Para* is the most Northerly, and lies East from the Mouth of the *Amazon* River. It produces Tobacco, Cotton, and Sugar. The *Portuguese* have two Towns here: (1.) *Para*, or *Belon*, on

3. The Captainship of *Siara* lies East from *Maragan*; and part of it is inhabited by independent Savages. It furnishes Cotton, Chrystal, Precious Stones, Sugar, Salt, and several sorts of Wood. The chief Place is *Siara*, a small Town with a Fort, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, Lat. 4. Long. 40. They have other Settlements at *St. Sebastian* and *Coupan*; but the rest is inhabited by Savages: And the most Southern part of it, call'd *Paragui*, is said to have rich Silver Mines.

4. The Captainship of *Rio Grande*, so call'd from a River which runs thro it, and falls into the *Atlantick*, Lat. 6. Long. 32. The *Portuguese* have a little Town here call'd *Natal*, on the Coast; and another nam'd *Cinhao* where they make great Quantities of Sugar.

5. The Captainship of *Paraiba* lies South from *Rio Grande*, has its Name from the River which crosses it, and tho not large, is very populous. Here are Mountains cover'd with Woods. The Valleys produce Tobacco and Fruits; and the plain Country yields store of Sugar, wild Fowl, and Parrots. The *Portuguese* here are more numerous than the Savages. Their chief Settlements are at *Paraiba*, a pretty strong Town, on a River of the same Name, South Lat. 7. Long. 36. The *Dutch* formerly call'd it *Frederickstadt*, and the *Portuguese* commonly call it *St. Maria de las Nives*. It has a good Harbour, defended by four Forts.

6. *Tamaraca* lies South of *Paraiba*, and has its Name from a little Island on the Coast. Tho 'tis the least of all the Captainships, being but two and twenty Leagues in Compass, yet 'tis the antientest, and extraordinary fruitful. The *Portuguese* have a little Town here call'd *St. Mary de la Concepcion*, South Lat. 8. Long. 36. It lies in the Island of *Tamaraca*, and is defended by a small Fort, to which the *Dutch* gave the Name of *Orange*.

7. *Pernambuco* lies South of *Tamaraca*, is one of the best Captainships in *Brasil*, abounds with Sugar, and has thirteen *Portuguese* Colonies, the chief of which is *Olinda*, Lat. 9. Long. 36. It stands upon a Hill, drives a great Trade, and contains above 2000 *Portuguese* Families, besides the Clergy and Slaves, who are very numerous. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan to *St. Salvador*, has many Religious Houses, and a

Merchandize from the Ships, or else carry them far about. The Churches here are fine, especially the Metropolitan, and the College of Jesuits. The Houses are of Wood, except the Custom-House, which is of Stone. *St. Salvador* is the See of an Archbishop. The Dutch took it, and set fire to the Magazines in 1623, when they found so much Plunder, that 'tis said the common Soldiers had 15000 Crowns a Man for their Share. But the Portuguese took it again about a Year after; since which they have fortified it, together with the Castle of *St. Antonio*, the Seat of the Viceroy, and of the Royal Audience and Sovereign Council. The Harbour is defended by some Forts, and well frequented, which makes it a rich trading Town. The Savages live along the River of *St. Francis*.

10. The Captainship of *Ilheos*, South of *Todos los Santos*, has the Name from one of its Rivers. It abounds with Sugar. Its chief Town is *St. George*, Lat. 16. Long. 40. It lies near the Mouth of the River *Ilheos*. They have another Settlement at *St. Cruz*, or *St. Antonio*. The rest of the Country is mostly inhabited by Savages.

11. The Captainship of *Puerto Seguro*, South of *Ilheos*, abounds in Rice, Maiz, Fruits, and Sugar. The Capital is of the same Name, Lat. 17. Long. 40.

12. The Captainship of *Spirito Santo*, South of the former, is one of the most fruitful in *Brasil*, is water'd by the Rivers of *Paraiba* and *Spirito Santo*, which soon after their Conjunction form an Island, in which there's a small City of the same Name, Lat. 21. Long. 41. The Savages inhabit the rest of Province.

13. *Rio Janeiro*, South of *Spirito Santo*. This Captainship abounds with Cotton and *Brasil* Wood, and has its Name from its principal River. The Portuguese took it in 1558, and built the City of *St. Sebastian* near the Mouth of the River *Janeiro*, on a Bay, in Lat. 21. Long. 24.

'Tis a Place of good Trade, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to *St. Salvador*. The next best Settlement which the Portuguese have in this Captainship is *Angra dos Reis*; but the rest of the Country is for the most part inhabited by Savages. There are some Islands near the Coast; in one of which the French built a Fort in 1555, but did not keep it.

14. The Captainship of *St. Vincent*, West and South-west of *Rio Janeiro*, lies under the Tropick of *Capricorn*. 'Tis a very pleasant fruitful Country, and has many Mountains, in which there are said to be Silver Mines. It has a Capital of its own Name, with a good Port in an Island, Lat. 25. Long. 45. The Portuguese have other Settlements here at *Sanctor*, *St. Amaro*, *Htauchin*, *Philippovilla*, and *St. Paul*; but the rest of the Captainship is inhabited by Savages.

15. The Captainship of *Del Rey* lies South-west from *St. Vincent*, on the Coast, as far as the River *La Plata*. It abounds with Pepper, Ginger, rich Furs, Cotton, Wool, and Wax. But we have no Account of any Towns here, most of it being inhabited by Savages; only the Portuguese have a Settlement on the North-side of the River *La Plata*, Lat. 35. Long. 56.

Europeans import into *Brasil*, in general, coarse and fine Linen Cloth, Bays, Serges, Perpetuana's, Nuts, Silk and Thred Stockings, Biscuit, Wheat Flower, Wine, Oil, Olives, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Salt Beef and Pork, Iron, and all sorts of Tools, Vessels of Pewter, Looking-Glasses, Beads, and Toys, which they exchange for Sugar, Tobacco, Snuff, Fustick, *Brasil* and other Dying Woods, raw Hides, Tallow, Train Oil of Whales, Monkeys, Parrots, and Parroquets. The Portuguese have small Vessels that trade to *Guinea* with Rum, Sugar, Cotton Cloth, Beads, and bring good Returns in Gold, Ivory, and Slaves.

F I N I S.



and North from Terra Magellanica. The whole Country being frequently call'd by this Name, 'tis hard to distinguish what Authors say of it in particular. The great River La Plata runs thro the middle of it. *Acosta* and other *Spanish* Authors say, 'tis very fruitful, produces all sorts of *European* Fruit and Corn, besides what is proper to the Climate; and has as good and large Sugar-Canes as any in *America*. Here's excellent Pasturage, great Herds of Horses and Black Cattel, which run wild, but are very serviceable when tam'd; as also abundance of Sheep, Hogs, Deer, some Lions and Tygars, Mines of Gold and Silver, and many of Brass and Iron. Father *Sepp*, who was here in 1691, says, the Inhabitants in general are Papists; that the native *Indians* live in thatch'd Huts of Clay, one Story high; but the *Spaniards* Houses are of Brick and Lime, and cover'd with Tiles, all which they make in the Country. Here are large Woods of Peach, Almond, and Fig-Trees, all which bear well. They have black and white Figs, very large and delicious. He says, they have Herds of Kine from thirteen to fifteen thousand. They are large, and generally white, and valued here only for their Hides. The *Spaniards* scarce take any thing but the Tongues, and leave the rest to the Natives, or for a Prey to wild Beasts. The *Jesuits* and other Missionaries make vast Profit of them, and send the Hides, which cost them nothing, to *Spain* by many Thousands at a time, where they yield six Crowns a-

luxury, that they suffer no Strangers or Merchants to settle among them, lest they should become the Objects of their Envy. The chief Places here are, (1.) *Buenos Ayres*, on the South-side of the River La Plata, Lat. 35. Long. 59. about two hundred and twenty five Miles up the River. 'Tis the Residence of a *Spanish* Governor, defended by a stone Fort with forty Guns, and garison'd by five hundred Men. It has a pretty good Harbour; but not very safe in a North or North-east Wind. The River here is seven Leagues broad, and navigable by Ships six Leagues higher; but no further, because of a Cataract. The Trade from hence to *Spain* is in Hides and Tallow, Silver from *Peru*, and Gold and Silver from *Chili*. All *European* Goods yield a good Price here. Captain *Rogers*, who was here in 1708, says, here was a Cathedral and five other Churches. *Sepp* mentions four Convents; and says, that in 1691, Silver was cheaper here than Iron. The *French*, during the late Wars, had begun to engross the Trade, and drove a considerable Commerce in Negroes from *Guinea*, which they sent from hence over Land to *Chili* and *Peru*. (2.) *Sancta Fe*, upon the Conflux of two Rivers into La Plata, two hundred and fifty Miles North-west from *Buenos Ayres*. The Country betwixt them is fruitful, well inhabited by *Spaniards* and *Indians*, and there are Mines of Gold and Silver in the Neighbourhood; but the *Spaniards* don't care to open them, lest it should tempt their Enemies to invade them.

VII. B R A S I L,

IS the most Easterly Part of South America, and lies upon the Mouth of the *Amazon*, at the Line to South Lat. 35. So that the Length is about 2100 Miles, and the greatest Breadth East and West is near 1100. But in the South Parts, from the Tropick of *Capricorn* to the River La Plata, 'tis very much contracted, the greatest Breadth not exceeding 150. The Inland Parts are inhabited by barbarous Nations, very little known; and the Coasts are possess'd by the *Portuguese*. It was formerly call'd the Province of the *Holy Cross*, because discover'd on that Day in 1501 by *Alvares Cabro*, a *Portuguese*, in name of his Master. The *French* made several Settlements here afterwards, but were drove out by the *Portuguese*; as they were again out of most of it by the *Dutch*, who left it again in 1655, the *Dutch* being then at War with *England*, and not able to support their Colonies: Besides, the *Portuguese*, who had submitted to them, were very treacherous. The Air is a little hot, but healthful, and the People live long. Their Water is excellent, and the Country produces Tobacco, Cotton, Maiz, Millet, Citrons, Oranges, and other Fruit; but the chief Product is Sugar, in making of which the *Portuguese* employ vast Numbers of Negroes. Here's plenty of Cattel, and many Forests of *Brasil* Wood. The Natives are of an Olive Complexion, and a middling Stature, have big Heads, large Shoulders, and great flat Noses; and are so cruel and barbarous, that many of them eat their Prisoners. Most of them go naked; and others wear the Skins of wild Beasts. They are much inclin'd to War, love Hunting, Dancing, and Feasting; live almost without Law or Government, and couple promiscuously, except Parents and Children. They live for the most part in Woods, and lie in a sort of Hammocks fasten'd to Trees, to avoid Serpents and other venomous Beasts, with which the Country abounds. *Barleus*, a *Dutch* Author, and *Nicolliff*, another, give the best Description of it; and to them we must refer for Particulars. The *Portuguese* have divided it into fifteen Captainships along the Coast, as follows:

1. The Captainship of *Para* is the most Northerly, and lies East from the Mouth of the *Amazon* River. It produces Tobacco, Cotton, and Sugar. The *Portuguese* have two Towns here: (1.) *Para*, or *Belém*, on a Branch of the *Amazon* River, South Lat. 2. Long. 49. (2.) *Comma*, on the same River, fifty Miles further South. There are about six hundred *Portuguese* in this Captainship. The rest is inhabited by Savages of several Nations.

2. The Captainship of *Maragnan*, East from *Para*, has its Name from its chief River. The Air is healthful, the Soil fruitful, abounds with *Brasil* Wood, Saffron, Cotton, Lacque, Balm, Tobacco, and Sugar; and Ambergrease is sometimes found on the Coast. The chief Places are, (1.) *Tabicom*, or *Igarupe*, a little Island at the Mouth of the River *Maragnan*, South Lat. 3. Long. 45. 'Tis forty five Leagues round, and has a Town call'd *St. Philip*. 'Tis well fortified, has a good Trade, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Salvador*. Here are also twenty five Villages well peopled. The rest of the Captainship is for the most part inhabited by Savages.

3. The Captainship of *Siara* lies East from *Maragnan*; and part of it is inhabited by independent Savages. It furnishes Cotton, Chrystal, Precious Stones, Sugar, Salt, and several sorts of Wood. The chief Place is *Siara*, a small Town with a Fort, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, Lat. 4. Long. 50. They have other Settlements at *St. Sebastian* and *Contpan*; but the rest is inhabited by Savages: And the most Southern part of it, call'd *Petaguei*, is said to have rich Silver Mines.

4. The Captainship of *Rio Grande*, so call'd from a River which runs thro it, and falls into the *Atlantic*, Lat. 6. Long. 36. The *Portuguese* have a little Town here call'd *Natal*, on the Coast; and another nam'd *Cinhal* where they make great Quantities of Sugar.

5. The Captainship of *Paraiaba* lies South from *Rio Grande*, has its Name from the River which crosses it, and tho not large, is very populous. Here are Mountains cover'd with Woods. The Valleys produce Tobacco and Fruits; and the plain Country yields store of Sugar, wild Fowl, and Parrots. The *Portuguese* here are more numerous than the Savages. Their chief Settlements are at *Paraiaba*, a pretty strong Town, on a River of the same Name, South Lat. 7. Long. 36. The *Dutch* formerly call'd it *Federickstadt*, and the *Portuguese* commonly call it *S. Maria de las Nieves*. It has a good Harbour, defended by four Forts.

6. *Tamaraca* lies South of *Paraiaba*, and has its Name from a little Island on the Coast. Tho 'tis the least of all the Captainships, being but two and twenty Leagues in Compass, yet 'tis the antientest, and extraordinary fruitful. The *Portuguese* have a little Town here call'd *St. Mary de la Conception*, South Lat. 8. Long. 36. It lies in the Island of *Tamaraca*, and is defended by a small Fort, to which the *Dutch* gave the Name of *Orange*.

7. *Pernambuco* lies South of *Tamaraca*, is one of the best Captainships in *Brasil*, abounds with Sugar, and has thirteen *Portuguese* Colonies, the chief of which is *Olinda*, Lat. 9. Long. 36. It stands upon a Hill, drives a great Trade, and contains above 2000 *Portuguese* Families, besides the Clergy and Slaves, who are very numerous. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan to *St. Salvador*, has many Religious Houses, and a fine College of *Jesuits*. The Town of *Recif*, which is its Harbour, lies South from it. 'Tis very populous, and drives a great Trade.

8. *Serezippe*, or *Cirigi*, lies South of *Pernambuco*. This Captainship is made an Island by the River of *St. Francis*, whose South Branch is call'd *Real*. The chief Place here is the little Town of *Serezippe del Rey*, or *St. Christopher*, on the River of *Vazarbaries*, with the Fort or Settlement of *St. Antonio*, South Lat. 11. Long. 39. The rest of the Country is inhabited by Savages.

9. *Eabia todos los Santos*, or the Captainship of *All Saints Bay*, is without Dispute the most populous, and the richest of all *Brasil*. It lies South from *Serezippe*. Its chief Town is *St. Salvador*, Lat. 14. Long. 39. with a Harbour on the Bay, two hundred Toises from the Town, which stands on the top of a Hill, so rugged towards the Sea, that on that side 'tis inaccessible, and they are forc'd to crane up

Mer-

11. The Captainship of *Puerto Seguro*, South of *Ilheos*, abounds in Rice, Maiz, Fruits, and Sugar. The Capital is of the same Name, Lat. 17. Long. 40.

12. The Captainship of *Spirito Santo*, South of the former, is one of the most fruitful in *Brasil*, is water'd by the Rivers of *Paraiba* and *Spirito Santo*, which soon after their Conjunction form an Island, in which there's a small City of the same Name, Lat. 21. Long. 41. The Savages inhabit the rest of Province.

13. *Rio Janeiro*, South of *Spirito Santo*. This Captainship abounds with Cotton and *Brasil* Wood, and has its Name from its principal River. The Portuguese took it in 1558, and built the City of *St. Sebastian* near the Mouth of the River *Janeiro*, on a Bay, in Lat. 21. Long. 24.

of any Towns here, most of it being inhabited by Savages; only the Portuguese have a Settlement on the North-side of the River *La Plata*, Lat. 35. Long. 56.

Europeans import into *Brasil*, in general, coarse and fine Linen Cloth, Bays, Serges, Perpetuana's, Nuts, Silk and Thred Stockings, Biscuit, Wheat Flower, Wine, Oil, Olives, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Salt Beef and Pork, Iron, and all sorts of Tools, Vessels of Pewter, Looking-Glasses, Beads, and Toys, which they exchange for Sugar, Tobacco, Snuff, Fustick, *Brasil* and other Dying Woods, raw Hides, Tallow, Train Oil of Whales, Monkeys, Parrots, and Parokites. The Portuguese have small Vessels that trade to *Guinea* with Rum, Sugar, Cotton Cloth, Beads, and bring good Returns in Gold, Ivory, and Slaves.

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Iola T.	173	173	Iola T.	173	173	Iola T.	173	173	Iola T.	173	173
Ispahan T.	182	182	Ispahan T.	182	182	Ispahan T.	182	182	Ispahan T.	182	182
Iffoire T.	142	142	Iffoire T.	142	142	Iffoire T.	142	142	Iffoire T.	142	142
Iffmus	10	10	Iffmus	10	10	Iffmus	10	10	Iffmus	10	10
Iffria C.	165	165	Iffria C.	165	165	Iffria C.	165	165	Iffria C.	165	165
Italy C.	159	159	Italy C.	159	159	Italy C.	159	159	Italy C.	159	159
Ithaca If.	176	176	Ithaca If.	176	176	Ithaca If.	176	176	Ithaca If.	176	176
Izehoia T.	60	60	Izehoia T.	60	60	Izehoia T.	60	60	Izehoia T.	60	60
Juan Fernandes If.	258	258	Juan Fernandes If.	258	258	Juan Fernandes If.	258	258	Juan Fernandes If.	258	258
Juanogrod T.	29, 30	30	Juanogrod T.	29, 30	30	Juanogrod T.	29, 30	30	Juanogrod T.	29, 30	30
Juan Oiro Lake	108	108	Juan Oiro Lake	108	108	Juan Oiro Lake	108	108	Juan Oiro Lake	108	108
Judenburg T.	140	140	Judenburg T.	140	140	Judenburg T.	140	140	Judenburg T.	140	140
Iverdun T.	187, 216	216	Iverdun T.	187, 216	216	Iverdun T.	187, 216	216	Iverdun T.	187, 216	216
St. Ives T.	137	137	St. Ives T.	137	137	St. Ives T.	137	137	St. Ives T.	137	137
Ivetot T.	146	146	Ivetot T.	146	146	Ivetot T.	146	146	Ivetot T.	146	146
Jugoniers	34	34	Jugoniers	34	34	Jugoniers	34	34	Jugoniers	34	34
Juhorski C. T.	205	205	Juhorski C. T.	205	205	Juhorski C. T.	205	205	Juhorski C. T.	205	205
Ivingo T.	259	259	Ivingo T.	259	259	Ivingo T.	259	259	Ivingo T.	259	259
St. Julian Port	57	57	St. Julian Port	57	57	St. Julian Port	57	57	St. Julian Port	57	57
Juliers C. T.	215	215	Juliers C. T.	215	215	Juliers C. T.	215	215	Juliers C. T.	215	215
Junnan C.	160	160	Junnan C.	160	160	Junnan C.	160	160	Junnan C.	160	160
Jura If.	254	254	Jura If.	254	254	Jura If.	254	254	Jura If.	254	254
Jvrea C.	179	179	Jvrea C.	179	179	Jvrea C.	179	179	Jvrea C.	179	179
Jurgio C. T.	213	213	Jurgio C. T.	213	213	Jurgio C. T.	213	213	Jurgio C. T.	213	213
Jutland C.	213	213	Jutland C.	213	213	Jutland C.	213	213	Jutland C.	213	213
Lxworth T.	213	213	Lxworth T.	213	213	Lxworth T.	213	213	Lxworth T.	213	213
K.			K.			K.			K.		
K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109
Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258
Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145
Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178
Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254
Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186
Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144
Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109
Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181
Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100
Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100
Kaufburen T.	207	207	Kaufburen T.	207	207	Kaufburen T.	207	207	Kaufburen T.	207	207
Kecho T.	97	97	Kecho T.	97	97	Kecho T.	97	97	Kecho T.	97	97
Kehl Fort	97	97	Kehl Fort	97	97	Kehl Fort	97	97	Kehl Fort	97	97
Keiferberg T.	90	90	Keiferberg T.	90	90	Keiferberg T.	90	90	Keiferberg T.	90	90
Keith R.	247	247	Keith R.	247	247	Keith R.	247	247	Keith R.	247	247
Kelheim T.	103	103	Kelheim T.	103	103	Kelheim T.	103	103	Kelheim T.	103	103
Kells T.	267	267	Kells T.	267	267	Kells T.	267	267	Kells T.	267	267
K.			K.			K.			K.		
K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109
Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258
Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145
Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178
Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254
Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186
Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144
Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109
Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181
Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100
Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100
Kaufburen T.	207	207	Kaufburen T.	207	207	Kaufburen T.	207	207	Kaufburen T.	207	207
Kecho T.	97	97	Kecho T.	97	97	Kecho T.	97	97	Kecho T.	97	97
Kehl Fort	97	97	Kehl Fort	97	97	Kehl Fort	97	97	Kehl Fort	97	97
Keiferberg T.	90	90	Keiferberg T.	90	90	Keiferberg T.	90	90	Keiferberg T.	90	90
Keith R.	247	247	Keith R.	247	247	Keith R.	247	247	Keith R.	247	247
Kelheim T.	103	103	Kelheim T.	103	103	Kelheim T.	103	103	Kelheim T.	103	103
Kells T.	267	267	Kells T.	267	267	Kells T.	267	267	Kells T.	267	267
K.			K.			K.			K.		
K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109	K Adan T.	109	109
Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258	Kairnburg Moor & Beg If.	258	258
Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145	Kalifich C.	145	145
Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178	Kallundburg T.	178	178
Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254	Kamzarka T.	254	254
Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186	Kanificha T.	186	186
Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144	Kara If.	144	144
Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109	Karman C.	109	109
Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181	Karfnoyar T.	181	181
Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100	Karfia C.	100	100
Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan T.	100	100	Kalchan					

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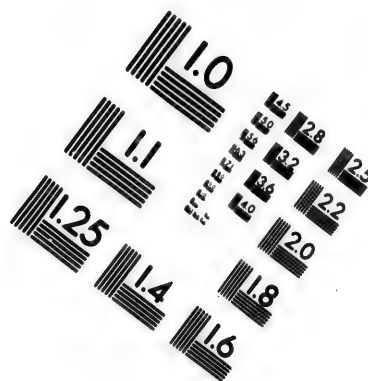
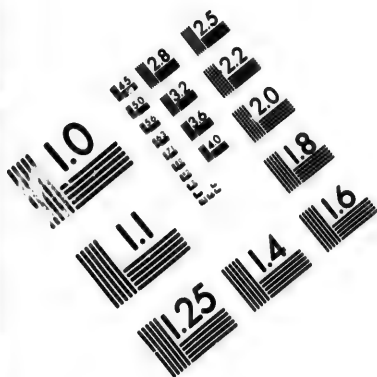
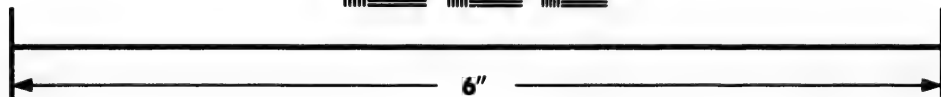
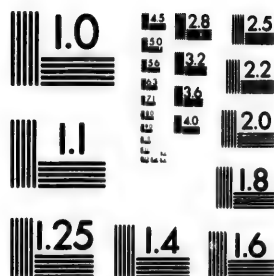


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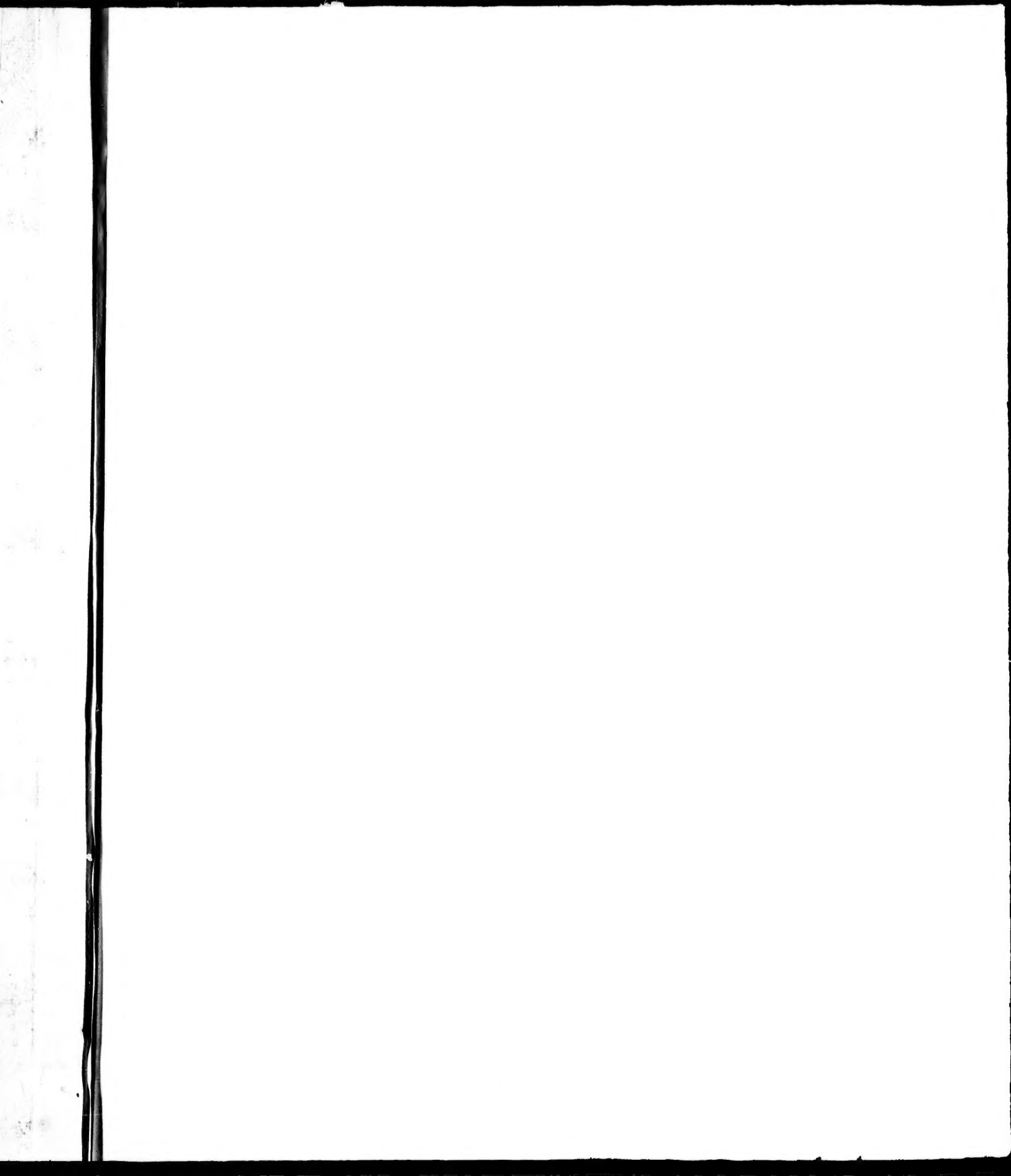
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Veglia H.	175	St. Ubes T.	158	Waterford C. T.	266	Winchcombe T.	202	Yalephil T.	120
St. Veit T.	109	Uda R.	145 a	Waterfa H.	256	Winchelsea T.	200	Yangehea T.	215 a
Vela H.	256	Udina T.	163	Watford T.	206	Winchendon T.	205	Yaram T.	215
Veldentz T.	87	Udinskoy T.	145 a	Watlington T.	204	Winchester T.	196	Yarmouth T.	197
Velez Malaga T.	156	Uffen T.	55	Watton T.	214	Window C. T.	48	Great	214
Veloland C.	179	Ufimi Tartars	143 a	Watzten T.	177	Windham T.	214	Yaxley T.	216
Pelumnites, or Balstones	235	Uglitz T.	35	Waynfleet T.	217	Windimareck C.	109	Yell H.	262
Veluwe C.	115	Ugogh C. T.	177	Week T.	253	Windfor T.	195	Yemen C.	173 a
Venafro T.	172	Ugogna T.	162	Weems Castle and T.	248	Wingurla T.	193 a	Yeovil T.	191
Vence T.	148	Uker Marck C.	75	Weil T.	23, 151	Winniciz T.	45	Yelde T.	183 a
Venchea T.	216 a	Ukrain C.	36	Weilburg T.	92	Wincheim T.	97	Ylen Donnen Castle	252
St. Vendel T.	84	Uli T.	213 a	Weimer T.	79	Winchcotten T.	113	York C. T.	227
Venezuela C. T.	256 a	Uladiflow T.	41	Weingarten T.	99	Winflow T.	204	New	239 a
Venice C. T.	163	Ulm T.	101	Weissenberg T.	97	Winfter T.	219	R.	243 a
Venlo T.	131	Ulmén T.	84	Weissenburg T.	78, 90	Wipack T.	109	Youghal T.	265
Vennes T.	139	Ulolowe T.	55	Welchpool T.	224	Wipperford T.	57	Ypres T.	127
Venofa T.	173	Ulster C.	270	Weldentz T.	87	Wirkworth T.	219	Yellfein T.	122
Vera Cruz T.	252 a	Ulzen T.	65	Wellingsborough T.	216	Wirtenburg C. T.	99	Yendyck T.	123
Paz T. C.	253 a	Olva H.	255	Wellington T.	191, 221	Wisbaden T.	92	Yilemund H.	121
Veragua C.	254 a	Ulverston T.	226	Wells T.	191	Wisbich T.	215	Yucatan C.	253 a
Verecil C. T.	160	Uma T.	28	Wem T.	221	Wisby T.	30	Yvica H.	156
Verdes T. C.	65	Umbria C.	168	Wenden T.	29	Wishaufen T.	54	Yunnan C.	215 a
Verdun T.	141	Umbriatico T.	173	Wendover T.	205	Williez T.	42	Yupi C.	213 a
Vergagne T.	161	Underwald C.	149	Wener Lake	27	Wilmar T.	63		
Veringen T.	99	Ungwar C. T.	176	Wenlock T.	221	Willegrad T.	222		
Verna T.	180	Unicorn	14	Weobly T.	74	Wilton T.	224		
Veroli T.	170	United Provinces	112	Werben T.	79	Witepsk C. T.	48	Z Aara C.	229 a
Verona T.	163	Uana T. R.	57, 178	Werda T.	79	Witham T.	212	Zabern T.	89
Verovitzia T.	178	Unif H.	262	Werden T.	57	Withern T.	240	Zacatecas C. T.	251 a
Verrue T.	160	Upland C.	27	Werghataura T.	34	Witlich T.	84	Zaclifin T.	42
Verfailes T.	156	Uppingham T.	217	Weringerode T. C.	66, 70	Witmund T.	53	Zagrab C. T.	178
Verviers T.	60	Upton T.	220	Werings H.	117	Witney T.	204	Zamora T.	153
Vervins T.	135	Ur R.	239	Werle T.	56	Wittenberg T.	63	Zemose C. T.	43
Vesprin C. T.	178	Uruguay C. R.	260 a	Wermeland C.	28	Wittenburg T.	77	Zanguebar C. T.	233 a
Vesuvius M.	172	Urb T.	85	Wernigenrod C.	70	Wittlefey Meer T.	216	Zanhaga C.	229 a
Veter Lake	27	Urban Fort	168	Werowitz T.	78	Wivelcomb T.	191	Zante H.	176
Via Reggio T.	167	Urbanca T.	ib.	Wertheim T. C.	95	Woburn T.	205	Zara T.	175
Vialka C.	35	Urbino C. T.	153	Weifel T.	57	Woerden T.	120	Zallaw T.	43
Viana de Foz de Lima T.	157	Urgel T.	149	Wefen T.	29	Wolaw C. T.	106	Zater T.	42
Vianen T.	122	Uri C.	260 a	Wefenburg T.	119	Woltembuttle T.	67	Zathmar T. C.	177
Vialden T.	42	Urvaig C. R.	42	Wetop T.	193	Wolferdyke	123	Zatmar C.	179
Vicenza T.	163	Urzendow T.	147 a	West Cape and T.	19, 23	Wolga R.	33	Zavolhorda C.	37
Vich T.	153	Usbeck Tartars	73	Wetterburg T.	92	Wolgaft T.	73	Zawicholt T.	42
Vico T.	172	Ufedom H.	145	Wettergo C.	13	Wolkach T.	95	Zazuaro T.	179
Victoria T.	221 a	Uferche T.	139	Wetterloch	192	Wolkowska T.	47	Zeel T.	100
Vidin T.	179	Ufhant H.	223	Wetterwald C.	216	Wollin H.	35	Zeeland C.	21
Vienna T.	107	Ufk T.	154 a	Wettlow T.	186	Wolodimer C. T.	230	Zegna T.	175
Vienne T.	147	Ufker T.	142	Westmania C.	27	Wologda C. T.	34	Zelet T.	100
Vigerano T.	162	Uffon T.	215 a	Westminster T.	211	Wolfinham T.	221	Zell C. T.	65
Vigevano T.	162	Ufa T.	143 a	Westmoreland C.	230	Wolverhampton T.	221	Ratulf T.	98
Villa de Conde T.	157	Utk Castle	116	Westphalia C.	53, 56	Women H.	255	Zellerfield Mines	60
France	153, 161	Utrecht C. T.	221	Wettra H.	201	Woodbridge T.	187, 213, 240 a	Zeny T.	175
d'Iglefia	173	Utroxeter T.	202	Wetfram T.	228	Woodrock T.	204	Zerbit T.	80
Nova d'Afte T.	160	Uxbridge T.	206	Wetherby T.	228	Woollert T.	232	Ziateck T.	109
Nova de Mondovi	161	Uzes T.	146	Wetteravia C.	92	Woolwich T.	201	Zilbit T.	173 a
Real	157			Wetzlar T.	94	Wooton Basset T.	192	Zimbao T.	233 a
Villola	158			Wexford C. T.	269	Worcester C. T.	113, 122	Zimmeren T.	87
Villach T.	109	W.		Wexis T.	28	Worcum T.	123	Zirannia C.	34
Villalpando T.	153 a	Wachtendonck T.	131	Weygats Straits	34	Woringen T.	82	Zirickzie T.	123
Ville Franche T.	146	Wadlena T.	28	Weyl T.	99	Workington T.	231	Zizenthheim T.	86
Villingen T.	100	Waes H.	260	Weymouth T.	187	Workop T.	218	Znaim T.	106
Vilna C. T.	47	Wageningen T.	115	Weyre H.	261	Worlitz T.	81	Zodiac	3
Vilvorden T.	129	Wagerland C.	61	Weyssel R.	52	Wormleighton T.	220	Zolkiew T.	43
Vincennes Forest	136	Wakefield T.	228	Weysselmund Fort	46	Worms T.	87	Zollern Castle	99
St. Vincent H.	235 a, 250 a	Walcheren H.	123	Weyfenburg T.	179	Worotin C. T.	36	Zones	4, 5
T.	158, 258 a	Walcourt T.	59	Whales	14	Worsted T.	214	Zons T.	82
C. T.	261 a	Waldburg C. T.	100	Whalley H.	263	Worra R.	63	Zuaville T.	112



Varanyen C. T.	158	Vollenhove T.	114	Wardhuys C. T.	18, 19	Wildman mines	60	Xalisco C. T.	252
Varenberg T.	57	Volo T.	181	Ware T.	266	Wildungen T.	93	Xanli C.	251
Varenes T.	91	Voltarra T.	167	Wareham T.	189	Wilkomitz T.	47	Xantung T.	214
Vafon T.	147	Voltarra T.	172	Warburg T.	54	Willebaldsbing T.	50	Xenli C.	ib.
Vaffy T.	141	Vorm Fort	116	Warmeland C.	40	Williamstad T.	122	Xeres de la Frontera T.	155
Vati T.	157	lf	122	Warmia C.	ib.	Willingen T.	100	Guadiana T.	156
Vaudemont T.	91	Voroneez T.	36	Warminter T.	193	Wilna C. T.	47	Xim Yam T.	213
Vaudois C.	160	Vulcanus	17	Warrington T.	227	Willter T.	60	UXI	149
Vaudrevange C. T.	91	Vult II.	262	Warsaw C. T.	41	Wilton T.	193		
Vauge C.	ib.			Warwick T. C.	219	Wiltshire	192		
La Vaur T.	145	U.		Wasserbillich T.	84	Winander Meer	226		
Vaux C.	149			Wasserburg T.	102	Winburnminter T.	190		
Vecht T.	54	U. Berlingen C. T.	99	Watchet T.	190	Wincaunton T.	191	Y R.	117
Veglia II.	175	St. Ubes T.	158	Waterford C. T.	266	Winchcombe T.	202	Yalephil T.	220
St. Veit T.	109	Uda R.	145	Waterfa II.	356	Winchelsea T.	200	Yangehea T.	215
Vela II.	256	Udina T.	103	Watford T.	206	Winchendon T.	205	Yaram T.	229
Veldentz T.	8	Udinskoy T.	145	Watlington T.	204	Wincheffer T.	196	Yarmouth T.	197
Velez Mataga T.	156	Uhlen T.	55	Watton T.	214	Windaw C. T.	48	Great	214
Velnland C.	179	Ulmiz Tartars	143	Watzen T.	177	Windham T.	214	Yaxley T.	216
Yelummites, or Basfones	215	Uglitz T.	35	Waynfleet T.	217	Windlemarck C.	109	Yell II.	262
Veluwe C.	235	Ugogh C. T.	177	Week T.	253	Windfor T.	195	Yemen C.	173
Venafro T.	172	Ugogna T.	162	Weems Castle and T.	248	Wingula T.	193	Yevvil T.	191
Vence T.	148	Uker Marck C.	75	Weil T.	23, 157	Winniciz T.	45	Yelde T.	183
Venchia T.	216	Ukrain C.	30	Weilburg T.	92	Winckheim T.	97	Ylen Donnen Castle	252
St. Vendel T.	84	Ula T.	213	Weimer T.	79	Winchotten T.	113	York C. T.	227
Venezuela C. T.	250	Uladislaw T.	41	Weingarten T.	99	Winflow T.	204	New	239
Venice C. T.	163	Ulm T.	101	Weissenberg T.	97	Winfler T.	219	R.	243
Venlo T.	131	Ulmen T.	84	Weissenburg T.	78, 90	Wipack T.	109	Youghal T.	205
Vennes T.	139	Ulolowe T.	55	Welchpool T.	224	Wipperford T.	57	Ypres T.	127
Venofa T.	173	Ulster C.	270	Weldentz T.	87	Wirksworth T.	219	Yellfein T.	122
Vera Cruz T.	252	Ulzen T.	65	Wellingborough T.	216	Wirttemberg C. T.	99	Yendyck T.	123
Paz T. C.	253	Ulva II.	255	Wellington T.	191, 221	Wisbaden T.	92	Yellmund II.	121
Veragua C.	254	Ulverston T.	226	Wells T.	191	Wisbich T.	215	Yucatan C.	253
Vercell C. T.	160	Uma T.	28	Wem T.	221	Wisby T.	70	Yvica II.	156
Verdes T. C.	65	Umbria C.	168	Wenden T.	29	Wishaufen T.	54	Yunnan C.	215
Verdun T.	141	Umbriatico T.	173	Wendover T.	205	Willez T.	42	Yupi C.	213
Vergegne T.	161	Underwald C.	149	Wener Lake	27	Wilmart T.	63		
Veringen T.	52	Ungwar C. T.	176	Wenlock T.	221	Willegrad T.	41		
Verna T.	180	Uncorn	14	Weobly T.	222	Wilton T.	224		
Veroli T.	170	United Provinces	112	Werben T.	74	Witepsk C. T.	48	Z Aara C.	229
Verona T.	103	Uana T. R.	57, 175	Werda T.	79	Witham T.	212	Zabern T.	89
Verovitzia T.	178	Unft II.	262	Werden T.	57	Withern T.	240	Zacatecas C. T.	251
Verrue T.	160	Upland C.	27	Weighataura T.	34	Witlich T.	84	Zaclifin T.	42
Verfailes T.	156	Uppingham T.	217	Weringerode T. C.	66, 70	Witmund T.	53	Zagrab C. T.	178
Verviers T.	60	Up T.	220	Werings II.	117	Witney T.	204	Zamora T.	153
Vervins T.	135	Ur.	239	Werle T.	56	Wittenberg T.	63	Zemoie C. T.	43
Vesprin C. T.	178	Uruguay C. R.	200	Wermeland C.	28	Wittenburg T.	77	Zanguebar C. T.	233
Velovius M.	172	Urb T.	85	Wernigenrod C.	70	Wittlesey Meer T.	216	Zanhaga C.	229
Veter Lake	27	Urban Fort	168	Werowitz T.	78	Wivelcomb T.	191	Zante II.	176
Via Reggio T.	167	Urbanca T.	18	Wertheim I. C.	95	Woburn T.	205	Zara T.	175
Vialka C.	35	Urbino C. T.	18	Weiel T.	57	Woerden T.	126	Zallaw T.	43
Viana de Foz de Lima T.	157	Urgel T.	151	Weisenburg T.	29	Wolaw C. T.	106	Zater T.	42
Vianen T.	122	Uri C.	149	Welop T.	119	Woltembuttle T.	67	Zathmar C. C.	177
Visiden T.	42	Urvaig C. R.	260	Weltburg T.	191	Wolferdyke	123	Zatmar C.	179
Vicenza T.	163	Urzendow T.	42	Welt Cape and T.	19, 23	Wolga R.	33	Zavolihorda C.	37
Vich T.	153	Ursbeck Tartars	147	Weltburg T.	92	Wolgast T.	73	Zawichoff T.	42
Vico T.	172	Ufedom II.	73	Weltgero C.	13	Wolkach T.	95	Zazuatos T.	179
Victoria T.	221	Uferche T.	145	Welterloch	138	Wolkowiska T.	47	Zeel T.	100
Vidin T.	179	Uphant II.	139	Weiterwald C.	192	Wollin II.	73	Zeeland C.	21
Vienna T.	107	Usk T.	225	Westflow T.	186	Wolodimer C. T.	35	Zegna T.	175
Vienne T.	147	Usker T.	154	Westflow T.	27	Wologda C. T.	34	Zeile T.	100
Vigerano T.	162	Uffon T.	142	Westmania C.	211	Wolffingham T.	230	Zell C. T.	65
Vigevano T.	162	Ufu T.	215	Westminster T.	230	Wolverhampton T.	221	Ratulf T.	98
Villa de Conde T.	157	Utka Castle	143	Weltmoreland C.	53, 55	Women II.	253	Zellerfeld Mines	60
Franca	151	Utrecht C. T.	116	Weltphalia C.	261	Woodbridge T.	187, 213, 240	Zeny T.	175
d'Iglelia	173	Utroxeter T.	221	Weltia II.	202	Woodstock T.	204	Zerbit T.	80
Nova d'Aste T.	160	Uwarthel C. T.	179	Weltfram T.	228	Wooller T.	232	Ziateck T.	105
Nova de Mondovi	161	Usbridg T.	206	Wetherby T.	92	Woolwich T.	201	Zibit T.	173
Real	157	Uzes T.	146	Wetteravia C.	94	Wooton Baffet T.	192	Zimbao T.	233
Vitiosa	158			Wetzlar T.	269	Worcester C. T.	113, 122	Zimmeren T.	87
Vitlach T.	109	W.		Wexford C. T.	28	Worcum T.	82	Zirannia C.	34
Villalpando T.	153	Wachtendonck T.	131	Wexis T.	34	Worington T.	231	Zirickzie T.	123
Ville Franche T.	146	Wadifena T.	28	Weyl T.	99	Workop T.	218	Zizentsheim T.	86
Villinghen T.	100			Weymouth T.	189	Worlitz T.	81	Znsim T.	106
Vilna C. T.	47	Waes II.	260	Weyre II.	261	Wormfeighton T.	52	Zodiac	3
Vilvorden T.	129	Wageningen T.	115	Weyfel R.	46	Worms T.	87	Zolkiew T.	43
Vincennes Forest	136	Wagerland C.	61	Weyfeld Fort	179	Worotin C. T.	36	Zollern Cattle	99
St. Vincent II.	235, 250	Wakefield T.	228	Weyfenburg T.	59	Worsted T.	14	Zones	4, 5
T.	158, 258	Walcheren II.	121	Whales	100	Worta R.	10	Zons T.	82
C. T.	261	Walcourt T.	93	Whalley II.	262	Wotton T.	52	La Zuculle T.	142
Vincentin C.	163	Waldburg C. T.	93	Whitby T.	212	under Edge T.	201	Zug C. T.	150
Vingoria T.	193	Waldeck T.	212	Whitby T.	180	Wragby T.	218	Zuickaw T.	79
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Virginia C.	241	Wallachia C.	101	Whitehaven	231	Wrotham T.	201	Zulphen C. T.	116
Vilapour C.	193	Wallerstein T.	194	Wick T.	233			Zwoll T.	114
Viteo T.	158	Wallingford T.							

